

Overview of the UNISA Open Access Institutional Repository

Presented to members of the UNISA Community 19 March 2008

Presented by Ina Smith

Research @ UNISA

- "Be a leading research institution in South Africa"
- "Long term investment in the creation of new and improved knowledge and insights"
- "Unisa's research policy is based on the principle of **academic freedom** it encourages **free and open intellectual inquiry** and is a prerequisite for academic excellence"

Objectives:

- "Enhance scholarly stature of the University"
- "Combination of research and community service is important" transfer research to community
- "Disseminate research findings [in many forms e.g. reports, books, articles, media] so that they may be confirmed, evaluated, applied by others
- UNISA Research Policy www.unisa.ac.za

Open access

Two currents in OA movement:

- OA self-archiving in institutional repositories ("green" road to OA)
- OA publishing ("gold" road to OA see e.g. DOAJ)

"Open access (OA) is free, immediate, permanent, full-text, online access, for any user, web-wide, to digital scientific research and scholarly material."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access

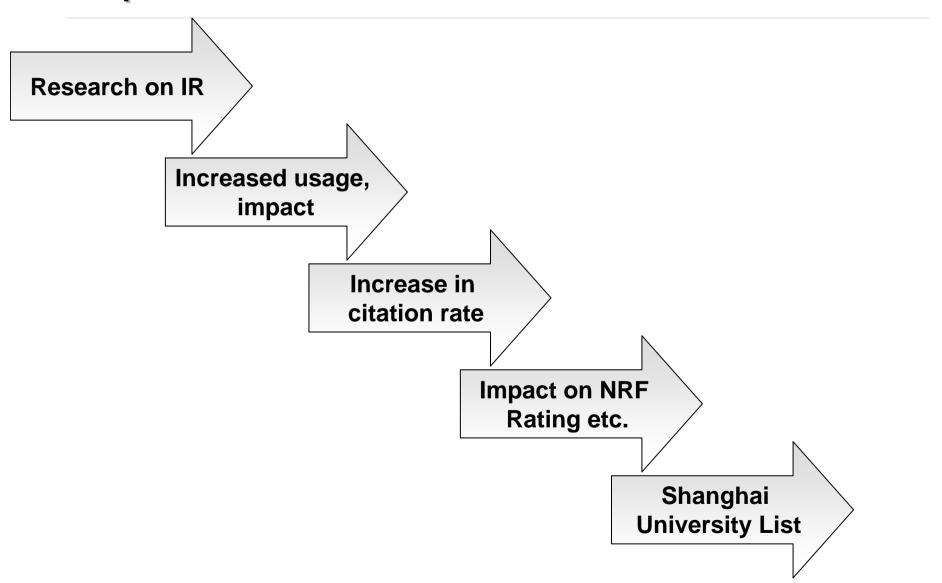
What is an IR?

- Set of services
- Management
- Dissemination
- Organizational commitment
- Stewardship
- Long-term preservation
- Organization & access/ distribution

Benefits of an open access IR

- Research out quickly, worldwide
- Increases visibility, usage, impact of research "open access papers are read more widely, and, therefore, cited more frequently. The consequence of this is that they have greater impact" (Jones, Andrew and MacColl 2006)
- Open access to all also those who cannot afford subscribing
- Central archive of research
- Persistent URL
- Preservation function

Impact an IR can have on research



Implementing your IR (Timeline)

2007 - 2008

- Needs assessment
- Evaluation of software
- Proposal
- Champions identified
- Hardware & Staffing

February/ March 2008

Deployment of IR on Developmental Server http://163.200.219.67:8080/dspace/

6 March 2008

- Introduction & training
- IR Project Manager

Currently ...

- Evaluation of IR on Developmental Server
- IR Policy

Project Phases

Analysis

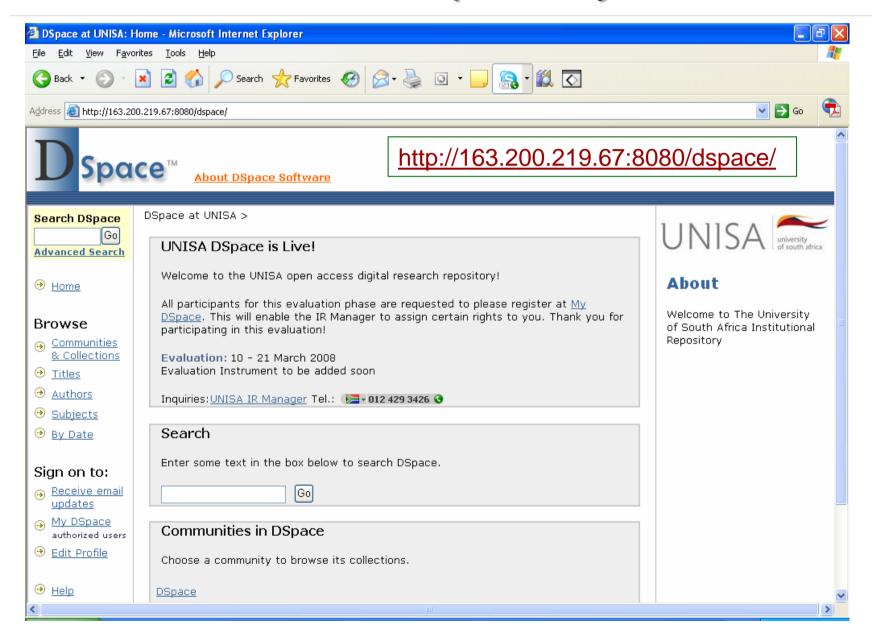
Design

Development

Implementation

Evaluation

UNISA Research Repository



About DSpace



Top Reasons to Use DSpace

Largest community of users and developers worldwide more

Free open source software more

Completely customizable to fit your needs more

Can manage and preserve all types of digital content -- text, images, moving images, mpegs, datasets more

Used by educational, government, private and commercial institutions more

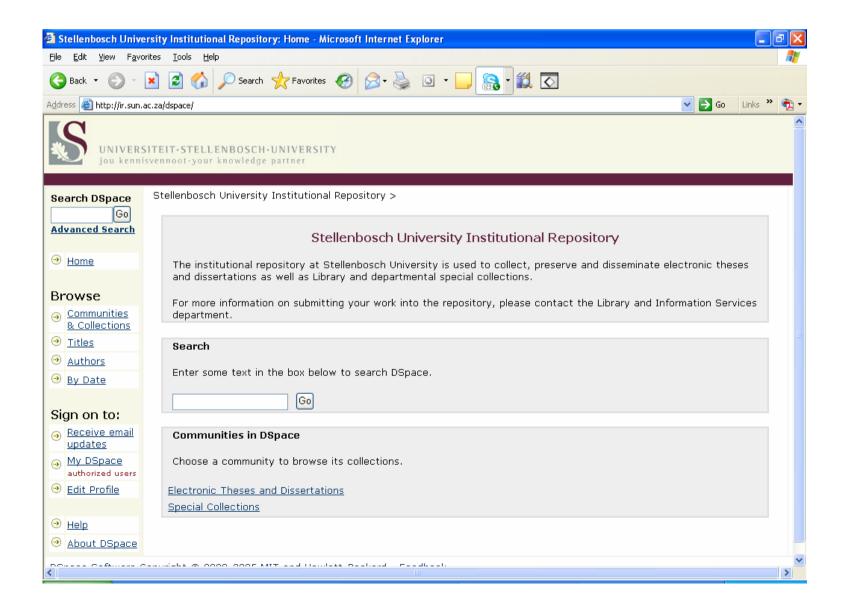
Can be installed easily "out of the box" more

http://www.dspace.org/

Features offered by DSpace

- Web/ Library 2.0 functionalities
- Guarantees archiving/ preservation of material in digital format
- Persistent URL's
- Subscribe to collections
- E-workflow for quality control
- Distributed/ Decentralised input
- Limit access on various levels
- Searchable (incl. full text) not static web page

