Electronic Theses &Dissertations in Indian University Libraries and National Level Repository: Positions and Challenges.

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ABSTRACT

, Indian universities play a vital role in generation and dissemination of knowledge by conductingresearch works and producing theses & dissertationsthat area unique source of information& knowledge. Every year, about8,000-10,000 PhDs are being awarded in India. The purpose of these theses and dissertations are to provide an experience to students, researchers, scholars, which will be of enduring value tounderstanding how new knowledge is acquired and communicated within the required field. Those works contain valuable literature reviews and details on research, which are not generally made available elsewhere. The Indian theses and dissertations are faced with many problems like lack of systematic acquisition, lack of access, uncertain publication practice, enormous growth in the number of theses etc. In western countries, these problems were addressed already and serious attempts have been made to solve them. In North America, less than 5% of all accepted dissertations and masters' theses are initially conceived of and executed as electronic documents. In India modern information and communicationtechnology (ICT) acts as an effective intervener role in shifting from closed access theses and dissertations to open access electronic theses &dissertations (ETD). The University Grant Commission of India has an important role in facilitate electronic forms of theses & dissertations time to time by their regulations such as the UGC (Submission of metadata and full-text of doctoral theses in electronic format) Regulations, 2005 and UGC (Minimum standards and procedure for award of M.Phil. /Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2009.This paper will highlights the current status of electronic version of theses &dissertations in Indian University libraries as well as atnational level ETD Repository called the SHODHGANGA. The open access systems of electronic theses & dissertations will make easy to collect required information and knowledge with savingvaluable time, increase the rate of research with high quality, all academic communities will get their benefits as well as acts as commodity sources which will generate revenue for Government of India by its dissemination.

Keywords: Indian universities, Indian universities contributed in ETD, Role of UGC,SHODHGANGA (National Level Repository of ETD in India), Copyright and IPR Issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

 It is pertinent to note that Universities have an important role in generation of academicians and intellectual persons; theyhave intellectual knowledge and quality to lead the society. Presently India has 45 Central Universities[1], 326 State Universities[2], 130 Deemed Universities[3] and

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[1]The list of total number of Central Universities in India.Available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/central university.aspx.Accessed on 15/04/2015.

[2]The list of total number of state Universities in India.Available at http://www.ugc.ac.ac.in/state university.aspx.Accessed on 15/04/2015.

[3] The list of total number of deemed Universities in India. Available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/deemed university.aspx.Accessed on 15/04/2015.

206 Private Universities[4]. Theses and dissertations are the unique and primary source of information for students and future researchers.The theses and dissertations in Indian universities are very difficult to access. Only those students and research scholar visit and access the theses and dissertations who are members of that library and University. It means that all IndianUniversities haveclosed processesof access to thesesand dissertations, which are not justice with academicians and research scholars.

In 1999, first time in India the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay startedan individual repository of electronic version of theses and dissertations[5]. Gradually other educational organizations started individual repository of electronic theses and dissertations such as the National Institute of Oceanography, the Indian Institute of Science, the Indian Institute of Technology, the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Astrophysics. VIDYANIDHI is a project of the Mysore University, which is responsible for digitization of theses and dissertations at national level. The project has been supported by Ford Foundation, Microsoft India and two government organizations such as National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) and Department of

Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). The project not achieves their objectives of digitations of theses and dissertations because submission of electronic theses and dissertations are not mandatory.

On 01 June, 2009 the University Grant Commission (UGC) notified that mandatory submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations for all Indian Universities as well as other academic institutions. The main aim ofUGC (INFLIBNET/SHODHGANGA) is to facilitate open access of theses and dissertations for all academic communities in India as well as abroad also. UGC (Minimum Standard and Procedure for Award of M. Phil/ Ph. D degree) Regulation, 2009 make a compulsory submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations in theirUniversities by the researchers and the concern University submit these electronic versions of theses and dissertations to information and library networking (INFLIBNET) within 30 days. Only 208 universities of Indiacontributed in submission of 34000 + theses to *Shodhganga* as on dated 15/ 04/ 2015.[6] This is a real and mandate repository of electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level.

2. Indian Universities

As perlist of the University Grant Commission all Universities of India are classified into four groups[7]. These are as –

- Central University
- State University
- Deemed University and
- Private University

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[4]The list of total number of private Universities in India.Available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/private university.aspx.Accessed on 15/04/2015.

