



# What is an Institutional Repository?

"An institutional repository is a **set of services** that an institution offers to the members of its community for the **management and dissemination of digital materials** created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an **organizational commitment** to the **stewardship** of these digital materials, including **long-term preservation** where appropriate, as well as **organization** and **access** or **distribution**."

Clifford A. Lynch,

"Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age" ARL, no. 226 (February 2003): 1-7.



### **Currents in Open Access Movement**

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

#### 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)

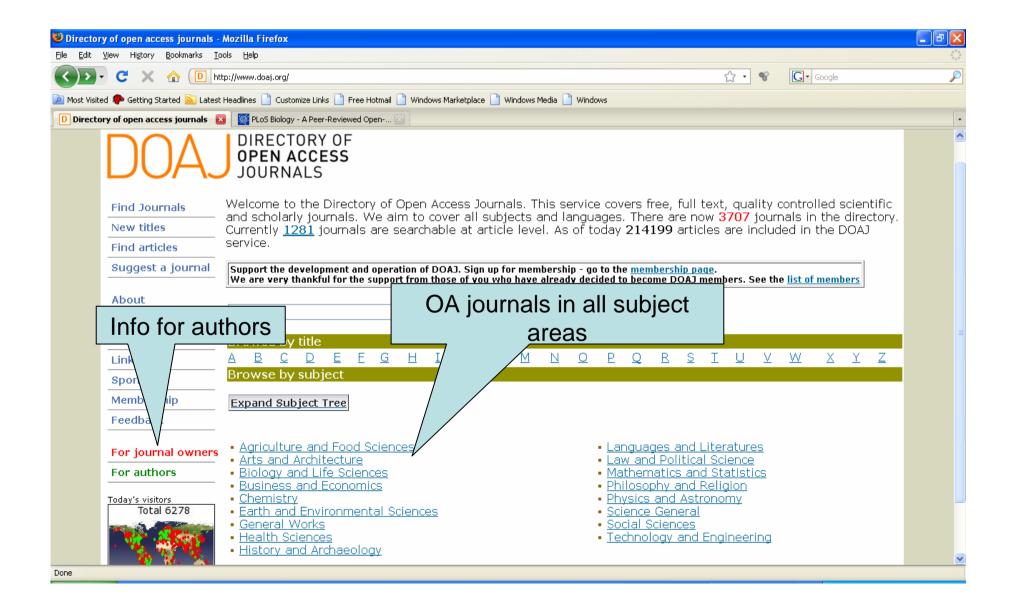
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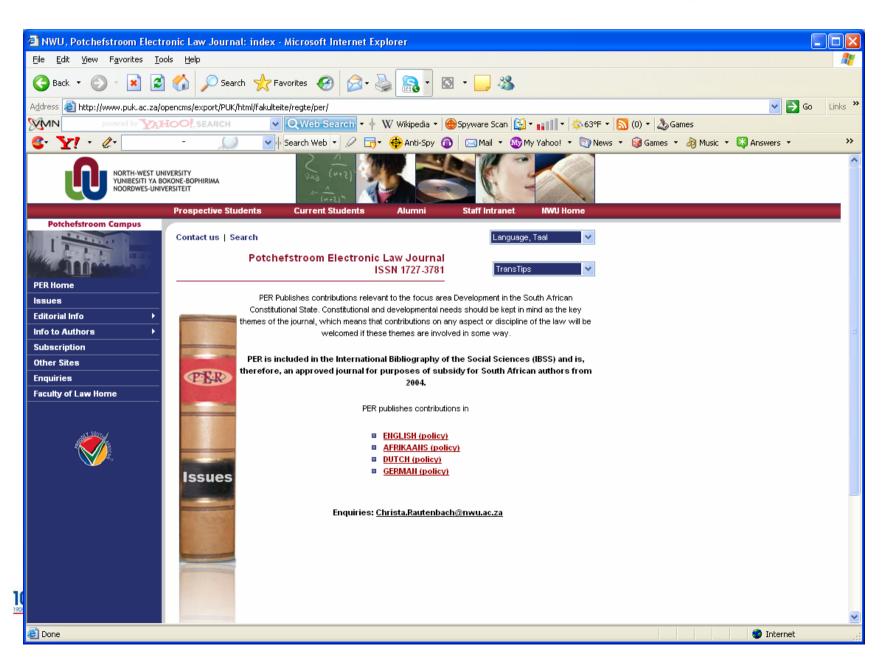
October 2008 Issue

**PLoS Biology** is a peer-reviewed open-access journal featuring research articles of exceptional significance in all areas of biological science, from molecules to ecosystems.

