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# "GENDER ASYMMETRY IN THE TRANSMISSION OF ODISSI DANCE IN INDIA - A CASE STUDY" PROJECT DMP

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# "GENDER ASYMMETRY IN THE TRANSMISSION OF ODISSI DANCE IN INDIA - A CASE STUDY"

## PROJECT DMP

A Data Management Plan created using DMP OPIDoR, based on the "Horizon 2020 DMP" template provided by the European Commission.

### PLAN DETAILS

<i>Title of the plan</i>	"Gender asymmetry in the transmission of Odissi dance in India - a case study" Project DMP
<i>Deliverable</i>	D2.1
<i>Version</i>	<b>Final version</b>
<i>Object/ perimeter of the plan</i>	<p>This is the final version of the DMP of <b>GATRODI</b>. It aims at assessing what type of data have been produced, which measures have been implemented for data protection, and for making data <b>FAIR</b> in the dissemination of the research results.</p> <p>Data have been generated during the Outgoing Period of <b>GATRODI</b>, which spanned from 01.07.2021 to 30.06.2023. Through continuous reassessments, the data management aims at balancing a double purpose:</p> <p>1/ Protecting data and storing them safely, taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The <b>consent</b> and security of research participants,</li> <li>(b) The necessity to comply with the rules of the <b>GDPR</b>,</li> <li>(c) The objective of insuring data <b>preservation</b>.</li> </ul> <p>2/ Making data <b>FAIR</b> (<b>F</b>indable, <b>A</b>ccessible, <b>I</b>nteroperable and <b>R</b>eusable).</p> <p>1/ Protecting data - why?</p> <p>In <b>GATRODI</b>, the purpose of generating data is to provide the necessary research outputs in order to interrogate gender asymmetries in the transmission of the dance form Odissi in India. In relation to this endeavor, data have been generated through personal interactions between the researcher and research participants, who are practitioners of this dance form. The very process of generating data is therefore personal. The data comprise a big proportion of <b>personal data</b> of different kinds (ranging from personal opinions to dance movements), potentially considered sensitive from the point of view of the research participants, and/or requiring to be treated as confidential as per the rules of the <b>GDPR</b>. They also comprise data on which the participants hold <b>intellectual property rights</b> (e. g. their dance creations). Finally, some research participants present a vulnerability.</p> <p>This poses many ethical and legal questions: what did the research participants consent to? Are they at risk by participating in the research? What regulations need to be taken into consideration regarding data management?</p>

	<p>(a) <b>Consent</b> and security of research participants:          In order to minimize risks arising for the participants by implementing the research, their cooperation for the project has been secured by <b>GATRODI's</b> commitment, formalized through a non opposition form, not to disclose any detail communicated by them to anybody. As <b>confidentiality</b> has been promised to research participants, <b>the raw data are not to be shared</b>.</p> <p>(b) <b>Personal data</b> generated by <b>GATRODI</b> also need to be processed in compliance with the rules of the <b>GDPR</b>.</p> <p>(c) In order to prevent unwanted leakage or loss of data, <b>GATRODI</b> has benefited from the cooperation of its' host institutions specific services in order to insure data <b>preservation</b> (notably safe storage and backup).</p> <p>2/ Making data <b>FAIR</b> (<b>F</b>indable, <b>A</b>ccessible, <b>I</b>nteroperable and <b>R</b>eusable).</p> <p>(a) The non opposition form presented to research participants also states that processed, duly <b>pseudonymised extracts of data</b> aim at being shared with the scientific community and/ or in communication actions.</p> <p>(b) In this endeavor <b>GATRODI</b> is committed to adopt <b>open access</b> practices and has been assisted by its' host institutions' relevant services in order to optimize the process of making data <b>as open as possible</b>.</p> <p><i>This DMP will be shared after review via the French open archive HAL.</i></p>
<i>Language</i>	English
<i>Date of creation</i>	2021-12-15
<i>Date of last modification</i>	2024-09-17

