

ELECTRONIC THESIS AND DISSERTATIONS (ETD) SUBMISSION AT SHODHGANGA REPOSITORY BY INDIAN UNIVERSITIES: AN EVALUATIVE STUDY

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Abstract India is the world's third largest country in terms of higher education system, which includes about 889 universities and more than 39871 colleges. In the context of higher education, Electronic Thesis and Dissertations (ETDs) produced at universities/institutions, constitute important scholarly communication and knowledge source for all research and development activities. By the turn of the 21st century, ETDs repositories have become established components of many universities in India. In the electronic environment, ETDs form one of the most popular and useful open access resources for academicians and researchers at the global level. UGC, therefore, has made submission of ETDs of M.Phil./Ph.D. courses mandatory, in accordance with the Minimum Standards & Procedure for Award of PhD/M.Phil Degree, Regulation, 2009. It was done to facilitate open access to ETDs by researchers in Indian Universities and Institutes of Higher learning. Until December 2018, total numbers of ETDs submitted by 381 Indian universities in the repository is 210548. This paper describes the changing role of library professional with special reference to ETDs management in Indian Universities.

Keywords: ETDs Repositories, Electronic Thesis and Dissertations, ETD, Indian Universities, Shodhganga, Deterring Plagiarism

INTRODUCTION

Presently, India is the world's third largest country in terms of higher education system with 889 universities. As per the data available as on 12th December 2018, there are more than 889 universities, including 48 Central Universities, 394 State Universities, 125 deemed Universities and 322 State Private Universities in India. In the 21st century, ETD has become very popular and useful open access knowledge resource for academicians and researchers at the global level. To facilitate open access to Indian ETDs, the UGC has mandated submission of ETDs of PhD/M.Phil Degrees as per the Notification dated 1st June 2009 (*Minimum Standards & Procedure for Award of PhD/M.Phil Degree, Regulation, 2009*). In India, many ETDs repositories (Vidyanidhi, Bhagirathi, KrishiPrabha, ETD@IISc, eprint@IITD, ETD@JNU, Gyanganga@AMU and Shodhganga@INFLIBNET etc.) are managed at the university level, group level and national level. As a primary source of scholarly information, Ph.D. thesis and M.Phil. dissertations constitute valuable research literature. To make valuable scholarly information contained in ETDs, almost all Indian universities followed the UGC guidelines and made the submission of ETDs mandatory by all researchers irrespective of universities. Consequently, INFLIBNET Centre under its Shodhganga

project has been able to upload 210548 plus PhD thesis. However, only 423 plus Indian Universities have so far signed MoU with INFLIBNET Centre for uploading awarded PhD thesis on its Shodhganga site. Recently, all Centrally Funded Institutions like IITs, NITs, IIITs and IIMs have become the part of the Shodhganga project.

(Data Sources: www.ugc.ac.in)

ELECTRONIC THESIS AND DISSERTATIONS (ETD)?

In higher education context, Electronic Thesis and Dissertation (ETD) produced at universities/institutions are very important information and knowledge source for future research work. An ETD is an electronic version of thesis and dissertation as well as hard copy of thesis and dissertation submitted by the researcher to respective university/institution. The term ETD can be defined as "electronic thesis and dissertations should apply to any thesis or dissertation that is submitted, archived and distributed solely or at least primarily in an electronic format" (Kirschenbaum 1996). The ETDs repository is an ICT based innovative platform to the management of institutional research output for future research work. Currently, Electronic Thesis and

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Dissertations (ETDs) repositories have become established components of many universities in India. Since 2010 the ETDs work in progress in two standards in India. The first standard is researcher created documents consisting of MS Word file, PDF, HTML or XML, and submitted to respective university; and another second is electronic files created by scanning the pages of old paper thesis and dissertations by the library or IT professionals. Though ETDs implementation efforts of UGC, almost Indian universities/institutions have converted their thesis and dissertation collection into digital repositories as ETD collection and provide it open access on the internet at the global level.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bhat (2014) described the best practices of research data management by Indian universities with institutional repositories. This paper explores the management of research out in various types like thesis, dissertations, project reports, research papers and patents etc at institutional repositories developed by reputed organizations in India. Chaddah (2015) describes the enhance accessibility and visibility through e-thesis repositories. The author explained requirements of enhanced visibility, drawing from examples taken from preprint repositories. The author also discussed the drawbacks of imposing an embargo on open access of uploaded thesis. Singh (2016) conducted a study on preventing plagiarism in Indian universities. In this study author analyzed the used anti-plagiarism tools since 2014 and current status of anti-plagiarism policies in Indian universities.