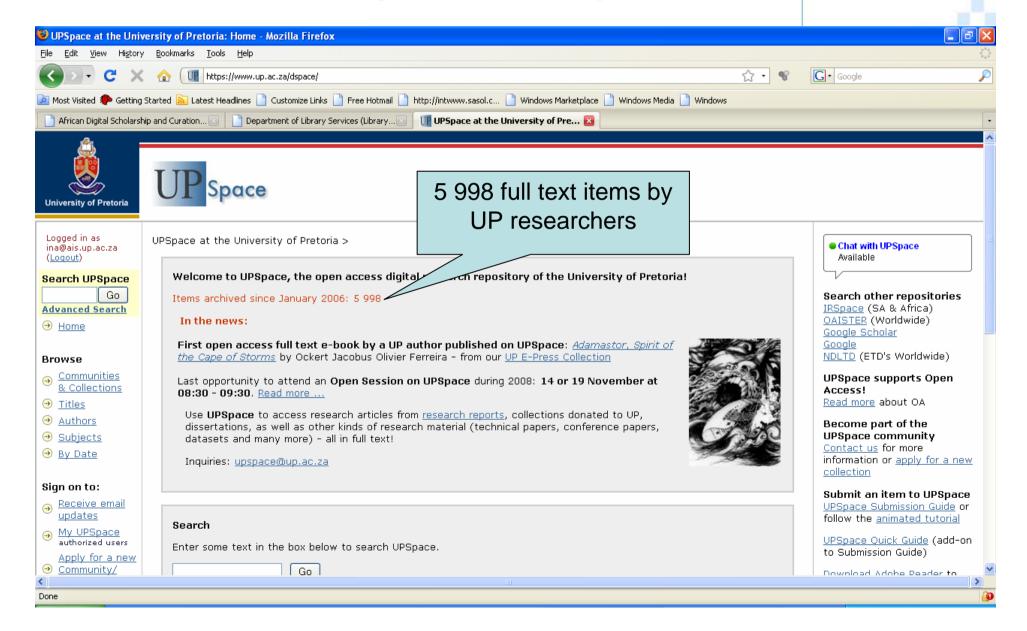
# http://www.doaj.org/



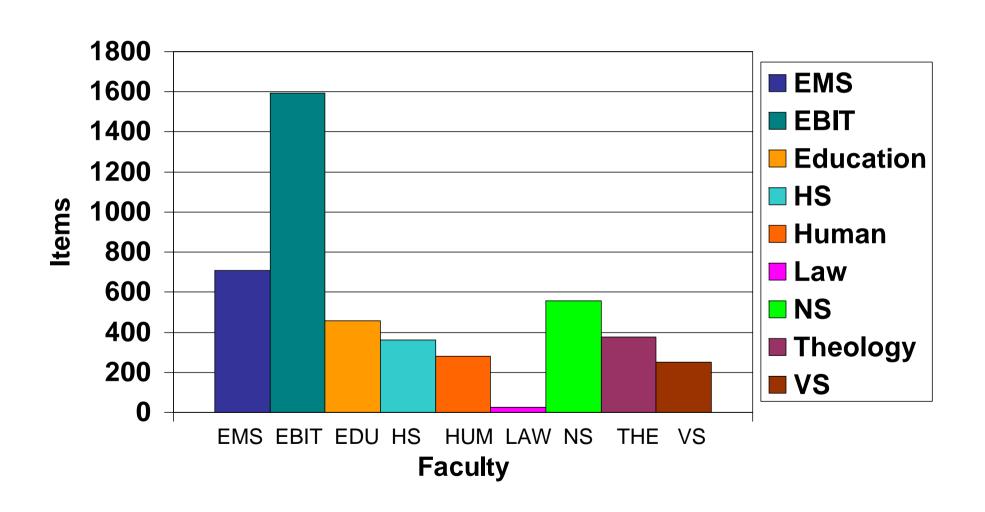
#### **Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal**



# www.up.ac.za/dspace/



### **Items per Faculty**



### Ways to use Institutional Repositories

- Scholarly communication
- Electronic publishing
- Managing collections of research documents
- Preserving digital materials for the long term
- Housing digitized collections
- Knowledge management
- Encouraging open access to scholarly research
- Adding to the university's prestige by showcasing its academic research



### Types of material (printed material in pdf)

- Research (scholarly) articles (published peer-reviewed & pre-prints)
- Open lectures
- Conference papers & proceedings
- Image collections
- Audio and audio-visual material
- Digitized special collections which contain very unique material
- Technical reports
- Inaugural addresses
- Mini-dissertations (Theses & Dissertations currently on UPeTD)
- Data sets
- Newspaper clippings
- E-Journals & E-Books
- And many more ...