**PROJECT DETAILS**

<i>Title of the project</i>	<b>Gender asymmetry in the transmission of Odissi dance in India - a case study</b>
<i>Acronym</i>	<b>GATRODI</b>
<i>Abstract</i>	<p><b>GATRODI</b> is an <b>anthropological study</b> of the practices of <b>Odissi dance</b> in India, considered by the Indian government to be the classical dance from the State of Odisha. Though the dance is practiced by male and female individuals from diverse geographical locations and status groups, male practitioners from rural areas of Odisha are commonly recognized as its legitimate transmitters, while the <b>women</b>, who mostly belong to urban backgrounds, tend to be considered as the performers of the dance. Factually however, some women are transmitting Odissi. But then, what are the differences between their teaching modalities and those of the men?</p> <p>In order to shed light on this question, the study investigated on the modalities of transmission of female practitioners of Odissi in India. The methods of inquiry consisted primarily of <b>observation</b>, and also of video and audio recordings of training situations, and <b>interviews</b>. These have been undertaken in selected dance schools mainly in <b>Bhubaneswar, capital city of Odisha</b>.</p> <p>Through the above mentioned methodological tools, <b>GATRODI</b> produced a <b>detailed ethnographic account</b> of the ways in which the women who participated in the study were engaged in the teaching of the dance. It documented the particularities of their activity, in order to analyze how these related to <b>the social order that prevails in Odissi dance networks</b>, with its' <b>gender asymmetries</b>. <b>GATRODI</b> thereby aims at contributing to a scientific understanding of the ways in which <b>inequalities</b> are established, with a special focus on qualitative data, analyses that take into consideration the micro-social scale, and examine the modalities of interconnection between bodily practice and social life.</p>
<i>Sources of funding</i>	European Commission, under MSCA-IF-GF grant agreement 101033051
<i>Start date</i>	2021-07-01
<i>End date</i>	2024-06-30
<i>Partners</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clermont Auvergne University (UCA), France</li> <li>● Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP), India.</li> </ul>

**Research outputs:**

1. Subjective **field notes** produced during the process of fieldwork
2. **Interviews** with research subjects
3. Data relating to **observations** of dance activity in dance schools

<b>Creator</b>	Barbara Curda
<b>Revised by</b>	Aurelia Vasile

**DATA SET: SUBJECTIVE FIELD NOTES PRODUCED DURING THE PROCESS OF FIELDWORK**

*DATA SET REFERENCE AND NAME*

For this set of data, the name is **Field notes**. Details of references are available under *STANDARDS AND METADATA*.

*DATA SET DESCRIPTION*

**Description:**

A **research journal** has been maintained throughout the periods of fieldwork. Field notes contain the researcher's personal reflections on all phenomena observed. They serve several purposes. One that is prominent is the aim of documenting the researcher's subjective appreciations of experiences in the field, both in order to keep a record of what happened, and in order to reflect on it while elaborating a theoretical framework.

**Origin:**

The research journal has integrally been written by the researcher during her fieldwork activities in India, notably in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of the Indian State Odisha.

**Nature:**

*Format: handwritten on paper.*

- In compliance with the constraints imposed by the fieldwork, field notes have been handwritten on paper.
- In the course of the processing of data and of working on publications, continuously, some short excerpts of the handwritten field notes get transcribed into text files, in .odt format, thereby producing digital records of non pseudonymised, confidential, excerpts of the data.

**Scale:**

About 800 pages of field notes have been produced.

**Useful for:**

The researcher needs field notes in order to:

- Document what is happening in the field.
- Gradually construct a theoretical framework for the study.
- Continuously reflect on what is happening in the field.
- Make methodological and ethical reassessments.

**Scientific publication:**

Though very different from the final scientific publications, field notes constitute a first effort of writing. Final publications retain some of the ideas that originated in field notes, include descriptions that have first been made in the field notes. At that stage, the published text has undergone processing and is distinct from the one in the research journal. Publications however also directly quote excerpts from field notes.

**Existence of similar data:**

NONE.