Gupta (2016) conducted a comparative study on deterring plagiarism process steps between higher education of India and the United State of America. The author describes the plagiarism issues, anti-plagiarism software's, institutional plagiarism policies, plenty of action against plagiarised materials holder in both countries. In the USA, "*The Academic Integrity Code*" is set up for American Universities to deal with the menace of academic and research misconduct whereas India made a regulation on "*Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism-Regulation 2018*" for higher educational institutions. The University Grant Commission (UGC), MHRD, Govt. of India made a mandatory provision to provide anti-plagiarism software to universities for check the plagiarism in all newly submitted thesis, dissertations and reports by University Coordinators. On behalf of UGC, Govt. of India, INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar has taken an initiative to plagiarism check through anti-plagiarism software before final submission of PhD thesis in the respective universities.

Kale (2016) presents a practical approach to plagiarism detection of the doctoral thesis in Indian universities. In this study, he describes the current status regarding the use of a specific anti-plagiarism tool in Indian universities. Johnson (2012) conducted a survey study of 25 Higher Education Institutions of United Kingdom (UK) about their e-thesis management policy. The author concluded that 92% of respondents either have an e-thesis mandate and 44% of respondents withhold degree award of e-thesis submission.

Khaparde & Ambedkar (2014) studied that the status of ETDs repositories in India. In this study, there are 2575 ETD repositories registered worldwide on Open Access Repository (OAR). The authors also presented the history of 69 Indian ETDs repositories until 2013. The list of world best ETDs repository is given in below Table 1.

Table 1: World best ETDs Repository

S.No.	Name of ETDs Repository	Country	Website
1	DART - Europe (Europe E-thesis Portal)	Europe	http://www.dart-europe.eu/basic-search.php
2	SUDOC (SUDOC Catalogue)	France	http://www.sudoc.abes.fr/ http://www.thesis.fr/
3	DissOnline (German National Library)	German	http://search.dissonline.de/
4	DATAD (Association of African Universities)	Ghana	http://www.aau.org/datad/
5	Shodhganga (A river of Indian thesis), INFLIB-NET)	India	http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/
6	Pakistan Research Repository (Higher Education Commission)	Pakistan	http://eprints.hec.gov.pk/
7	Networked Digital Library of Thesis and Dissertations (NDLTD)	UK	http://www.ndltd.org/
8	ETHOS (The British Library)	UK	http://ethos.bl.uk/Home.do
9	Computing Research Repository (CoRR)	US	http://arxiv.org/corr/home
10	Scholars' Bank (University of Oregon)	USA	http://libweb.uoregon.edu/

11	Emory University's Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Repository (Emory University)	USA	https://etd.library.emory.edu/
12	ETD Collection (Louisiana State University)	USA	http://etd.uis.lsu.edu/cgi-bin/ETD-browse/browse

DETERRING PLAGIARISM AT INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

The word *plagiarize* comes from the Latin word “*plagiare*” and it means to kidnap, seducing or plundering. The use of *plagiarius* word was introduced into English in 1601 by dramatist Ben Jonson. According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to “*plagiarize*” means to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one’s own to use (another’s production) without crediting the source to commit literary theft to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source. In simple word, plagiarism is the act of stealing someone else’s work of someone and attempting to pass it off as your own. Joy & Luck (1999) define plagiarism as “unacknowledged copying of documents or programs that can occur in many contexts: in an industry, a company may seek competitive advantage; in academia, academics may seek to publish their research in advance of their colleagues”.

To deterring plagiarism in Indian universities is an initiative taken by INFLIBNET Centre on the behalf of UGC to the promotion of academic interiority and originality of research work like in newly submitted thesis, dissertations, research papers and project reports etc. Almost Indian universities, Librarians/University Coordinators are deterring plagiarism through anti-plagiarism software’s in newly submitted Phd thesis, dissertations, research papers and project reports etc. that are submitted by researchers and plagiarism checked report (text similarity % report) send to the examination department for necessary action. In 2014, total 135 Indian universities used Turnitin and iThenticate anti-plagiarism tools and in 2015 almost universities switched over to “*Urkund*” anti-plagiarism software. The best practice of intended plagiarism to the doctoral thesis seems to be augmented due to peer pressure like PhD as the basic and

entry qualification for appointment of assistant professor and other academic positions in Indian universities, higher education institutions and affiliated colleges.