[5] There is some variation between countries in the use of terminology e.g. some universities refer to doctoral theses and some to doctoral dissertations. The term ETD accommodates these differences and is becoming used internationally. It may be an electronic version of a printed thesis where the old document that has been scanned and converted into PDF. Alternatively it could be a recently completed piece of work produced and archived in Word or produced in Word and converted into PDF in order to be made available on the Web. ETDs allow more adventurous students to express their research results in creative and flexible ways that would not be possible if they were limited to paper based output. 'Born digital' theses may include audio and visual material and may not even be in a traditional linear format. Vijayakumar, J.K, Murthy,T.A.V and prof. Khan,M.T.M "Indian Academia on Copyright and IPR Issues of Electronic Theses and Dissertations", Conference paper of international CALIBER – 2005, Kochi, 2 – 4 Febrruary 2005. Ahemedabad: INFLIBNET centre, 2005,pp 697 – 704.

[6] Total no. of ETD contributed Universities in shodhganga, Available at www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, accessed on 15/04/2015.

[7]The list of universities in India, Available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/# Accessed on 15/04/2015.

Table 1. *List of Central Universities*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of University /Universities	No. of ETD submitted Universities	No. of ETD in Shodhganga	Remarks
01	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	00	Nil
02	Arunachal Pradesh	01	00	00	
03	Assam	02	01	163	
04	Bihar	02	00	00	
05	Chandigarh	00	00	00	Nil
06	Chhattisgarh	01	01	79	
07	Delhi	05	03	**5,105**	**1st**
08	Goa	00	00	00	Nil
09	Gujarat	01	00	00	
10	Haryana	01	00	00	
11	Himachal Pradesh	01	00	00	
12	Jammu & Kashmir	02	00	00	
13	Jharkhand	01	00	00	
14	Karnataka	01	00	00	
15	Kerala	01	00	00	
16	Madhya Pradesh	02	01	**955**	**1st**
17	Maharashtra	01	01	22	
18	Manipur	02	01	58	
19	Meghalaya	01	01	41	
20	Mizoram	01	01	20	
21	Nagaland	01	00	00	
22	Orissa	01	00	00	
23	Pondicherry	01	01	**782**	**2nd***
24	Punjab	01	00	00	
25	Rajasthan	01	00	00	
26	Sikkim	01	00	00	
27	Tamil Nadu	02	00	00	
28	Telengana	03	01	**744**	**2nd**
29	Tripura	01	01	16	
30	Uttar Pradesh	05	02	540	
31	Uttarakhand	01	01	106	
32	West Bengal	01	01	71	
	Total	**45**	**17**	**8,702**	

*Union Territories of India

Source: 1. See, http://www.ugc.ac.in/central university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/2015

2.See. http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, accessed on 15/04/2015

Please use numbers of Central Universities in India are 45, On the basis of the above table no 1; total out of them only 17 (37.77%)Central Universities have contributed in submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level ETD repository. The total no of electronic theses and dissertations are 8,702 (24.77%), which have submitted by Central Universities in national level ETD repository of India. Madhya Pradesh isin 1st position and Telengna is in 2nd position in contribution of submission of ETD. Delhiand Pondicherry are in 1st and 2nd position in contribution of submission of ETD.Andhra Pradesh and Goa as well as 5 Union Territories other than Delhi and Pondicherry have no Central Universityas on dated 15/04/2015.

Table 2. *Lists of State Universities*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of University /Universities	No. of ETD submitted Universities	No. of ETD in Shodhganga	Remarks
01	Andhra Pradesh	20	08	1451	
02	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	Nil
03	Assam	12	02	280	
04	Bihar	15	04	10	
05	Chandigarh	01	01	11	**1st** *
06	Chhattisgarh	13	01	903	
07	Delhi	05	01	03	**2nd***
08	Goa	01	01	516	