# Digitally born & digitized material



#### **SAMI FORUM**

#### CLINICAL IMAGES

#### Awaking a sleeping epidemic

Riaan van Coller, Elna van Reasburg , Clara Schutte, Delese Brink, Gerhard Welthagen, M.G. Dove

Two patients with African sleeping sickness (SS) presented to the neurology unit, Pretoria Academic Hospital, during 2004 and 2005. 95 has shown a recent resurgence, with spidemics in the Sudan, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The number of infected people in Africa is currently estimated at more than 500 000. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 20 Tryganosoma brucei gambiense and 30 T. b. rhodesimes infections are diagnosed yearly outside endemic areas in Africa. Migration, tourism, peacekeeping and military interventions and the re-emergence of SS epidemics might increase these numbers.3

The electroencephalogram (EBG) is often useful in the diagnosis of come and delirium, but has not been widely used in the diagnosis of SS. The EEG is proposed as a novel way to follow disease progression, treatment response and treatmentinduced encephalopathy.

A 27-year-old man presented with a 4-month history of fatigue, loss of appetite, intermittent severe headaches, excessive daytime sleepiness, loss of concentration and insomnia. He had travelled to Malawi 8 months before admission. His temperature was 38.9°C, he had a palpable hepatomegaly and an unremarkable neurological examination although his cognitive response was slow. Diagnosis of African trypanosomiasis was made on a Giemea-stained blood smear (Fig. 1).

Shortly after admission the patient had a tonic-donic seizure, with post-ictal confusion. Treatment with suramin was started and repeat blood smears after 48 hours were clear of trypanosomes. The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) showed no trypanosomes but a total protein level of 1.2 g/l, glucose 2.1 mmol/l, 4 polymorphs and 82 lymphocytes. WHO-recommended treatment with melarsoprol was started.1

Since no trypanssomes were isolated from inoculated mice the diagnosis of West African trypanosomissis (WAT) was made. Effornithine was unavailable and treatment with melarsoprol continued. The patient recovered well and returned to the UK.

The authors are in the departments of Neurology and Clinical Microbiology, University of Pretorie.

Five months after discharge he presented to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London with fever, sleepiness and an active CSF Diagnosis of a relapse was made which posed a diagnostic dilemma - recurring T. b. gambiouse. Treatment with effornithine was given which cleared his condition.

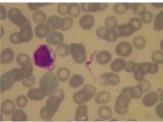


Fig. 1. Gimna smar (case 1) showing extracellular trypanosomiesis permite in the peripheral blood.

A 53-year-old man presented with a 2-week history of fever, headache and episodic confusion. He was a farmer from Kariba in Zimbabwe where he had been treated for malaria without any dinical improvement. He gave a history of multiple teetse By bites but did not have a chancre. A Gemea-stained blood smear showed Trypinceone spp. On admission his temperature was 39.4°C, but the general examination was unremarkable. He was very sleepy but easily arousable. The diagnosis of East African trypanosomiasis (EAT) was confirmed by isolating T. b. rhodorieuse from inoculated mice. Treatment with suramin was started and repeated Gierma-stained blood smears did not show any trypanosomes. The following day he had a fatal cardiac arrhythmia, probably due to myocarditis.

Our first patient had a series of EBG recordings. These indicated a low-voltage mixed-frequency background with episodic, generalised but frontally dominant irregular delta activity (Fig. 2). Follow-up showed a gradual improvement in the











# Digitally born & digitized material

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

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

J F Kirsten<sup>2</sup>, J van Zyi<sup>3</sup> and HJ Sartorius von Bach<sup>4</sup>

#### 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 mparable households achieve higher yields when they get appropriate extension. Training and extension thus at least partly contribute to higher maize yields in FSP areas.

#### UITTREKSEI

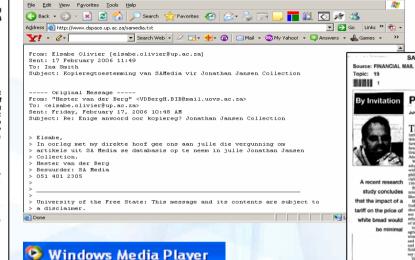
Hierdie artikel beskou die opleidings en voorligtingskomponent van die kleinboer ondersteuningsprogram ("Farme Support Programme\* - "FSP") soos dit in sekere gebiede van Venda en Lebowa geïmplimenteer is. Die belangrikheid en bydrae van voorligting en opleiding in die sukses van hierdie program blyk duidelik 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, bly egter 'n punt van dispuut. 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.