The Workflow of Deterring Plagiarism in Universities

Almost Indian universities follow a progressive workflow process to submission of digitally born CD/DVD of PhD thesis and M.Phil dissertation by researchers to their respective universities. To smoothly processing the deterring plagiarism and management of ETDs submission, a good workflow presents the scholarly communication between researchers and ETDs coordinator using a systematic process to timely submission of PhD thesis and M.Phil dissertations. The well-defined workflow help to processing the deterring plagiarism in newly submitted thesis and dissertations and submission of electronic thesis and dissertations (ETDs) in universities libraries and also supports to prepare softcopy of their thesis as well as hardcopy, format checking and plagiarism checking by University Coordinator supervisor, researchers submit a CD/DVD of ETD to library. The deterring plagiarism by University Coordinators through anti-plagiarism software’s of newly submitted thesis and dissertations is mandatory in every Indian university. If found more than 10% similarity with other resources in thesis/dissertations, examination department. Inform to respective researchers for modification accordingly similarity report and researchers again submitting a soft copy of his/her thesis/dissertation. Finally, original research thesis and dissertations are sent to external examiners and if any modification suggested by the examiner in thesis/dissertation during final viva and researcher again submit a CD/DVD of modified e-thesis to the library and university coordinator uploading each awarded PhD thesis and M.Phil dissertation on Shodhganga, INFLIBNET Centre website.

Since April 2014 plagiarism checking is mandatory for all researchers through anti-plagiarism software’s (Turnitin, iThenticate and Urkund) before final submission of PhD thesis, M.Phil dissertations and project reports by researchers in their respective university. A well-defined workflow chart of deterring plagiarism in Indian universities for newly submitted ETD is displayed below as Fig. 1.

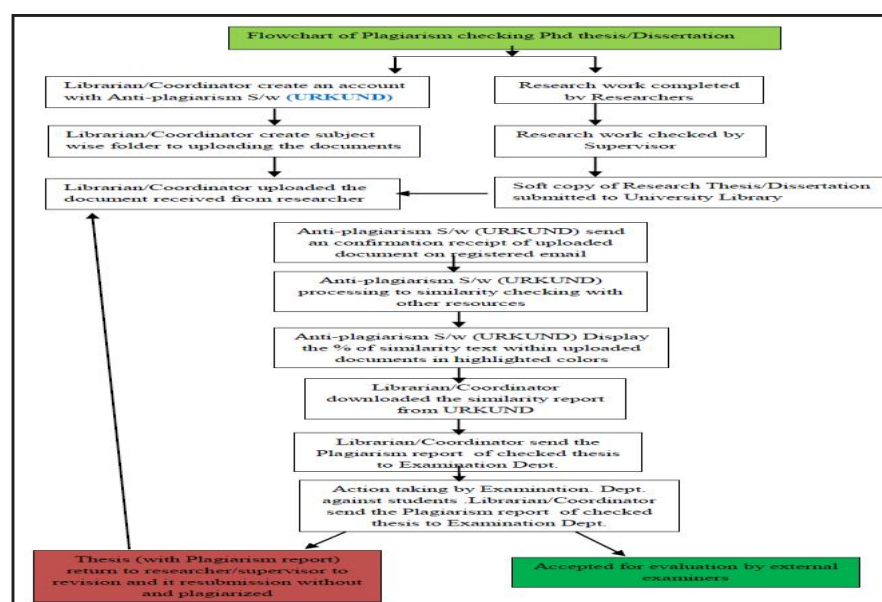


Fig. 1: Workflow of Plagiarism Checking

THE WORKFLOW OF ETDs SUBMISSION

The INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar has prepared guideline to smoothly ETDs submission at Shodhganga site by Indian universities. Since 2011, almost Indian universities follow a systematic workflow process to ETDs repository from thesis submission to upload it on Shodhganga site.