09	Gujarat	23	08	2101	
10	Haryana	13	02	614	
11	Himachal Pradesh	04	02	146	
12	Jammu & Kashmir	06	02	25	
13	Jharkhand	07	00	00	
14	Karnataka	23	07	610	
15	Kerala	12	04	**4068**	**2nd**
16	Madhya Pradesh	18	03	196	
17	Maharashtra	20	07	868	
18	Manipur	00	00	00	Nil
19	Meghalaya	00	00	00	Nil
20	Mizoram	00	00	00	Nil
21	Nagaland	00	00	00	Nil
22	Orissa	13	01	02	
23	Pondicherry	00	00	00	Nil
24	Punjab	08	04	1027	
25	Rajasthan	19	02	04	
26	Sikkim	00	00	00	Nil
27	Tamil Nadu	22	10	**5429**	**1st**
28	Telengana	15	01	185	
29	Tripura	00	00	00	Nil
30	Uttar Pradesh	24	04	3536	
31	Uttarakhand	10	02	490	
32	West Bengal	22	04	12	
	Total	**326**	**81**	**22,487**	

*Union Territories of India

Source: 1. See, http://www.ugc.ac.in/central university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/2015

    2.See. http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, accessed on 15/04/2015

On the basis of the above table no 2; total numbers of state Universities in India are 326out of them only 81(24.86%) state Universities have contributed in submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level of repository. The total no of electronic theses and dissertations are 22,487 (64.01%), which have submitted by different state Universities at national level ETD repository of India. The states of India such as Tamil Nadu and Kerala respectively 1st and 2nd position as well as the Union Territories such as Chandigarhin 1st and Delhi 2nd position in contribution of submission of ETD. Only 7 states and 5 Union Territories of India have no state University as on dated 15/04/2015.

Table 3. *List of Deemed Universities*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of University /Universities	No. of ETD submitted Universities	No. of ETD in Shodhganga	Remarks
01	Andhra Pradesh	05	01	07	
02	Arunachal Pradesh	01	01	02	
03	Assam	00	00	00	Nil
04	Bihar	02	00	00	
05	Chandigarh	01	00	00	
06	Chhattisgarh	00	00	00	Nil
07	Delhi	11	03	338	**1st** *
08	Goa	00	00	00	Nil
09	Gujarat	02	02	31	
10	Haryana	06	03	230	
11	Himachal Pradesh	00	00	00	Nil
12	Jammu & Kashmir	00	00	00	Nil
13	Jharkhand	02	01	45	
14	Karnataka	15	03	32	

15	Kerala	02	00	00	
16	Madhya Pradesh	03	02	103	
17	Maharashtra	21	09	**883**	1st
18	Manipur	00	00	00	Nil
19	Meghalaya	00	00	00	Nil
20	Mizoram	00	00	00	Nil
21	Nagaland	00	00	00	Nil
22	Orissa	02	01	06	
23	Pondicherry	01	00	00	
24	Punjab	02	01	20	
25	Rajasthan	08	03	135	
26	Sikkim	00	00	00	Nil
27	Tamil Nadu	29	11	**642**	2nd
28	Telengana	02	01	23	
29	Tripura	00	00	00	Nil
30	Uttar Pradesh	10	03	419	
31	Uttarakhand	04	03	144	
32	West Bengal	01	00	00	
	Total	**130**	**48**	**3,060**	

*Union Territories of India

Source: 1. See, http://www.ugc.ac.in/central university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/2015

2.See. http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, accessed on 15/04/2015

On the basis of the above table no 3; total numbers of DeemedUniversities in India are 130, out of them only 48 (36.92%)DeemedUniversities have contributed in submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level of

repository. The total no of electronic theses and dissertations are about3,060 (08.71%), which has submitted by different DeemedUniversities at national level ETD repository of India.Maharashtraand Tamil Nadu state respectively 1st and 2nd position and only one Union Territories i.e. Delhi contributed in submission of ETD.The9States and 6 Union Territoriesof India have no DeemedUniversity as on dated 15/04/2015.