10 Repositories National



900 + Repositories International





Univ. of Australia

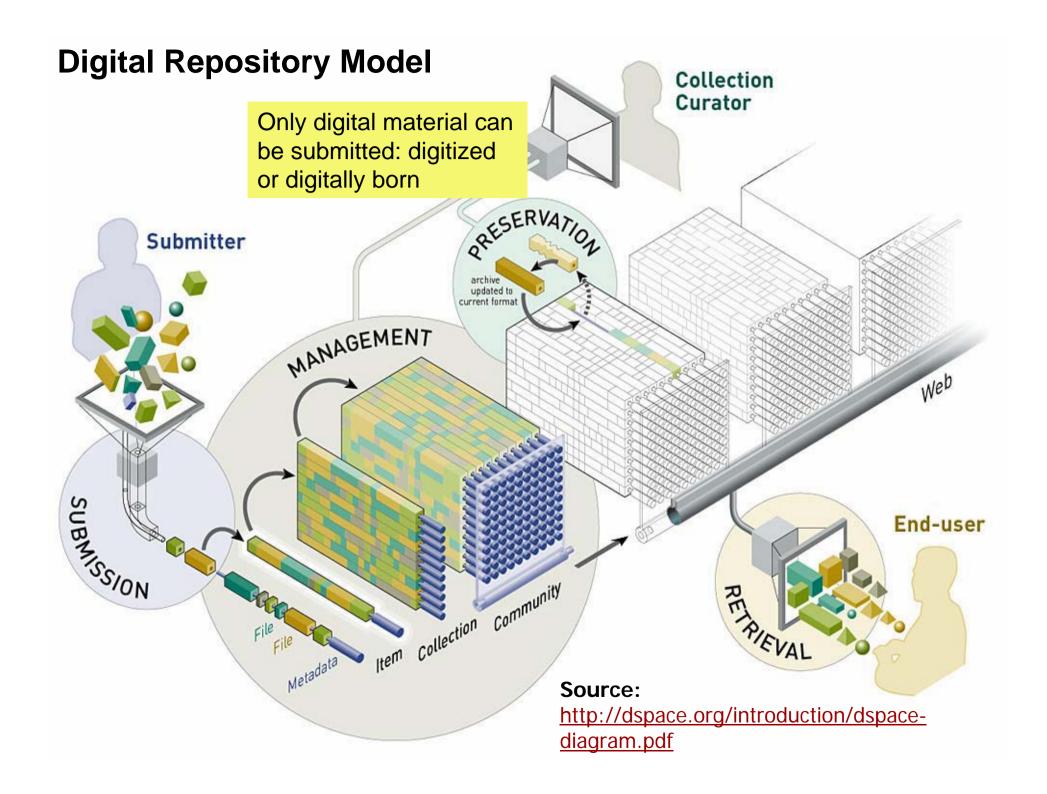


Cornell University

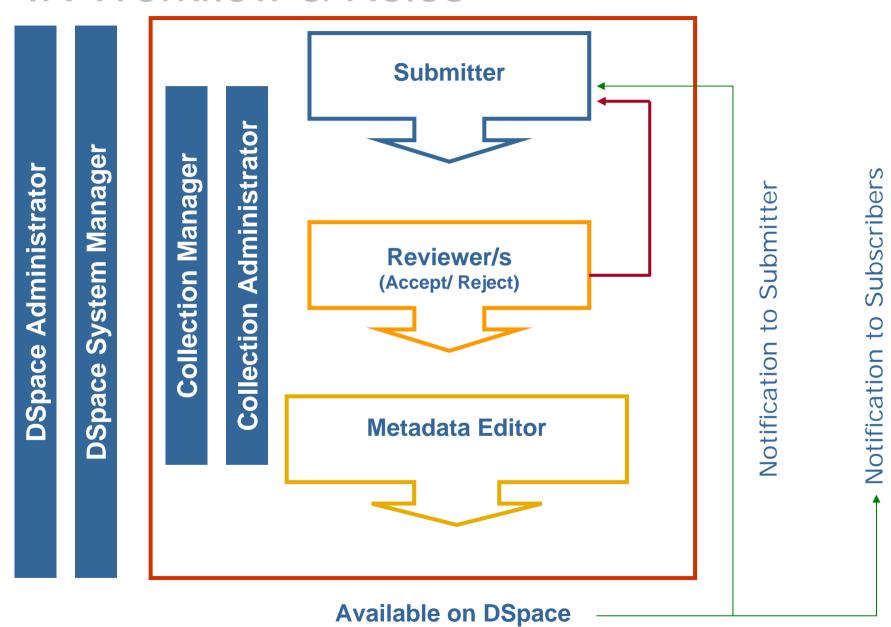
And many more

http://wiki.dspace.org/index.php/DspaceInstances

University of St Andrews



IR Workflow & Roles



What will your focus be?

- Scholarly publications (journal articles)
- Historical & archival material
- Popular research material
- Unpublished research
- Inaugural addresses
- Conference proceedings
- PDF documents, photos, images, video clips, sound clips

Some examples

S. Afr. J. Agric. Ext., 1993 : 47-54 S. Afr. Tydskr. Landbouvoori., 1993 : 47-54

THE ROLE OF EXTENSION IN TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE : EVIDENCE FROM THE FARMER SUPPORT PROGRAMME!

J F Kirsten², J van Zyi³ and HJ Sartorius von Bach⁴

ABSTRACT

This paper evaluates the extension and training element of the FSP as implemented in the farmer support programmes of Venda and Lebowa. The importance and contribution of extension and training in the success of the programme can be judged from this paper. The general conclusion of the paper is that extension and training play an important role in FSPs. They are closely associated with increased production. However, to what extent it contributed towards increased production remains a point of contention. Some analysts and observers argue that only the rural elite has access to FSP related services. Results from the analyses in the paper, however, show that comparable households achieve higher yields when they get appropriate extension. Training and extension thus at least partly contribute to higher maize yields in FSP areas.

UITTREKSEL

Hierdie artikel beskou die opleidings en voorligtingskomponent van die kleinboer ondersteuningsprogram ("Farmer Support Programme" - "FSP") soos dit in sekere gebiede van Vende en Lebowa geimplimenteer is. Die belangrikheid en bydrae van voorligting en opleiding in die sukses van hierdie program biyk duideilik uit hierdie artikel. Die gevolgtrekking word gemaak dat voorligting en opleiding een van die belangrikste elemente van hierdie program is en nou geassosieer word met verhoging in produksie. Tot watter mate opleiding en voorligting tot die verhoging in produksie bydra, biy egter 'n punt van disput. Ontledings in die artikel toon egter aan dat vergelykbare huishoudings meer produseer indien hulle gepaste voorligting ontvang. Dit wil dus voorkom asof opleiding en voorligting ten minste gedeeltelik bydra tot hoër opbrengste in die gebiede waar die kleinboer ondersteuningsprogramme geimplimenteer is.