The researchers complete their research thesis and submit it to her/his research supervisor for checking completeness, format and plagiarism issues. The University Coordinator, Shodhganga project plays a key role to managing the workflow of ETDs submission at their university for researcher technically to support and smoothly submission without any barrier. The workflow for ETDs submission in universities is displayed below in Fig. 2.

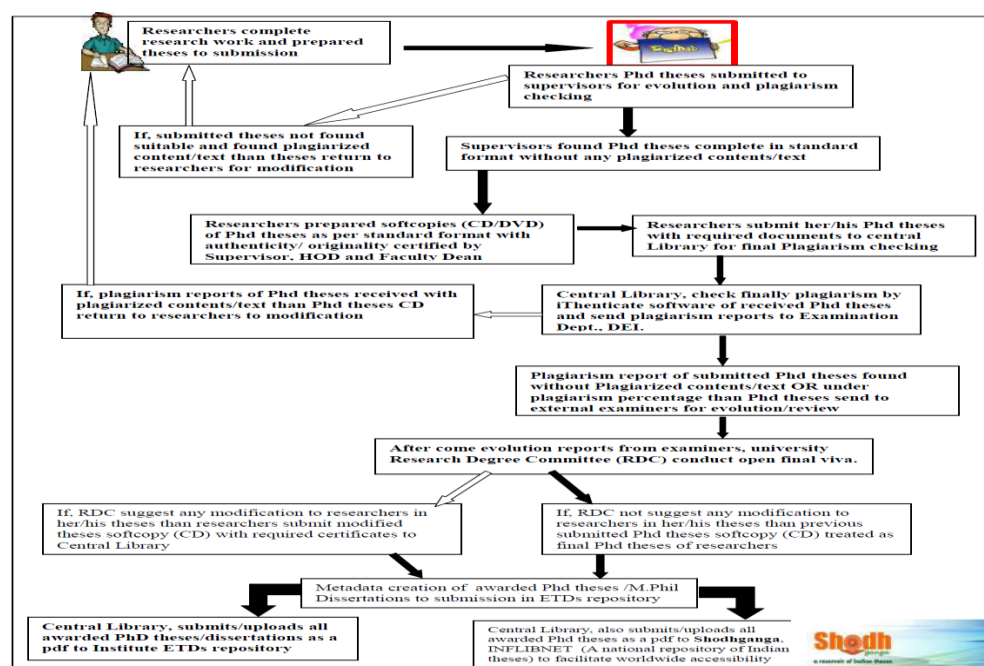


Fig. 2: Work Flowchart of ETD Submission

Required Certificates from Researchers to ETD Submission

An ETD is a very important research document submitted by the researchers to awarding Phd/M.Phil degree. Finally, a complete thesis in softcopy (PDF/MS Word) submitted by researchers in the university library and University Coordinator require the following documents/certificates from researchers at the time of ETD submission in their university.

- A filled performance of students details
- Metadata form for metadata creation for ETDs repository
- The signed digital as well as a print certificate of authenticity and originality of research work from her/his supervisor, HOD and faculty Dean.
- Copyright Transfer certificate
- Certificate of no plagiarism in her/his PhD thesis/M. Phil dissertation on Copyright issues.
- A CD/DVD of the digital born version of her/his PhD thesis/M.Phil dissertation.
- An authenticity certificate from researchers and supervisor to thesis uploading on ETDs repository.

ETDS @SHODHGANGA, INFLIBNET CENTRE

The “Shodhganga” (A repository of Indian thesis) is an Initiative of INFLIBNET Centre (UGC) to provide a national level platform for research scholars to submit their PhD. thesis for the entire academic and researcher communities in open access environment. It is a major initiative taken by INFLIBNET Centre, UGC to archive PhD. thesis and M.Phil dissertations which are considered an important source of information. The basic idea behind to protect the research work and provide global visibility and immediate access to the research works.

The INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar has been developed a Shodhganga repository using DSpace (An Open Source Software) in 2010 under the Shodhganga project, approved by MHRD, Govt. of India. DSpace has been a very popular and suitable platform to managing the research output (PhD thesis, dissertations, reports, publications etc.) of the university. DSpace uses internationally recognized protocols and interoperability standards. DSpace software is very useful to manage and retrievals of information in different formats. DSpace also supports “Open Archives Initiative’s Protocol for Metadata Harvesting” (OAI-PMH) and uses a qualified version of the Dublin Core schema for its metadata.