**Possibilities for integration and reuse:**

Excerpts of field notes that are present in dissemination activities (scientific communications, publications) are available to be reused.

## STANDARDS AND METADATA

**Organizing data:**

The raw data constituted of paper documents are **indexed**. This catalogue also indexes existing digital data consisting of field notes that have been transcribed during the processing of data and the publication process, as mentioned above.

**Internal reference:**

The data are organized by an **arborescence of folders**. This means that a main folder contains sub folders, which again contain sub folders [...]. The final sub folders contain the digital data files:

- The main folder of the project is called **GATRODI**.
- The first sub folder concerning data is called **DATA**.
- In the folder DATA, each set of data has its sub folder: for this set, the name is **FIELD\_NOTES**.
- The sub folder **FIELD\_NOTES** comprises a sub folder called **1\_CATALOG** which comprises .odt files with key information about the raw data in paper format, and a sub folder called **2\_DATA\_FILES** which comprises existing digital files (.odt) containing transcribed excerpts of the original field notes, named by a classification system starting with numbers, in order to insure an efficient arborescence.

**Metadata:**

Metadata allow data to be more easily **F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable and **R**eusable (**FAIR**). They vary according to the repository or open archive in which they are deposited. For example, open archives/ repositories such as HAL or ZENODO provide their own metadata standards in order to describe deposits on their platforms.

The deposit of the metadata of the **raw data** of **GATRODI** is under process and will be available online in the following manners:

- The UCA takes the initiative, with the support of its library services, to deposit metadata on the data of **GATRODI** on the French online catalog of higher education archives and manuscripts *Calames* (<https://calames.abes.fr/pub/>). Metadata in this catalog consist of:
  - **General metadata** that describe the datasets, provide information on how they were assembled, and on their history.
  - **Metadata describing the pieces**. These follow the recommendations of the International Council on Archives ISAD(G), expressed in EAD (Encoded Archival Description) format, and are organized by an arborescence.
- The IFP developed its own platform on **GEONODE** for the researchers hosted by the institution, <https://fipod.ifpindia.org>, which is still under construction. **GATRODI** is in the process of elaborating the metadata for a deposit on this platform as well.

Regarding data included in publications:

**GATRODI** uses HAL for any scientific communication or publication related to the project.

As per the grant agreement, article 29.2, the metadata for the deposits of research outcomes of **GATRODI** in a repository must contain the following mentions:

- the terms "Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action";
- the project name, acronym and grant number;
- the publication date and, if applicable, length of embargo period;
- a persistent identifier.

### *DATA SHARING*

Field notes are **personal data**. The **raw data** are not to be shared. **Processed data** however, that means, excerpts from field notes, are used in oral communications and publications, by direct quotes or by being described and analyzed, which implies their adaptation both to suit the publication format and in order to **pseudonymise** research participants. They are selected with regards to specific points that are to be demonstrated, thereby contributing to scientific debates and communication actions.

In social sciences, some publications in scientific journals may require a **twelve month embargo period**, before it may be possible to circulate them on a repository. Before that, a notice regarding the publication may already be deposited on the open archive **HAL**, in both the institutional sections of UCA and of IFP, as both institutions require researchers affiliated with them to publicise their scientific production through this research archive. HAL is **registered in OpenDOAR** and compatible with OpenAIRE.

### *ARCHIVING AND PRESERVATION (INCLUDING STORAGE AND BACKUP)*

#### **Archiving:**

- The raw data in paper format are stored in the private collection of the researcher, under lock and key.
- Data in digital form (.odt files) are stored as described under "**Security**".

#### **Security:**

- To prevent leakage of data or loss of data (through loss of computer, of external disc [...]), **back ups** of data have been considered, on different external discs. A digitization of the physical field notes in pdf format is also envisaged.
- In order to comply with the requirement for **confidentiality**, any digital version is stored securely, making sure that copies are not stored in the same place, and **encrypted**.
- **GATRODI** follows any additional recommendation by the DPO of the UCA.