Table 4. *List of Private Universities*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of University /Universities	No. of ETD submitted Universities	No. of ETD in Shodhganga	Remaks
01	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	00	Nil
02	Arunachal Pradesh	07	00	00	
03	Assam	04	00	00	
04	Bihar	00	00	00	Nil
05	Chandigarh	00	00	00	Nil
06	Chhattisgarh	08	02	27	
07	Delhi	00	00	00	Nil
08	Goa	00	00	00	Nil
09	Gujarat	17	03	116	
10	Haryana	17	00	00	
11	Himachal Pradesh	17	02	**158**	2nd
12	Jammu & Kashmir	00	00	00	Nil
13	Jharkhand	03	01	01	
14	Karnataka	09	00	00	
15	Kerala	00	00	00	Nil
16	Madhya Pradesh	14	02	49	
17	Maharashtra	01	00	00	

18	Manipur	00	00	00	Nil
19	Meghalaya	08	01	15	
20	Mizoram	01	00	00	
21	Nagaland	02	00	00	
22	Orissa	03	00	00	
23	Pondicherry	00	00	00	Nil
24	Punjab	11	00	00	
25	Rajasthan	40	02	**341**	**1st**
26	Sikkim	05	00	00	
27	Tamil Nadu	00	00	00	Nil
28	Telengana	00	00	00	Nil
29	Tripura	01	00	00	
30	Uttar Pradesh	23	03	173	
31	Uttarakhand	10	00	00	
32	West Bengal	5	00	00	
	Total	**206**	**16**	**880**	

*Union Territories of India

Source: 1. See, http://www.ugc.ac.in/central university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/2015

2.See. http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, accessed on 15/04/2015

On the basis of the above table no 4; total numbers of private Universities in India are 206, out of them only 16 (07.76%) private Universities have contributed in submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level ETD repository. The total no of electronic theses and dissertations are 880 (02.50%), which have been submitted by different privateUniversities at national level repository of India.Rajasthan and HimachalPradesh state respectively 1stand 2ndpositions in contribution of submission of ETD.

Only 8 States 7 Union Territories of India have no private University as on dated 15/04/2015.

Role of University Grant Commission (UGC):

Do University Grant Commission launched a project to develop academic infrastructure and modernization of University campus in India called UGC-INFONET[8]. According to this project all Universities of India set up their won networks at individual level. Thisnetwork has a lot of information regarding their university over website. The University has also responsibility for development of their database regarding e-journals,e-magazines e-newsletters, e–book, e-theses and dissertations, e-education materials etc. As well as University will also develop Wi-Fi campus for searching of Internet and to make national level communicationamong academic Institutions and their databases. This network of University will function as a tool todisseminations of up–to-date information and knowledge for academic communities and researcher of their University as well as the academic community and researcherat national and international level. TheUGC (Submission of Metadata and Full–text of Doctoral Theses in Electronic Format) Regulation, 2005,mandate for all Universities of India to creation of metadata for both current and old theses, submission of electronic version of thesis to concern University and setting up of e– theses repository[9].The central library of each University is responsible for creation of metadata of theses and verified by trained and qualified librarian. The University would assign the Indian Standard Thesis Number (ISTN) on the basis of recommendation of the University Grant Commission. The metadata created by each University will submitto Indian national theses database. The submission of electronic version of thesis to their concern University is mandate for the students and researchers. Abstract of the electronic version of

[8] See, http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/infonet/aims.php "UGC-Infonet 2.0", accessed on 27/04/2015.

[9] See, Electronic Thesis Online (India). UGC (Submission of Metadata and Full- text of Doctoral Theses in Electronic format) Regulation, 2005.Available at http://www.wvu.edu/~ Thesis/presentations/ugc.pdf.accessed on 30/04/2015.

thesis should not more than two hundred words and their format should be in PDF as well as in MS-word, RTF, PS, HTML etc. The copyright and IPR issues and policies are also to bemaintained. Each University also gets the author approval from students and researchers to archiving and disseminating of their thesis at University as well as national and international level also. All Universities of India should set-up an e-theses repository to facilitate e-submission, archiving, Maintain and access to these repositories at the University level. Thee-theses repository will set-up as a wing of central library of Universities.The guidelines and policies related to electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level are prepared by the UGC (Minimum standards and procedure for the award of M.Phil. / Ph.D. degree) Regulation, 2009[10]. As per this regulation of UGC, it is mandatory for researchers to submit electronic version of thesis and dissertations in University.All Universities also submit the electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level ETD repository (INFLIBNET / SHODHGANGA), within 30 days from the date of award of degree. The repositories will responsibilityfor collecting, preserving, indexing,disseminating and make to facilitate open access for academic communities and researchers.