Standardized File Naming Convention to ETDs submission at Shodhganga Repository:

The INFLIBNET, Gandhinagar has been developed a standard for file naming convention to ETD submission in Shodhganga repository. All Indian Universities follow the standardized and well-defined file naming convention to ETDs submission in Shodhganga repository to maintain uniformity. These file naming conventions define the meaningful and convey the content of files being uploaded. As per these file name and format, researchers/ students may be guided to store and upload each chapter wise separately. The format of file naming conventions used for a newly PhD Thesis submission is displayed in Table no -2

Table 2: File Naming Convention to E-Thesis submission @ Shodhganga

File Name Convention	File Type
01_title.pdf	Title Page
02_certificate.pdf	Certificate
03_abstract.pdf	Abstract
04_declaration.pdf	Declaration
05_acknowledgement.pdf	Acknowledgment
06_contents.pdf	Content/Index page
07_list_of_tables.pdf	List of Tables
08_list_of_figures.pdf	List of Figures
09_abbreviations.pdf	Abbreviations
10_chapter1.pdf	First Chapter
11_chapter2.pdf	Second Chapter
12_chapter2.pdf	Third Chapter---Onwards
13_conclusion.pdf	Conclusion
14_references.pdf	References
15_appendex.pdf	Appendix
16_summery.pdf	Summary

ETD Submission Procedure at Shodhganga Repository

As per University Grant Commission (UGC) notification (Minimum Standards & Procedure for Award of. Phil. / PhD Degree, Regulation, 2009) dated 1st June 2009 every Indian university submitting all newly awarded PhD thesis in Shodhganga repository within 30 days of award of PhD degree by the University Coordinator/Researchers. The submission process of PhD thesis is very simple and it’s completed in six steps. These steps for submission of thesis in Shodhganga are listed below.

Step 1: Registration/Creation of account.



Step 2: Validation of the login account.



Step 3: Submission of thesis content and metadata by registered users.



Step 4: Validation submitted thesis content and metadata by INFLIBNET team.



Step 5: Published PhD thesis on Shodhganga repository.



Step 6: Intimation of thesis publish to University Coordinator/ Researchers through sending the notification.

GENRE OF SHODHGANGA REPOSITORY

The genre of e-thesis submission in Shodhganga repository since 2010 is presented in Table 3 and screenshots of Shodhganga repository homepage, MoU Signed and thesis uploading interface are displayed in below pictures 3, 4 and 5.