#### **Legal specifications regarding the duration of conservation of personal data:**



Article 15, 1, d, EU GDPR indicates that when the duration of conservation of personal data cannot be clearly specified, the criteria for determining it have to be elucidated. Article 89 specifies that exemptions to different articles regarding duration of conservation exist when the concerned data are being used for scientific purposes.

The criteria for conservation of personal data in the case of **GATRODI** are their scientific interest. As long as this interest exists, their conservation will be upheld.

## DATA SET: INTERVIEWS WITH RESEARCH SUBJECTS

### DATA SET REFERENCE AND NAME

For this set of data, the name is **Interviews**. Details of references are available under *STANDARDS AND METADATA*.

### DATA SET DESCRIPTION

#### Description:

**GATRODI** conducted **interviews** of practitioners of the dance. Individuals were selected via the observation process, on mutual agreement. Their consent to different modalities of interviews has varied from person to person.

#### Origin:

Interviews have been undertaken in India by the researcher, and notably in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of the Indian State Odisha.

#### Nature:

In compliance with the inclinations of the persons interviewed, data relating to interviews have taken the forms of:

- Handwritten text on paper.
- Digital audio files (in Wave Audio File format - .wav).
- In the course of the processing of data and of working on publications, interviews/ excerpts of interviews are transcribed into text files, in .odt format, thereby producing digital records of non pseudonymised, confidential, excerpts of the data.

#### Scale:

The audio data relating to interviews comprise about 6 Go.  
The hand written data relating to interviews comprise about 300 pages.

#### Useful for:

After transcription into text form, interviews are useful for the analyses.

#### Scientific publication:

Interviews contribute to the research outcomes. Final publications contain extracts of the contents of the interviews in text form, translated from the original languages (notably Odiya) and duly **pseudonymised**.

#### Existence of similar data:

**GATRODI** is an anthropological study aiming at documenting "social processes in as natural a way as possible" (Iphofen, undated, 1). Accordingly, research subjects play an important role in shaping the content of research data, which cannot fully be anticipated. For this reason, similar data do not pre-exist to the implementation of the study.

#### Possibilities for integration and re-use:

The excerpts of the data that are included in dissemination activities are available for being reused.

## STANDARDS AND METADATA

### Organizing data:

The raw data, constituted of paper documents and audio files, are **indexed**. This catalogue also differentiates between **raw data** and **processed data**.

### Internal reference:

The data are organized by an **arborescence of folders**. This means that a main folder contains sub folders, which again contain sub folders [...]. The final sub folders contain the data files:

- The main folder of the project is called **GATRODI**.
- The first sub folder concerning data is called **DATA**.
- In the folder DATA, each set of data has its sub folder: for this set, the name is **INTERVIEWS**.
- The sub folder **INTERVIEWS** comprises a sub folder called **1\_CATALOG**, which comprises key information about the raw data in paper format, and a sub folder called **2\_DATA\_FILES**.
- This sub folder again comprises a division into: **1\_RAW\_DATA** and **2\_PROCESSED\_DATA**.
- These comprise further necessary sub folders containing the actual data files. Their names comprise the initials of: **Data**, **Interviews**, **Raw Data** (DIRD), or: **Data**, **Interviews**, **Processed Data** (DIPD)., followed by any additional indication necessary to organize data files.

### Metadata:

Metadata allow data to be more easily **F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable and **R**eusable (**FAIR**). They vary according to the repository or open archive in which they are deposited. For example, open archives/ repositories such as HAL or ZENODO provide their own metadata standards in order to describe deposits on their platforms.

The deposit of the metadata of the **raw data** of **GATRODI** is under process and will be available online in the following manners:

- The UCA takes the initiative, with the support of its library services, to deposit metadata of the data of **GATRODI** on the French online catalog of higher education archives and manuscripts *Calames* (<https://calames.abes.fr/pub/>). Metadata in this catalog consist of:
  - **General metadata** that describe the datasets, provide information on how they were assembled, and on their history.
  - **Metadata describing the pieces**. These follow the recommendations of the International Council on Archives ISAD(G), expressed in EAD (Encoded Archival Description) format, and are organized by an arborescence.
- The IFP developed its own platform on **GEONODE** for the researchers hosted by the institution, <https://fipod.ifpindia.org>, which is still under construction. **GATRODI** is in the process of elaborating the metadata for a deposit on this platform as well.