1. INTRODUCTION

In response to the ineffective and costly large scale project approach in homeland agriculture, the Development Bank of Southern Africa introduced the concept of a small holder farmer support approach to aid the development of black agriculture in South Africa. Considering the various constraints faced by small farmers in the homelands (cf. Van Rooyen et al. 1987), the farmer support programme (FSP) was

by improving farmers' access to support services over a broad base in a sequential and evolutionary manner* (Van Rooyen, 1993).

In order to reach this objective the FSP comprises six basic elements, i.e. the supply of inputs and capital to fermers, mechanisation services, marketing services, extension services, training and

Article/ Dissertation (final product)



Data sets

SA Media - The University of the Free State

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Date: 13-May-2005

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Page: 1

By Invitation

A recent research study concludes that the impact of a tariff on the price of white bread would be minimal

PROTECTION UP TO A POINT

Johann Kirsten

The row between wheat farmers and large L buyers of grain over an application for a tariff on imported wheat has reopened the debate on whether we need to protect our farmers against foreign competition. Already a heated issue, the row erupted again after GrainSA's application to the International Trade Administration Commission recently.

With the advent of democracy in 1994, SA adopted a liberalised trade policy regime in line with the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) philosophy of freer trade. These free-trade principles were implemented quite rapidly after the 1994 Marrakech agreement.

By 2004 the majority of SA's tariff lines were zero or below 10% ad valorem, reflecting our liberalised trade regime.

Many argue that SA was too quick in freeing trade and failed to take into account the shedding of jobs and other negatives because not all major trading nations followed similar reform schedules. As a result, today SA has one of the most open economies in the world.

In the WTO the battle for free trade in agricultural commodity markets has not been won, and high levels of agricultural subsidies and protection remain in the European Union and the US. This creates an uneven playing field, which is the main reason why SA farmers say they should be protected.

Various studies argue that the removal of trade-distorting agricultural policies of developed countries would entail higher world agricultural commodity prices. For example, the world wheat price would increase by 14% if global export subsidies and domestic support were removed and import tariffs reduced.

ment, through the land reform programme, is trying to establish a group of farmers which does not have much experience in agriculture or world agricultural markets. It could, therefore, well be asked whether it is fair to expose these emerging (black) farmers to this unfair playing field. Why should they not enjoy some form of protection against these world forces as they try to get their farming enterprises up and running? White commercial farmers had this protection for years and though it protected inefficiencies, it at least provided a cushion to start competing effectively.

In terms of WTO rules SA's tariff-bound rates are much higher than our current tariff levels, leaving substantial room for tariff increases without compromising WTO commitments.

It is important to note the welfare effects of tariff protection: producers enjoy high price guarantees but consumers are worse off since they have to pay more for the product. With high poverty levels in SA, this would be a major concern. It has to be weighed against potential job losses and farm bankruptcies.

But if we depart from the standpoint that tariffs do have an impact on the domestic price of imported commodities, the critical question to answer is: what is the real impact of this increase on consumer prices? In a recent study conducted by the University of Pretoria's Bureau for Food & Agricultural Policy Research, it was found that an increase in the wheat import tariff from the current level of 2% of the world price of wheat to 30% would increase the domestic wheat price by R137/t. Linking this increase to a price transmission model showed an increase in the cost of flour of 8c/loaf, which would result

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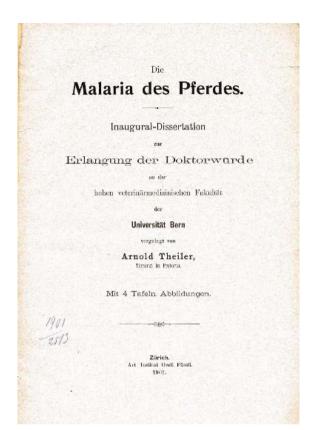


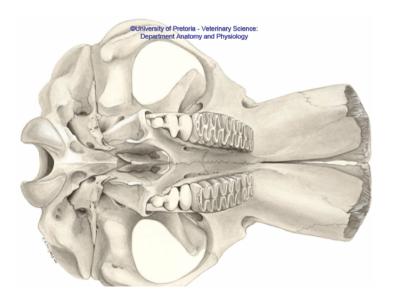
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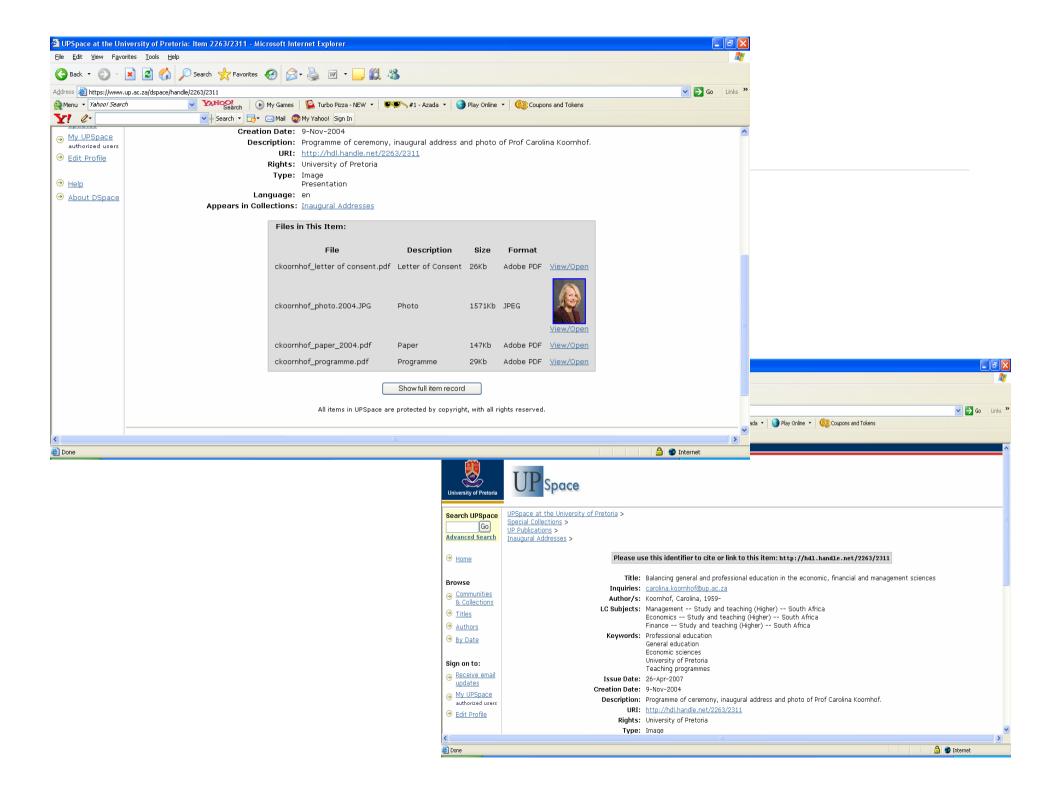
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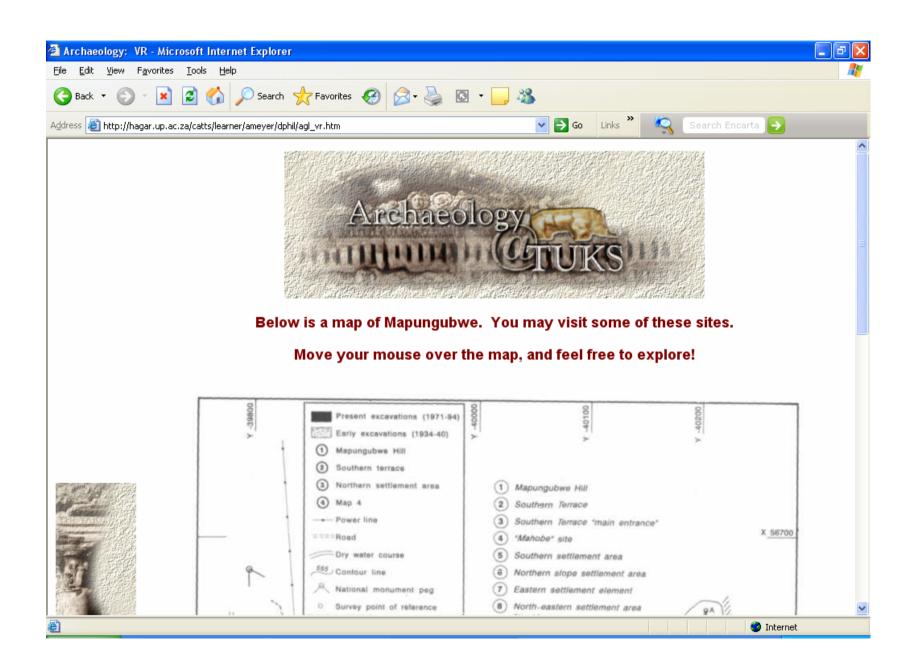