Fig. 3: Homepage of Shodhganga Repository

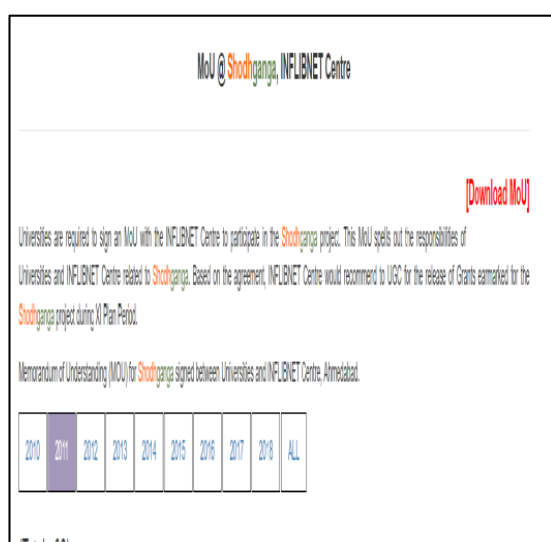


Fig. 3: MoU Interface @ Shodhganga

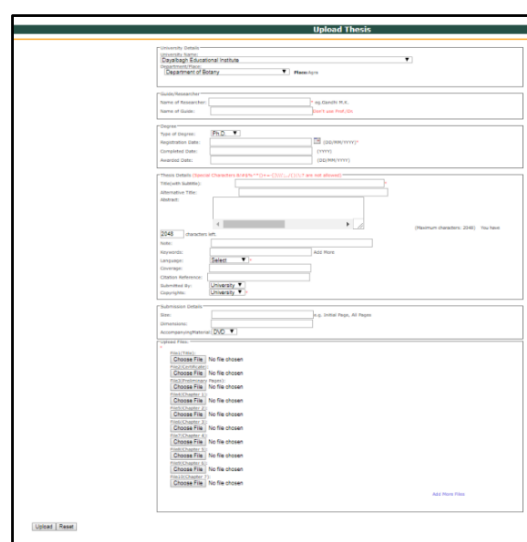


Fig. 4: E-Thesis Submission Interface @ Shodhganga

Table 3: Genre of E-Thesis submission @Shodhganga Repository

Movement	Year									Total No. Until Dec. 2018
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
No. of Universities MoU Signed	10	38	51	54	32	59	53	59	67	423
No. of CFTI MoU Signed	-	-	-	-		03	11	-	02	15
No. of Contributed Universities	10	35	48	51	28	51	42	45	71	381
No. of Thesis Uploaded	1171	2299	7057	17951	16722	54799	37059	40119	33371	210548
Anti-Plagiarism S/w status provided to Universities by INFLIBNET	10	25	31	30	18	31	24	09	14	177

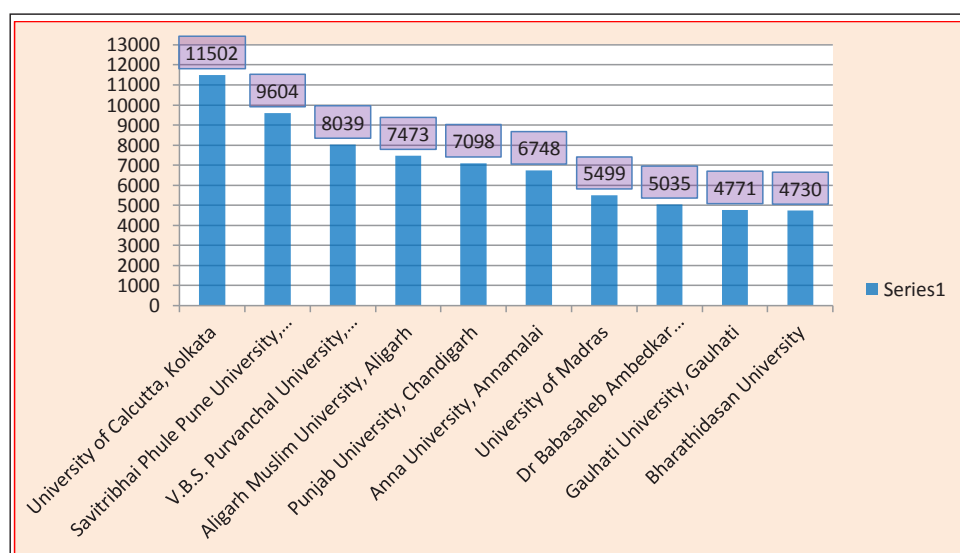
Top Ten Contributed Universities on Dec. 2018

Currently, total 423 universities signed MoU with INFLIBNET and 381 universities contributed e-thesis to

Shodhganga repository under the Shodhganga project. As per Shodhganga site, top 10 (ten) universities contribution of e-thesis in Shodhganga repository until Dec. 2018 is listed in Table 4 and contribution chart is displayed in Fig. 6.

Table 4: Contribution of Top Ten Universities @ Shodhganga

S.No.	Name of universities	Total no. of contributed ETDs to Shodhganga (up to Dec 2018)
1.	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	11502
2.	Savitribhai Phule Pune University, Pune	9604
3.	V.B.S. Purvanchal University, Jhonpur	8039
4.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	7473
5.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	7098
6.	Anna University, Annamalai	6748
7.	University of Madras	5499
8.	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	5035
9.	Gauhati University, Gauhati	4771
10.	Bharathidasan University	4730