Regarding data included in publications:

**GATRODI** uses HAL for any scientific communication or publication related to the project.

As per the grant agreement, article 29.2, the metadata for the deposits or research outcomes of **GATRODI** in a repository must contain the following mentions:

- the terms "Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action";
- the project name, acronym and grant number;

- the publication date and, if applicable, length of embargo period;
- a persistent identifier.

## DATA SHARING

In compliance with the commitment of **GATRODI** towards the research participants to keep all their data **confidential, raw data are not shared**.

**Excerpts of processed data are shared** under the condition of **pseudonymisation**, in dissemination activities such as oral scientific presentations and in written publications. All need to comply with the Open Research Data Pilot of the European Commission.

In scientific oral communications, excerpts of the processed interviews may be included, after translation, in pseudonymised form. In written publications, quotations mostly take the form of text. Data may also be described and analyzed.

In social sciences, some publications in scientific journals may require a **twelve month embargo period**, before it may be possible to circulate them on a repository. Before that, a notice regarding the publication may already be deposited on the open archive **HAL**, in both the institutional sections of UCA and of IFP, as both institutions require researchers affiliated with them to publicise their scientific production through this research archive. HAL is **registered in OpenDOAR** and compatible with OpenAIRE.

## ARCHIVING AND PRESERVATION (INCLUDING STORAGE AND BACKUP)

### Archiving:

- The raw data in paper form are stored in the private collection of the researcher, under lock and key.
- Data in digital form, both raw and processed, are stored as described under “**Security**”.

### Security:

- To prevent leakage of data or loss of data (through loss of computer, of external disc [...]), **back ups** of data have been considered, on different external discs that are stored in separate places. A digitization of the interviews in paper format is also envisaged in pdf files.
- In order to comply with the requirement for **confidentiality**, any digital version is stored securely and **encrypted**.
- **GATRODI** follows any additional recommendation by the DPO of the UCA.

### Legal specifications regarding the duration of conservation of personal data:

Article 15, 1, d, EU GDPR indicates that when the duration of conservation of personal data cannot be clearly specified, the criteria for determining it have to be elucidated. Article 89 specifies that exemptions to different articles regarding duration of conservation exist when the concerned data are being used for scientific purposes.

The criteria for conservation of personal data in the case of **GATRODI** are their scientific interest. As long as this interest exists, their conservation will be upheld.

## DATA SET: DATA RELATING TO OBSERVATIONS OF DANCE ACTIVITY IN DANCE SCHOOLS

### DATA SET REFERENCE AND NAME

For this set of data, the name is **Observations**. Details of references are available under *STANDARDS AND METADATA*.

### DATA SET DESCRIPTION

#### Description:

**GATRODI** implies **direct observations** of practitioners of the dance. The data relating to these have taken different forms:

- At the onset of the research, they have been noted in a notebook, directly on site.
- At a later stage, audiovisual data have been generated, as excerpts of dance classes have been recorded in video.

#### Origin:

Observations have been undertaken in India by the researcher, and notably in Bhubaneswar, capital city of the State of Odisha.

#### Nature:

Observations take the form of:

- Handwritten text on paper.
- Digital audiovisual files (in LRF file DJI format).
- In the course of the processing of data and of working on publications, observations/excerpts of observations are transcribed into text files, in .odt format, thereby producing digital records of non pseudonymised, confidential, excerpts of the data.

#### Scale:

**Handwritten notes** comprise about 300 handwritten pages.

The **audiovisual files** comprise about 350 Go.

#### Useful for:

After having undergone a complex mode of **processing**, observations are useful for the analysis. Particularly, the audiovisual data permit to produce a detailed account of the live activity of practitioners of the dance.