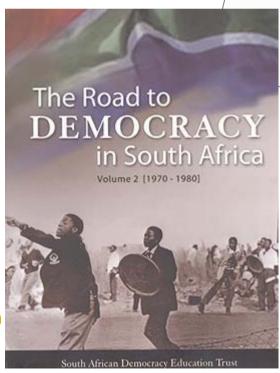




UNISA Champions

- UnisaETD
- Unisa Press
- Unisa Art Gallery







Information Model

Top-Level Community

Faculty e.g. Economic and Management Sciences

Sub-Community

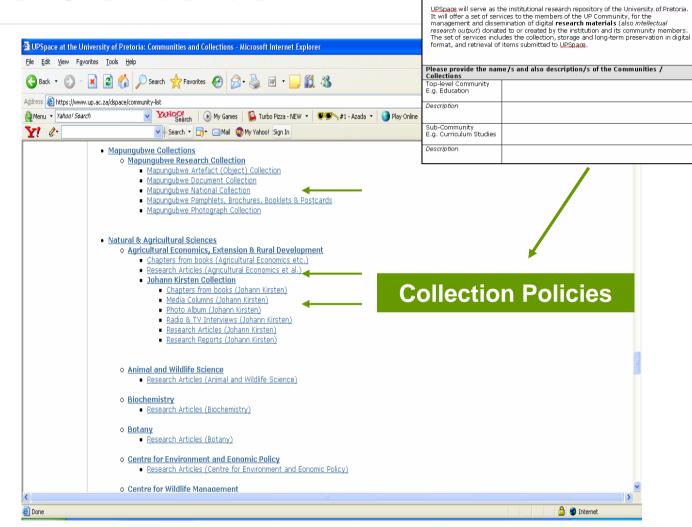
Department e.g. Accounting
Graduate School of Business Leadership

Collections

E.g. Conference Papers/ Presentations
Theses & Dissertations
Chapters in Books
Research Articles
Research Reports

Policies & Standards

UNISA DSpace Policy
Digitization Standards
Metadata Standards



University of Pretoria
Academic Information Service
UPSpace Collection Policy

For any other policy issues, please refer to the main UPSpace Policy available at www.dspace.up.ac.za

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- 2. Scan/ Digitize
- 3. File format
- 4. File naming convention
- 5. Convert/ edit documents
- 6. Add watermark/ header/ footer

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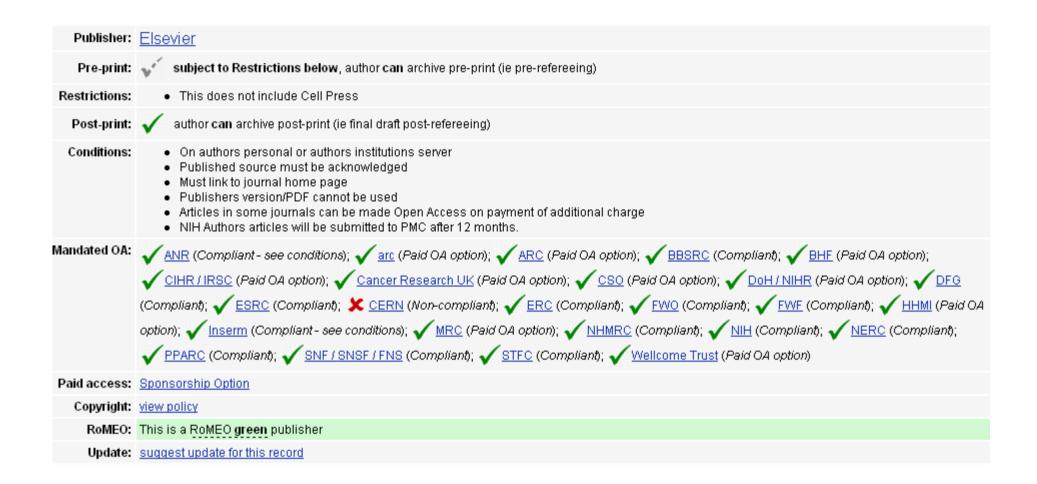
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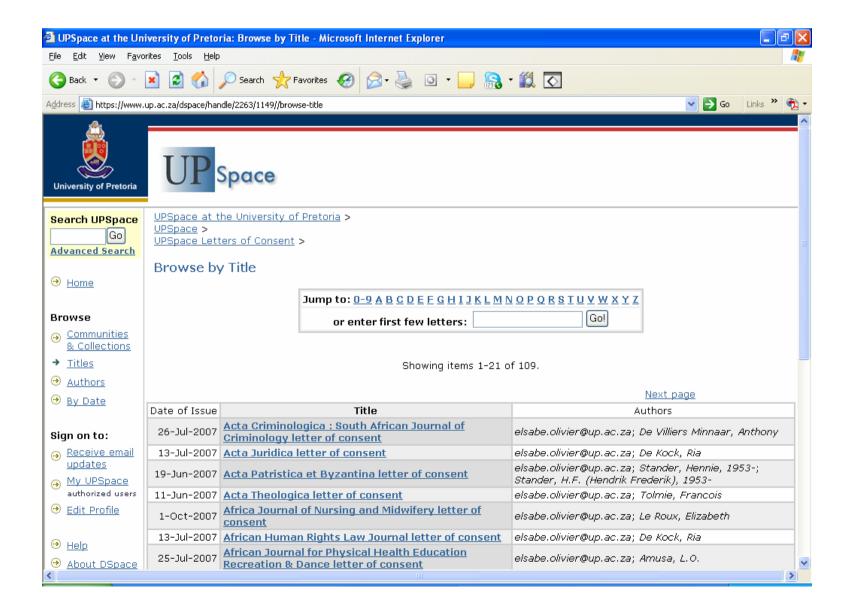
- Credit copyright holder for work
- DC Element "Rights" individual items
- Copyright/ Rights note for Collection/ Community
- Two approaches:
 - Publisher policy on SHERPA RoMEO else;
 - Contact publisher directly and obtain permission archive letter of consent on your IR