**Fig. 6: E-thesis Contribution Chart of Top Ten Universities**

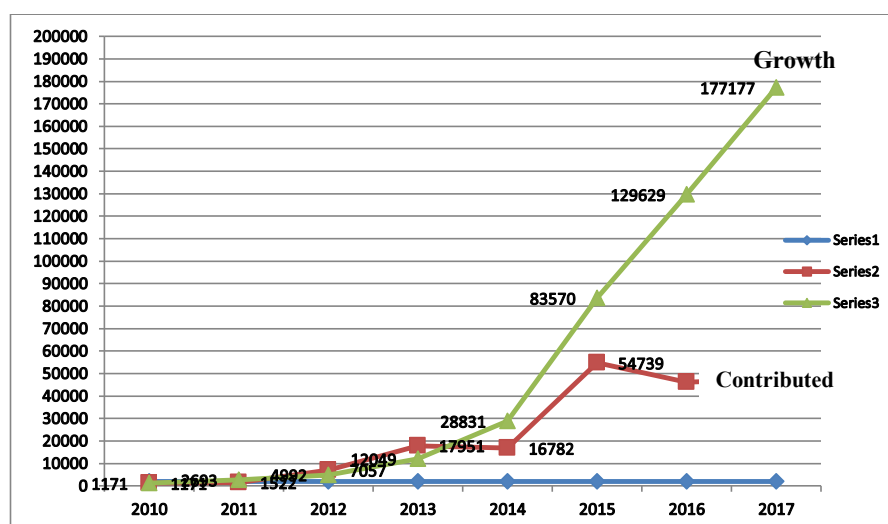


Fig. 7: Year-wise Contributions and Growth of ETDs@ Shodhganga

THE CHANGING ROLE OF SUPERVISORS FOR ETDs SUBMISSION PROGRAM

It has been observed that PhD Thesis and Dissertations are very popular and a vital research literature for teachers, researchers and students to carry out their research work. To implementation of ETD program in 2012 at DEI Agra, research supervisors can play a key role in ETD submission by researchers. The research supervisors are responsible for guiding, directing, communicating and managing the qualitative research work of registered researchers. The supervisor, working as an instructor to detect the plagiarism using anti-plagiarism software “Turnitin” in the submitted research work of researchers/students. The supervisors are, also responsible for completeness, format, originality, and creation of softcopy of thesis as well hard copy. When the researcher carries out her/his research work and is ready to submission of their PhD thesis than a registered supervisor plays the following roles.

- Check the completeness and format of PhD Thesis/ Dissertation.
- Deterring the plagiarism in PhD Thesis/Dissertation.
- Guide to researchers to avoid plagiarism, self-plagiarism OR reduce the percentage of plagiarised content/text.
- Guide to the researcher to the creation of softcopy (CD/DVD) of their PhD Thesis/Dissertation.
- Sign their PhD Thesis/Dissertation submission form to certify the originality of research work

- Sign their PhD Thesis/Dissertation authenticity form to submit/upload their thesis on ETDs repository to open access.
- Check and verify the application form, metadata form to ETD submission.
- Check and verify the electronic version (CD/DVD) of PhD Thesis/Dissertation that it is same as hard copy version and is created in both (MS Word and PDF) formats as per standard.
- Finally, sign the check CD/DVD of PhD Thesis/ Dissertation.

THE CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARIANS/LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS WITH ETDs SUBMISSION PROGRAM

Currently, Librarians/Library professionals are playing a key role in the implementation of ETD submission programs, deterring plagiarism and setup of ETDs repository in academic institutions. The Library team helped to researchers and teachers to complete her/his research work, referencing skills, avoiding plagiarism skills and creation CD/DVD of PhD thesis as well as the hard copy to timely ETD submission. The Library professionals also help researchers to convert their documents as a PDF file, creation of CD/DVD of their thesis/dissertation and uploading it on Shodhganga, INFLIBNET Centre website. Today, Librarians play roles in two different standards in which the first is ETD submission through researchers created documents consisting of Word file OR PDF files; and second is digitizing files created by scanning the pages of old thesis and dissertations.

Training Organiser and Trainer

Nowadays, Library professionals can play a role as training organiser and trainer at their universities. In universities, librarians organise the author workshops, training programmes and conferences for the teachers, researchers and students. Time to time they provide the ICT based skills, technical supports, avoid plagiarism skills, reference management skills and ETDs discovery skills to researchers and teachers for avoid plagiarism and also, trained to self plagiarism checking by anti-plagiarism software “Turnitin”, referencing and citation skills, convert their document(s) to the PDF format, creation of softcopies of PhD thesis as per standard format. Researchers submit softcopy (CD/DVD) of their PhD/M.Phil thesis to her/his supervisor and supervisors review the thesis for completeness with the standard format according to guidelines/by-laws of Institute for PhD and M.Phil. After review of the thesis by supervisors, researchers modified their CD/DVD of the thesis as well as hard copy submits to Central Library to final plagiarism checking.