National Level ETD Repository in India (SHODHGANGA):

Information Library Network (INFLIBNET) set up a digital repository of ETD supported by UGC. The digital repository of ETD also called Shodhganga. Responsibility ofshodhgang is to uploading, collecting, collating, archiving, preserving and indexing of electronic version of theses and dissertations to facilitate open access for academician and researchers at national and international level. India has four types of Universities, which are submitting time to time their electronic version of theses and dissertations toshodhganga. The figures and facts are clear from the following tables –

Table 5

SL. NO.	University	No. of ETD Submitted Universities	No. of ETD in Shodhgaga	Remarks
01	Central University[11]	17 (37.77 %)	8,702 (24.77 %)	
02	State University[12]	81 (24.86 %)	22,487(64.01 %)	
03	Deemed University[13]	48 (36.92 %)	3,060 (08.71 %)	
04	Private University[14]	16 (07.76%)	0880 (02.50 %)	
05	**Total**	**162**	**35,129**	

From the table no. 5 it is clear that submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations by state universities in shodhganga has an important role. Central Universities has also second positions in submitting of electronic theses and dissertations to shodhgaga as well as Deemed and private Universities have also vital role. Only 162 Universities of India submitted 35,129 electronic versions of theses and dissertations at national level

ETD repository as on dated 15/04/2015

Table 6

SL. NO.	Years	Total no. of ETD in SHODHGANGA	Remarks
01	2010	1171 (03.90 %)	
02	2011	1522 (05.07 %)	
03	2012	2299 (07.66 %)	
04	2013	7,057 (23.52 %)	

[10]See, http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/mphilphdclarification.pdf, accessed on 27/04/2015.

[11]See, http://www.ugc.ac.in/central university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/2015
[12] See, http:// www.ugc.ac.in/state university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/201
[13] See, http:// www.ugc.ac.in/deemed university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/2015
[14] See, http:// www.ugc.ac.in/private university.aspx, accessed on 15/04/2015

05	2014	17,951	(59.83 %)	
06	**Total**	**30,000**		

Source:1See,
http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, accessed on 15/04/2015

From the table no. 6, it is clear that the ratio of submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations by differentUniversities in shodhgangaare increasing every year from the date ofannouncement of UGC regulation, 2009. The total number of electronic theses and dissertations are submitted by different Universities from the year 2010 - 2014 in shodhganga are about 30,000 only.

Copyright and IPRIssues Related to ETD:

Eachliterary workof authoreither in print form or in electronic form istobe protected for his intellectual property. The electronic versions of theses and dissertations are also intellectual property of authors or researchers. These electronic theses and dissertations are searching, coping and downloading from internet by variety of academicians and especially by researchers at national and international level. Meanwhile, open-access systems of electronic versions of theses and dissertations create a question that how to protect the copyright of electronic documents and how to maintain the economic, moral and legal rights of authors and publishers.There is no doubting the fact that copyright protection is essentially about preservation of moral and economic rights and benefits derivable thxmf;/b,ere-from. However, one of the major arguments of protagonists of open access is that, besides the fact that the protection of the financial interests of authors is partly disingenuous, "with copyright protection, only a tiny fraction of the world's authors earn an actual living from their works. The profits go mainly to the publishers."[15]Theses and dissertations should be protected with fair use and open access either at any Universities orat national level repository of ETD by setting-up the committee. The committee will review and protect the economic and moral copyright of authors. There should be need of a policy to check

and control the issue related to plagiarism and original quality of ETD[16].

Challenges:

Presently India has 45 Central Universities, 326 state Universities, 130 Deemed Universities and 206 Private Universities as on dated 15/04/2015. Out of them only 28 (62.23%)Central Universities, 245 (75.14%) state Universities, 82 (63.08%)Deemed Universities and 190 (92.24%)Private Universitiesare unable in submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations by researchers in Universities and also these Universities unable in submission of ETD to *Shodhganga*. The situation of electronic theses and dissertations in the North America is just opposite to India. Most of dissertations abstracts are initiallyarrange in electronic form with their citations.These electronic forms of dissertations abstracts are archive from 1980-tilldate and master's theses abstracts from 1988-till date. About one millions+ downloadable full-text dissertations and theses are archive in electronic form from 1637-till

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[15] OPADERE, Olaolu S ; Legal and Economic Issues of Copyright in Research Institutions: The Case of Negeria, The NUSRL Journal of Law and Policy, vol. 1 No. 1, pp 44-65, January-july 2014.