#### Scientific publication:

Observations contribute to the **research outcomes**. Final publications contain extracts of the contents of the observations in text form.

#### Existence of similar data:

**GATRODI** is an anthropological study aiming at documenting "social processes in as natural a way as possible" (Iphofen, undated, 1). Accordingly, research subjects play an important role in shaping

the content of research data, which cannot fully be anticipated. For this reason, similar data do not pre-exist to the implementation of the study.

#### **Possibilities for integration and re-use:**

The excerpts of the data that are included in dissemination activities are available for being reused.

### *STANDARDS AND METADATA*

#### **Organizing data:**

The raw data, constituted of paper documents and audiovisual files, are **indexed**. This catalogue also differentiates between **raw data** and **processed data**.

#### **Internal reference:**

The data are organized by an **arborescence of folders**. This means that a main folder contains sub folders, which again contain sub folders [...]. The final sub folders contain the data files:

- The main folder of the project is called **GATRODI**.
- The first sub folder concerning data is called **DATA**.
- In the folder DATA, each set of data has its sub folder: for this set, the name is **OBSERVATIONS**.
- The sub folder **OBSERVATIONS** comprises a sub folder called **1\_CATALOG** which comprises key information about the raw data in paper format, and a sub folder called **2\_DATA\_FILES**.
- This sub folder again comprises a division into: **1\_RAW\_DATA** and **2\_PROCESSED\_DATA**.
- These comprise further necessary sub folders containing the actual data files. Their names comprise the initials of: **Data**, **Observations**, **Raw Data** (DORD), or: **Data**, **Observations**, **Processed Data** (DOPD), followed by any additional indication that allows an efficient organization of the data.

#### **Metadata:**

Metadata allow data to be more easily **F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable and **R**eusable (**FAIR**). They vary according to the repository or open archive in which they are deposited. For example, open archives/ repositories such as HAL or ZENODO provide their own metadata standards in order to describe deposits on their platforms.

The deposit of the metadata of the **raw data** of **GATRODI** is under process and will be available online in the following manners:

- The UCA takes the initiative, with the support of its library services, to deposit metadata on the data of **GATRODI** on the French online catalog of higher education archives and manuscripts *Calames* (<https://calames.abes.fr/pub/>). Metadata in this catalog consist of:
  - **General metadata** that describe the datasets, provide information on how they were assembled, and on their history.
  - **Metadata describing the pieces**. These follow the recommendations of the International Council on Archives ISAD(G), expressed in EAD (Encoded Archival Description) format, and are organized by an arborescence.
- The IFP developed its own platform on **GEONODE** for the researchers hosted by the institution, <https://fipod.ifpindia.org>, which is still under construction. **GATRODI** is in the process of elaborating the metadata for a deposit on this platform as well.

Regarding data included in publications:

**GATRODI** uses HAL for any scientific communication or publication related to the project.

As per the grant agreement, article 29.2, the metadata for the deposits or research outcomes of **GATRODI** in a repository must contain the following mentions:

- the terms "Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action";
- the project name, acronym and grant number;
- the publication date and, if applicable, length of embargo period;
- a persistent identifier.

### *DATA SHARING*

In compliance with the commitment of **GATRODI** towards the research participants to keep all their data **confidential**, **raw data are not shared**.

**Excerpts of processed data are shared** under the condition of **pseudonymisation**, in dissemination activities such as oral scientific presentations and written publications. All need to comply with the Open Research Data Pilot of the European Commission.

So far, no efficient way of pseudonymising the actual audiovisual data could be implemented. Therefore, at this point, all pseudonymised data of this dataset are in text form. In such cases, situations encountered on the videos and retained for analysis are intricately described. This does not preclude a future possibility to produce an animation that could be used in communication actions<sup>1</sup>.

In social sciences, publications in scientific journals may require a **twelve month embargo period** before it may be possible to circulate them on a repository. Before that, a notice regarding the publication may already be deposited on the open archive **HAL**, in both the institutional sections of the UCA and of the IFP, as both institutions require researchers affiliated with them to publicize their scientific production through this research archive. HAL is **registered in OpenDOAR** and compatible with OpenAIRE.