Rights: Elsevier



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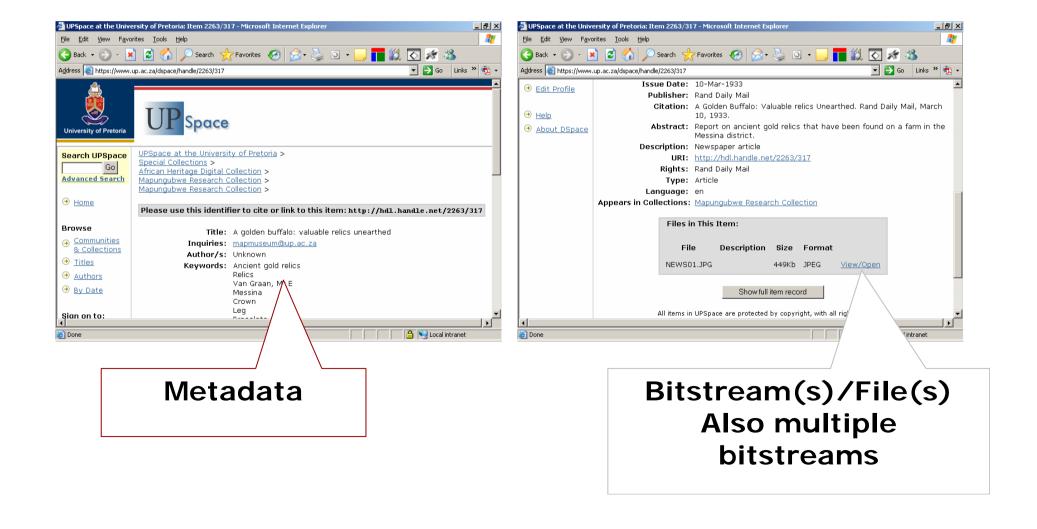
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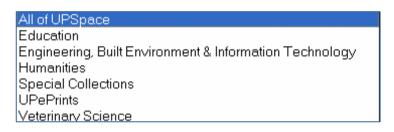
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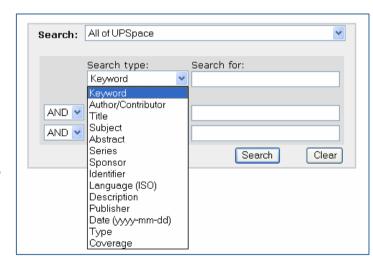


Searching

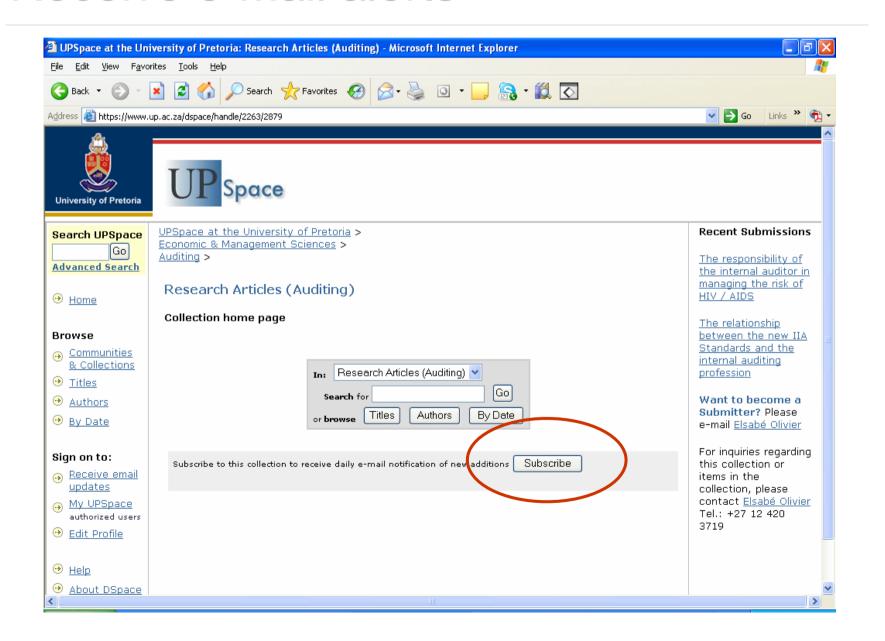
Search Options

- Full text
- Advanced Search
- Browse
 - Communities & Collections
 - Titles
 - Authors
 - Date

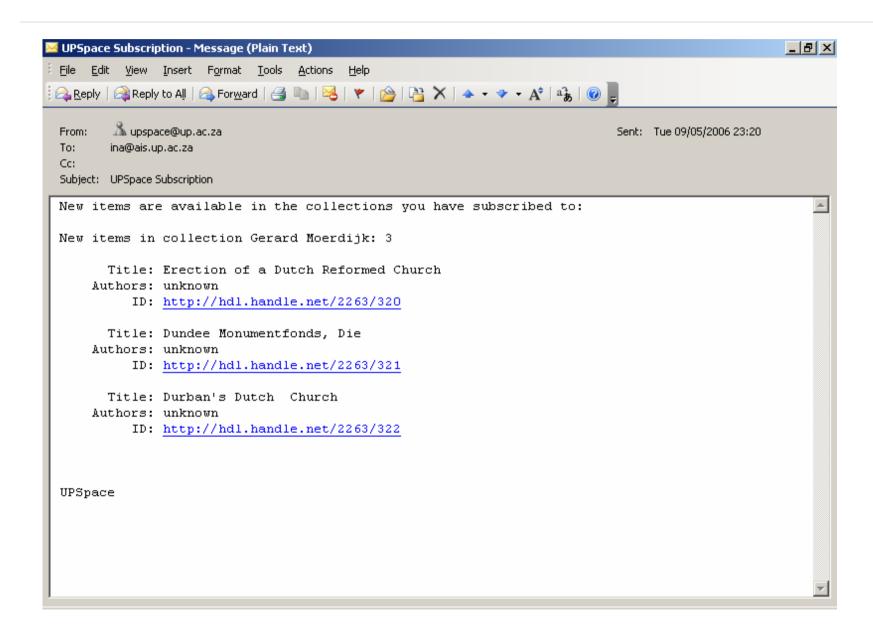




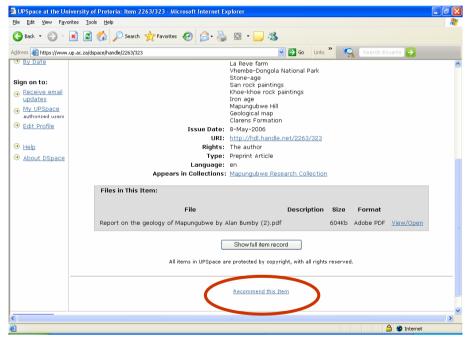
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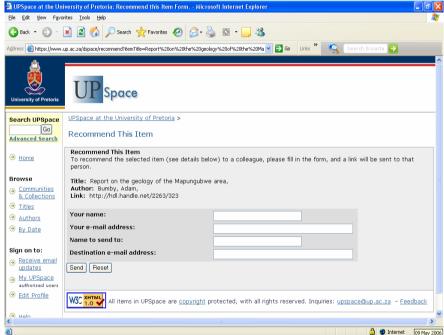