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[16] In the world of scholarly publishing, authors create and intellectual output, which will be marketed or distributed by the publishers and the libraries will collect, preserve, organise and disseminate the information. The networking world really creates concerns on Copyright of digital documents, which can be easily downloaded and reused. In exceptional circumstances, where the thesis research has been particularly innovative, and there is potential for commercial exploitation, it may be desirable for the author to apply for a patent. A patent application may be successful only if the invention has never been made public in any way before the date on which an application for a patent is filed. It also must involve an inventive step and be capable of industrial application. These issues concerns the ETD promoters worldwide to take the necessary steps to safe guard the copyright issues for the real scholarly works done by the research scholars. Vijayakumar, J.K, Murthy,T.A.V and prof. Khan,M.T.M "Indian Academia on Copyright and IPR Issues of Electronic Theses and Dissertations", Conference paper of international CALIBER – 2005, Kochi, 2 – 4 Febrruary 2005. Ahemedabad: INFLIBNET centre, 2005,pp 697 – 704.

date.[17]The UGC- Infonet project is responsible for set-up and development of WI-FI technology in each Universities campus. But few of technical and modern Universities have these facilities in the campus and rest of Universities campus has no any facilities of networks and WI-FItechnology. The UGC (Submission of Metadata Full text of Doctoral Theses in Electronic Format) Regulation, 2005 is mandate for all researchers that submit their thesis in electronic format in the University, but 28 central Universities, 245 state Universities, 82 Deemed Universities and 190 Private Universities are unable in deposited the electronic version of theses by researchers in Universities. UGC (Minimum Standard and Procedure for the award of M.Phil. /Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2009 make to mandate for both researchers and Universities are submit their theses and dissertations to Universities and theUniversities also submit to shodhganga within 30 days of the date of announcement of award of the degree, 28 Central Universities, 245 state Universities, 82 Deemed Universities and 190 private Universities are not submitted the electronic version of theses and dissertations to shodhgaga. Every year in India about 8,000 – 10,000 degrees of Ph.D[18] are being awarded by different Universities. Butthe ratio of submission of electronicversion of theses and dissertations year wise in the shodhgaga is very poor and slow which were 1171 in 2010, 1522 in 2011, 2299 in 2012, 7057 in 2013 and 17951 in 2014.AndhraPradesh has no Central University whereas seven states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura states have no state University. The nine states such as Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura which have nodeemed University. The eight states such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Telangna which have no private Uuniversities.

Conclusion

In the context of the foregoing discussion it may be concluded that the contributionof electronic theses and dissertations at thenational level ETD repository by different Universitiesis increasing every year. The remaining universities are also trying to contribute in the submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations at national level ETD repository and time will come very shortly the Shodhganga will be a greatest ETD repository or reservoir or the database in the world. This database of India will help in two ways; one is in generation of revenues for government of India by dissemination of information and knowledge as commodity both at national and international level. Second is facilitating to open access of old and current theses and dissertations of all Universities of India with saving the time of academicians. Time taking is one of the most important factors for Indian researchers. This database will be easy to access and help in creation of new views, opinions andliterary works by research exercise. These new literary works will be the intellectual property of the author, which areagain collected at the national level ETDrepository for open accessamong academicians to create again new ideas, views, opinions and literaryworks. This circle of open access of electronic theses and dissertations and creation of new information and knowledge will be a great achievement of our country that will help in increasing the rate of research with high quality and save thevaluable time of researchers.Moreover, it is pertinent to note that copyright and intellectual property rights should also be protected with the open access of electronic theses and dissertations anywhere and in any condition.

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[17]The current status of ETD in North America. Available at http://www.lib.iastate.edu/info/6268 Accessed on 2/5/2015

[18] See, vijaykumar, J.K, Dr. Murthy, T.A.V and Prof. Khan. M.T.M (2005). Electronic Theses and Dissertations for Indian universities: A Framework, Ahmedabad: INFLIBNET Centre, pp 65 – 70. Available at www.eprint.rclis.org/7218/1/vijayakumarjk_07.pdf.