### *ARCHIVING AND PRESERVATION (INCLUDING STORAGE AND BACKUP)*

#### **Archiving:**

- The raw data in paper form are stored in the private collection of the researcher, under lock and key.
- Data in digital form, both raw and processed, are stored as described under "**Security**".

#### **Security:**

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<sup>1</sup> Such a process is proposed by the website DATA AFFAIRS, <https://data-affairs.affective-societies.de/artikel/anonymisierung-und-pseudonymisierung/>, created by a team composed of Birgitt Röttger-Rössler, Camilla Heldt & Anne Voigt.



- To prevent leakage of data or loss of data (through loss of computer, of external disc [...]), **back ups** of data have been considered, on different external discs that are kept in separate places. A digitization of the observations in paper format is also envisaged in pdf files.
- In order to comply with the requirement for **confidentiality**, any digital version is stored securely and **encrypted**.
- **GATRODI** follows any additional recommendation by the DPO of the UCA.

**Legal specifications regarding the duration of conservation of personal data:**

Article 15, 1, d, EU GDPR indicates that when the duration of conservation of personal data cannot be clearly specified, the criteria for determining it have to be explicated. Article 89 specifies that exemptions to different articles regarding duration of conservation exist when the concerned data are being used for scientific purposes.

The criteria for conservation of personal data in the case of **GATRODI** are their scientific interest. as long as this interest exists, their conservation and archiving will be upheld.

## "GENDER ASYMMETRY IN THE TRANSMISSION OF ODISSI DANCE IN INDIA - A CASE STUDY" PROJECT DMP - FINAL REVIEW DMP

### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DATA SHOULD BE EASILY:

#### 1. DISCOVERABLE

*ARE THE DATA PRODUCED IN THE PROJECT DISCOVERABLE (AND READILY LOCATED), IDENTIFIABLE BY MEANS OF A STANDARD IDENTIFICATION MECHANISM (E.G. DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER)?*

Efforts are being made to make both the **raw data** of **GATRODI** and the **pseudonymised**, published data of the project discoverable.

For the **raw data**, their **metadata** being deposited on *CALAMES* as well as *GEONODE* as described above, will make the data discoverable on the Internet by any individual. While *CALAMES* is in French, the IFP's tool developed on *GEONODE* is in English – this enhances the discoverability of the data produced in **GATRODI**.

For the publications, **GATRODI** is committed to follow the green open access route by using the French open archive HAL, which is harvested by **the OpenAire European infrastructure**. This allows Open Access practices to be effective independently from the publisher's practices.

#### 2. ACCESSIBLE

*ARE THE DATA PRODUCED IN THE PROJECT ACCESSIBLE AND IN WHAT MODALITIES, SCOPE, LICENSES?*

The **raw data** of **GATRODI** are **confidential**, so they are not accessible. However **GATRODI** is enhancing data accessibility by following measures:

- Information on the data will be accessible through the deposit of **metadata** on *CALAMES* and the IFP's tool developed on *GEONODE*.
- Another practice adopted by **GATRODI** for making data accessible is **pseudonymisation** which permits publication of elements relevant for scientific analysis.
- As restrictions apply for making qualitative and personal data accessible, **GATRODI** is **exploring further possibilities** to open up data. One prospective strategy to enhance the accessibility of the raw data could be a process invented by the *CaRe & DaRe* project and described in the guidebook *Making Qualitative Data Reusable* (Verburg, Braukmann, & Mahabier, 2023)<sup>2</sup>. In this process, the original creator of the data provides an option on the platform comprising the metadata to be contacted with an analysis protocol for a decentralized reanalysis. The original creator of the data then provides the requested analyzes, which are therefore co-authored. **GATRODI** will examine the feasibility of such a proposition both in legal and technical terms. If applied, requests will further need to remain within ethically acceptable proportions.