E-mail alert



Recommend an item



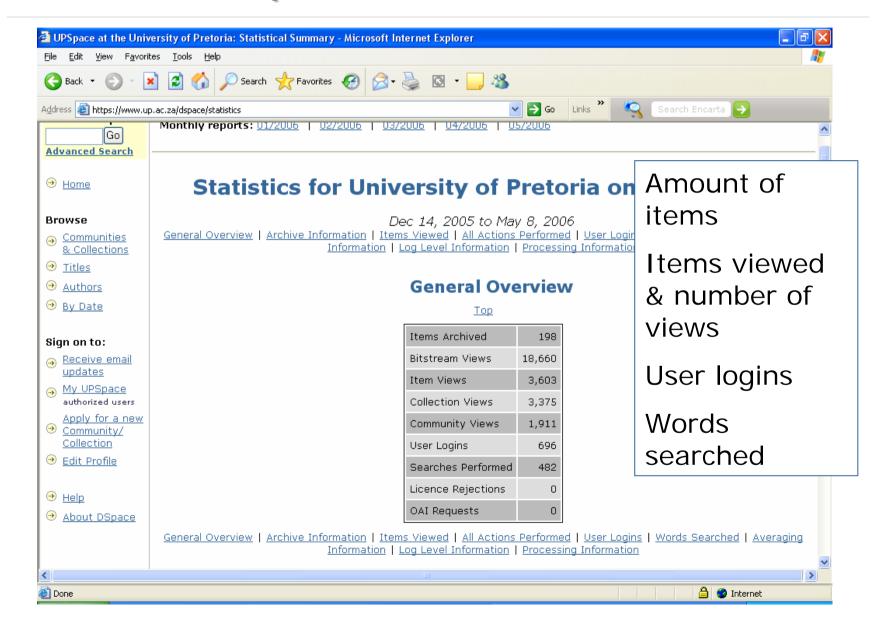


Restrict access

- Collection Level
- Item Level
- Bitstream Level (File)
- PDF password (File)

Please enter your email/portal username and password	
Username	
Password	
	Login

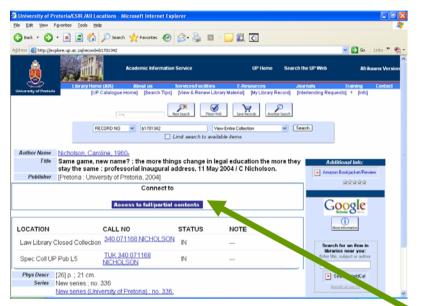
Statistical reports

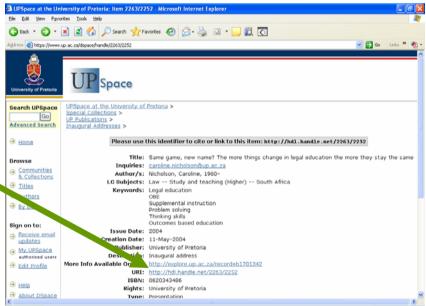


Exposure on the WWW

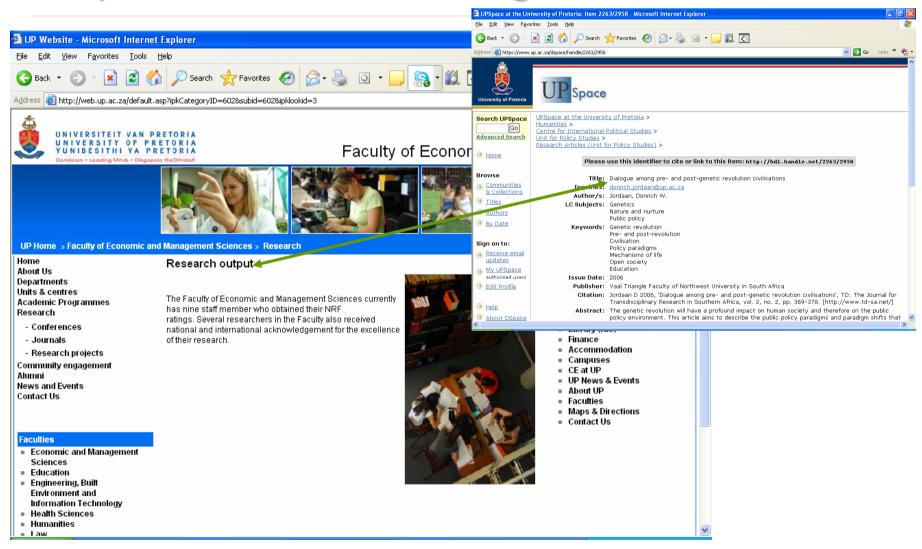
- Library Catalogue
- Web pages
- Search Engines (Google & Google Scholar)
- Metadata Harvesters
- IR Registries