The University Coordinator

It has been observed that in the almost Indian universities librarians also worked as a University coordinator for Shodhganga Project, INFLIBNET Centre to the implementation of ETD programs in their university. The University Coordinator creates metadata and submits/uploads the all awarded PhD thesis on Shodhganga project, INFLIBNET Centre.

The Policy Maker

In Indian universities, librarians can play a key role as a policymaker to make an institutional plagiarism policy, ETDs repository setup policy, copyright fair use policy, library usage policy and acquisition policy etc.

An IPR Issues Councillor

Currently, Librarians oversees the IPR issues with special reference to the educational environment and conducting face-to-face training sessions and a workshop module for researchers and teachers on creating an e-thesis, dissertations and reports cover copyright issues in depth. Researchers are made aware of the fair use of copyrighted materials in their academic and research work. This IPR awareness allows researchers to fair use a reasonable proportion of published original source material within their work for the purposes of literature review without having to obtain explicit permission to use it.

The Plagiarism Detector

The library professionals can be deterring plagiarism through anti-plagiarism tools in newly submitted PhD thesis, M.Phil dissertations and project reports by researchers in their respective universities and plagiarism checked reports send to the examination department for necessary action. Currently, plagiarism checking is mandatory for all researchers through anti-plagiarism software “URKUND” before final submission of the thesis by researchers. To deterring plagiarism in newly submitted thesis and dissertations is an initiative taken by Director, INFLIBNET Centre on behalf of UGC to maintain the quality and originality of research work in Indian universities.

As ETDs Repository Administrator/ Manager

In the digital world, Librarians have taken a new challenging role to set up and managing the ETDs repository to facilitate open access to worldwide accessibility so that today librarians are also known as an ETDs repository manager. An ETDs repository management is a highly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based take but almost library professional take it easy and managed ETDs repositories at the university level, regional level and national level. Currently, almost librarians self-setup and managed the ETDs repository at their universities.

Digitization of Old PhD Thesis, Dissertations, and Project Report

In the 21st century, librarians are taken an initiative to digitize the old PhD thesis, dissertation and project report at their university to preserve the research outputs and provide the open access to researchers for future research. The INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar provide the financial grant for digitization of old thesis to submitting on Shodhganga repository. In mostly Indian universities, the work of digitization of thesis has been completed under the Shodhganga project though outsourcing procedure.

Content Manager

Librarians and library professionals act as content managers in the digital environment by design and development of Library Web page, digital libraries, subject gateways to facilitate and instant access to digital information resources and services. The changing role of librarians is creating a web page for 24/7 delivery of information resources and services on user mobile devices

CONCLUSION

In the digital era, ETDs repositories play a key role in managing the research output at university and national level through a single platform. The ETDs repository is an ICT based innovative platform to the management of institutional research output for future research work. In the present scenario, it has been noticed that ETDs repositories are very popular and useful information sources for researchers in an open access environment to carry out their research work. The author discussed the whole process to ETDs submission will involve several steps from authoring Ph.D. thesis to the final hosting of e-thesis in the ETDs repository. These steps can be represented in the above-described workflow diagram as figure 1. A good workflow presents the systematic process to smoothly ETD submission by researchers in their university and Shodhganga repository. Presently, almost universities follow the standard workflow process in ETDs submission to facilitate the worldwide accessibility for future research. To manage the ETD submission in universities and Shodhganga repository, library professionals also play a motive role in several aspects. The Shodhganga project initiatives started in 2010 in India and its popularity is growing rapidly in the higher educational and technical institutions as a method to disseminate newly research and expertise. Till December 2018 the total number of the full-text thesis is 210548 available on Shodhganga repository. In this paper, I have analyzed and presented the contributions and growth of thesis in Shodhganga repository from 2010 to 2018. The author has observed that since last eight years in India, Shodhganga repository pays a role as a lifeline for researchers to carry out future research work. To support the ETDs submission programme in India, the role and responsibilities of library professionals totally changed and they play a key role in ETD submission, deterring plagiarism, development of ETDs repository, conducting user awareness programmes, trainers, research advocacy, anti-plagiarism policymakers and administrator etc and university libraries is helps to carry out the qualitative research work by researchers and academicians. Also, the author presents the changing role of librarians/library professionals in implementing ETDs submission and the metadata creation process as well as the originality of researchers work.

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