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2 Making Qualitative Data Reusable - A Short Guidebook For Researchers And Data Stewards Working With Qualitative Data (Version 2). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8160880>

The **pseudonymised** data are gradually and continuously **made accessible** through publications, as **GATRODI** is following the green open access route by using the French open archive HAL.

### 3. ASSESSABLE AND INTELLIGIBLE

*ARE THE DATA PRODUCED IN THE PROJECT ASSESSABLE FOR AND INTELLIGIBLE TO THIRD PARTIES IN CONTEXTS SUCH AS SCIENTIFIC SCRUTINY AND PEER REVIEW?*

**Metadata** on *CALAMES* provide a rationale of the research processes through which data have been generated. They thereby **constitute a documentation on the data and the research process**, making them assessable and intelligible for third parties.

The **scientific analyses** underlying dissemination/ publication activities, such as oral scientific presentations and written publications, **make the data intelligible to third parties** in contexts such as **scientific scrutiny and peer review**: extracts of data are contextualized, presented within an analytic framework. In the context of oral presentations, these may be discussed, while peer review is the standard procedure in the case of written publications. Both processes invite judgments to be made about the reliability of the data, the accuracy of the scientific process, and of the analyses.

### 4. USABLE BEYOND THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS COLLECTED

*ARE THE DATA PRODUCED IN THE PROJECT USEABLE BY THIRD PARTIES EVEN LONG TIME AFTER THE COLLECTION OF THE DATA?*

#### *Subjective field notes produced during the process of fieldwork*

**Metadata** about field notes will provide rich and accurate information. *CALAMES* was selected for its discipline-specific accuracy and metadata standards that allow a **dense, user friendly, contextual information**. *GEONODE* further permits a **spatial data discovery**. Reuse, both by specialists and non specialists, is thereby potentiated.

Scientific oral communications and written publications generate **debates beyond the original research questions of the project**. Data are therefore usable beyond the original purpose for which they were generated.

Once published, **metadata** on the **raw data**, as well as **pseudonymised** data, are available without any time limit. They thereby are reusable by third parties even long after they were generated.

#### *Interviews with research subjects*

**Metadata** about interviews will provide rich and accurate information. *CALAMES* was selected for its discipline-specific accuracy and metadata standards that allow a **dense, user friendly, contextual information**. *GEONODE* further permits a **spatial data discovery**. Reuse, both by specialists and non specialists, is thereby potentiated.

Scientific oral communications and written publications generate **debates beyond the original research questions of the project**. Data are therefore usable beyond the original purpose for which they were generated.

Once published, **metadata** on the **raw data**, as well as **pseudonymised data**, are available without any time limit. They thereby are reusable by third parties even long after they were generated.

#### *Data relating to observations of dance activity in dance schools*

**Metadata** about observations will provide rich and accurate information. *CALAMES* was selected for its discipline-specific accuracy and metadata standards that allow a **dense, user friendly, contextual information**. *GEONODE* further permits a spatial data discovery. Reuse, both by specialists and non specialists, is thereby potentiated.

Scientific oral communications and written publications generate **debates beyond the original research questions of the project**. Data are therefore usable beyond the original purpose for which they were generated.

Once published, **metadata** on the **raw data**, as well as **pseudonymised data**, are available without any time limit. They thereby are reusable by third parties even long after they were generated.

### **5. INTEROPERABLE TO SPECIFIC QUALITY STANDARDS**

*ARE THE DATA PRODUCED IN THE PROJECT INTEROPERABLE ALLOWING DATA EXCHANGE BETWEEN RESEARCHERS, INSTITUTIONS, ORGANISATIONS, COUNTRIES, ETC?*

On *CALAMES*, the **general metadata** describe the datasets, provide information on how they were assembled, and on their history. The **metadata describing the pieces** follow the recommendations of the International Council on Archives ISAD(G), expressed in EAD (Encoded Archival Description) format, and are organized by an arborescence. **This potentiates interoperability.**

As the **metadata** are being made accessible and each mode of publication respects open access practices, interoperability of the data is insured, allowing data exchange between researchers, institutions, organizations, countries.