Library Catalogue

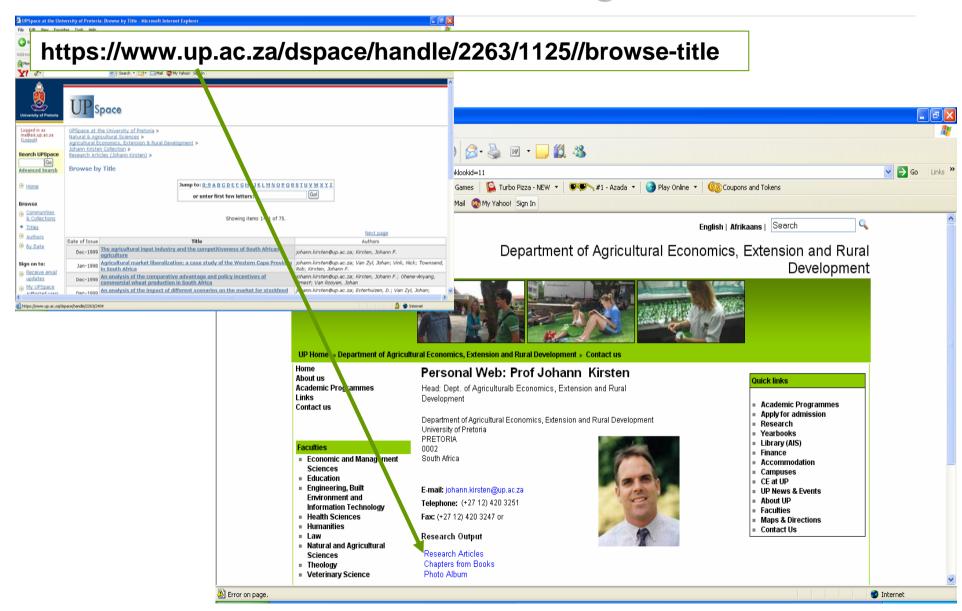




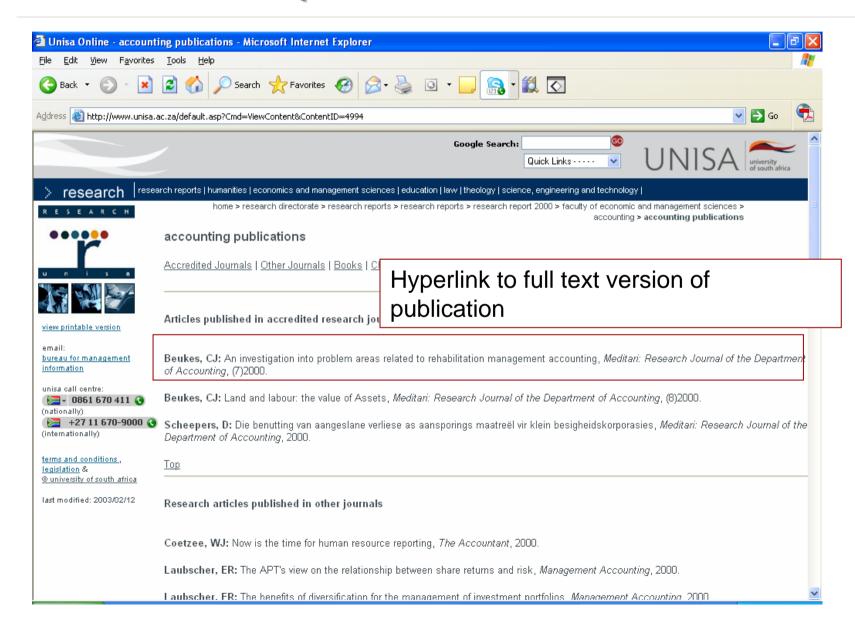
Departmental Web Pages



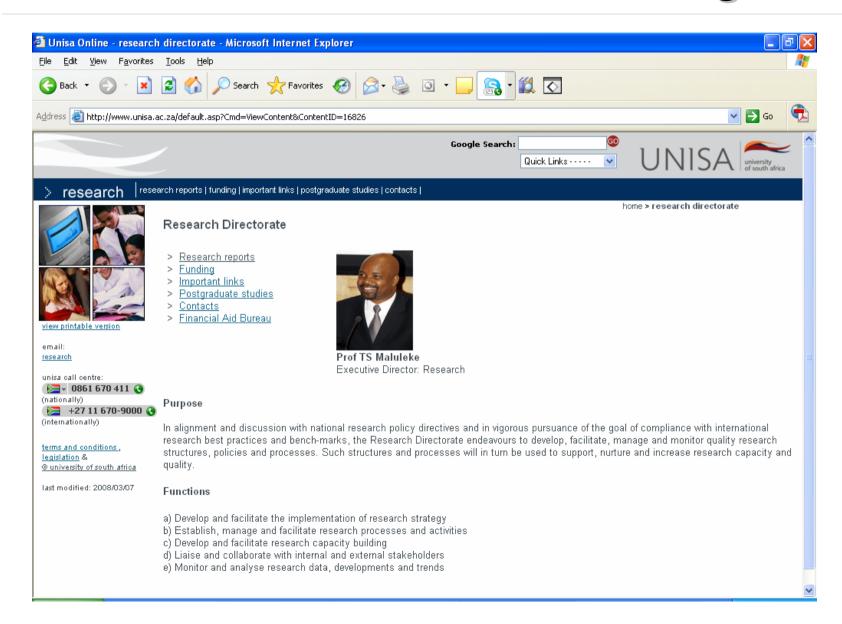
Automated Search Linking



Research Report

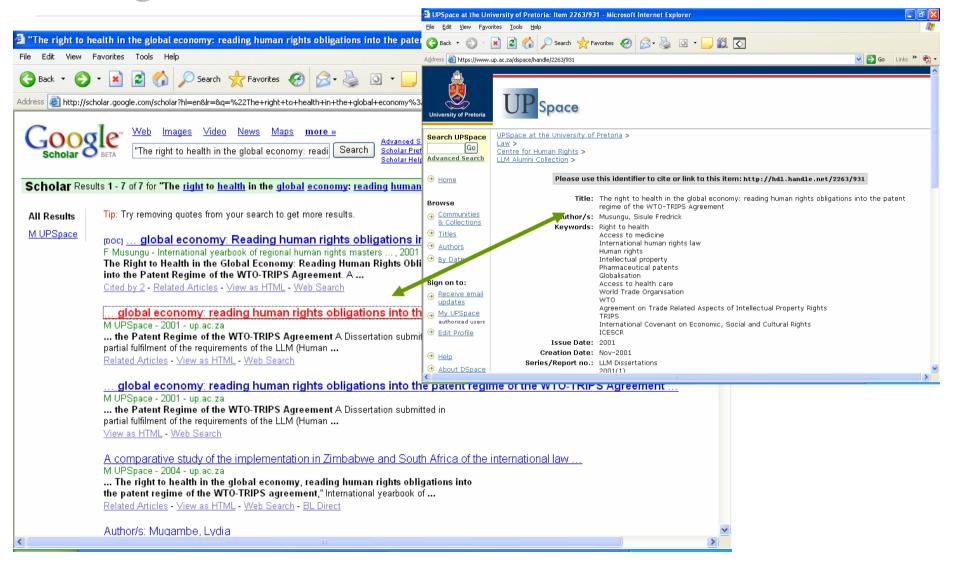


Research Directorate Web Page



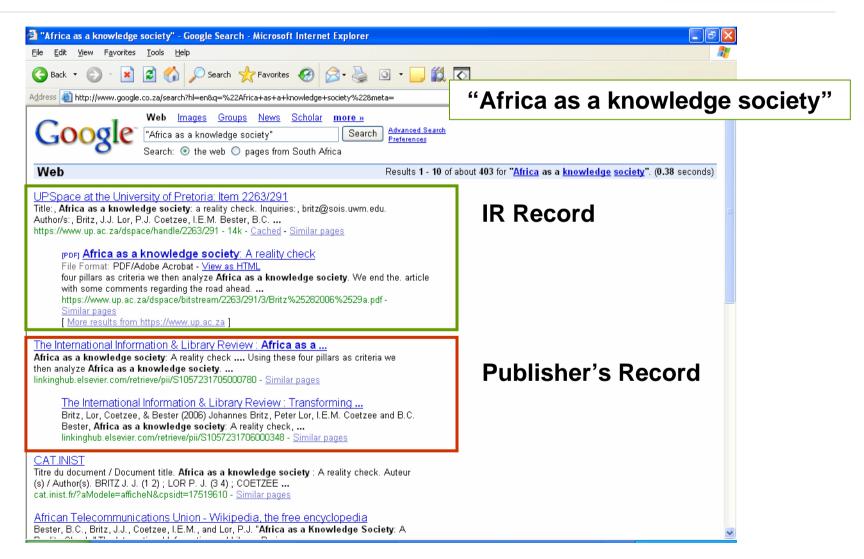
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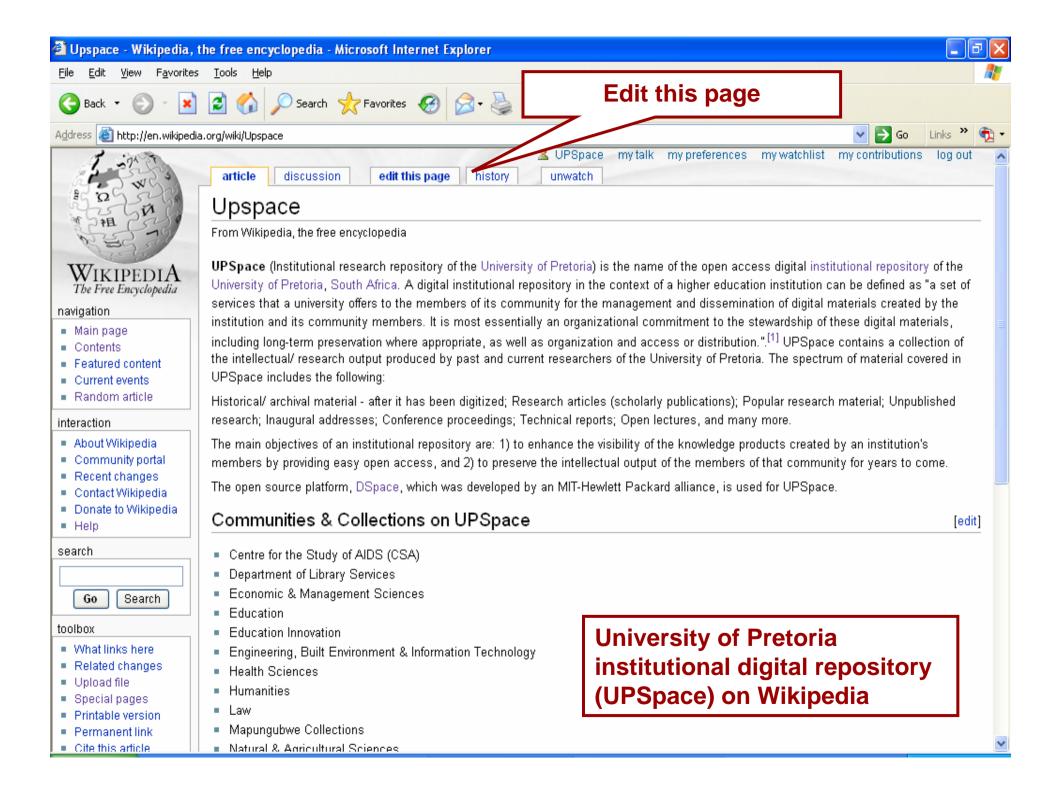


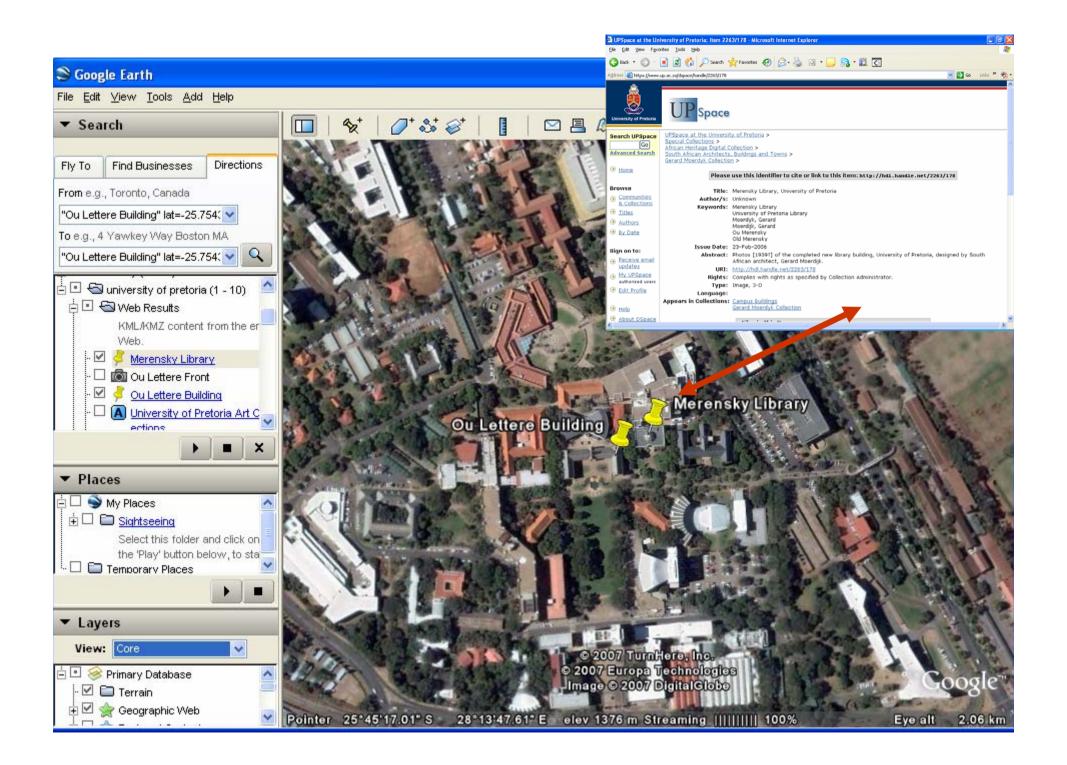


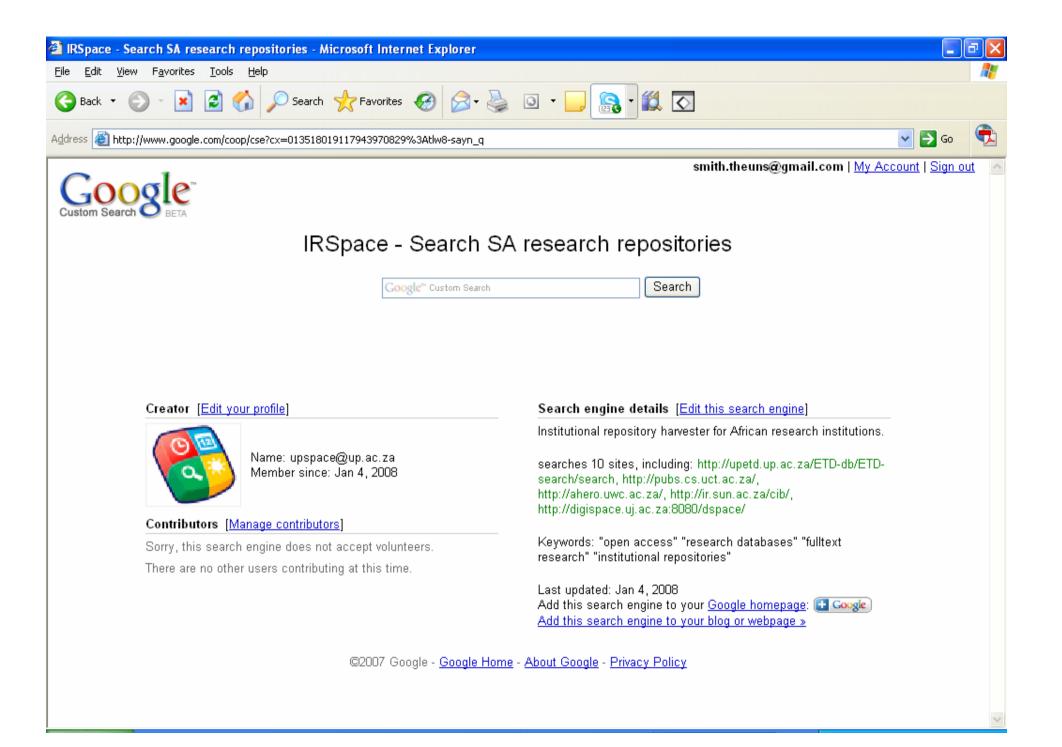
Google











International Harvesters

- DSpace http://www.dspace.org/
- openDOAR http://www.opendoar.org/
- ROAR http://roar.eprints.org/
- Open Archives Institute http://www.openarchives.org
- OAISTER http://www.oaister.org/
- DRIVER http://www.driver-repository.eu/
- eIFL (SURFshare)
 http://eifl.sharelab.cq2.org/en/page/page.view/eifl.page
- Scopus & Scirus

Outcomes of your IR

- New roles & responsibilities
- Communities of practice (social networks) will be established
- Knowledge transfer
- Organizational learning
- Change of mind-sets
- Empowerment
- Teamwork & collaboration
- Management support

To conclude ...

"This project has transformed my life as a Dean in three ways.

First, it made me aware of the **power of technology** in managing the multiplicity of written tasks—media articles, media interviews, newspaper columns, intellectual pieces—that simply drift into spaces where I can never find these original writings.

Second, it made me aware of the **efficiency of dissemination** of ideas in this information age if one simply took the time to create such a web space.

Third, it made me aware of the **power of collaboration between** academic authors and the academic information services (library)—something that I had not explored until now. I am deeply grateful to the persistence of my academic library colleagues in opening up this new world in the life of a busy Dean" —

Prof. Jonathan Jansen, former Dean of the Faculty of Education, University of Pretoria, Personal E-mail Communication, May 08, 2006.

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Acknowledgement

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Dudu Nkosi

UNISA IT Staff

UNISA Library Management

Bibliography

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