#### 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 Rooven 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 farmers, mechanisation services, marketing services, extension services, training and



ID: 03214184-01 Source Page: 34 PROTECTION UP TO A POINT

SA Media - The University of the Free State

Date: 13-May-2005

A recent research

1994 Marrakech agreement.

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

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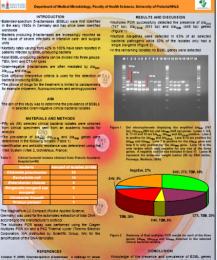
Prevalence of bla<sub>Sevi</sub> bla<sub>TEM</sub> and bla<sub>CTX-M</sub> antibiotic resistance genes in selected bacterial pathogens from the Pretoria Academic Hospital

>gi|73624990|gb|DQ103533.1| Botryosphaeria rhodina strain CMW9074 18S ribosomal RNA gene GGAAGGATCATTACCGAGTTTTCGAGCTCCGGCTCGACTCTCCCACCCTTTGTGAACGTACCTCTGTTGC AATAAACTAAAACTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGAACGCAGCGAAATGCGATA AGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTGAACGCACATTGCGCCCCTTGGTATTCCG GGGGGCATGCCTGTTCGAGCGTCATTACAACCCTCAAGCTCTGCTTGGAATTGGGCACCGTCCTCACTGC GGACGCGCCTCAAAGACCTCGGCGGTGGCTGTTCAGCCCTCAAGCGTAGTAGAATACACCTCGCTTTGGA



GCGGTTGGCGTCGCCGGCCGGACGAACCTTCTGAACTTTTCTCAAGGTTGACCTCGGAT





Veldsman C. Kock MM. Makgotlho EP. Hoosen AA. Dove MG and Ehlers MM

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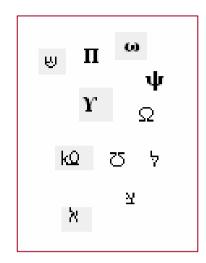
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- Open access to all also those who cannot afford subscribing
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- Persistent URL
- Preservation function

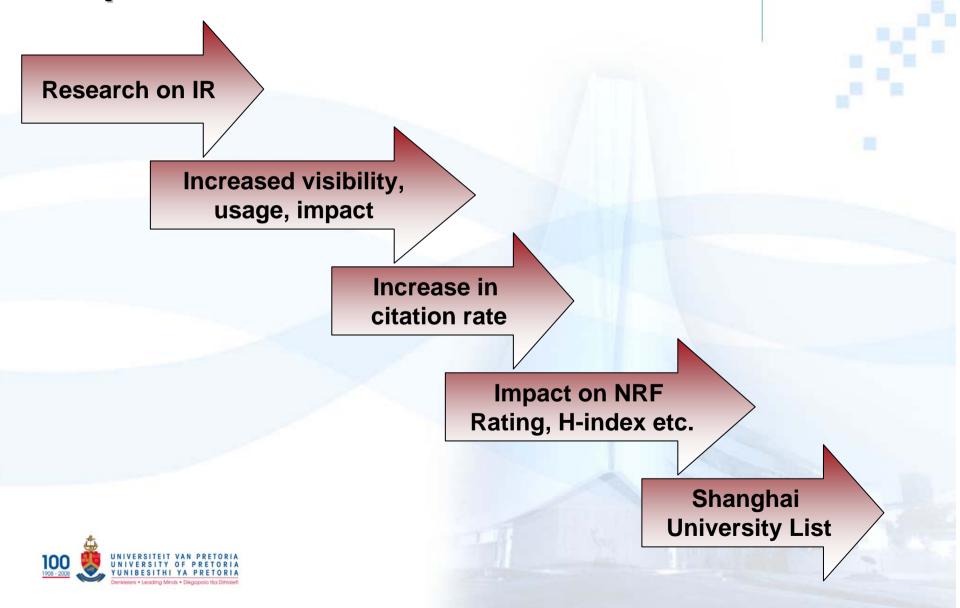


### **Benefits (cont.)**

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- Limit access on various levels
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- Can handle ALL types of characters (Unicode encoding scheme)
- Mapping
- Statistics for each item
- Information Model (Communities & Collections)



### Impact an IR can have on research



### **UPSpace Information Model** (3 levels or more)

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Faculty e.g. Economic and Management Sciences

#### **Sub-Community**

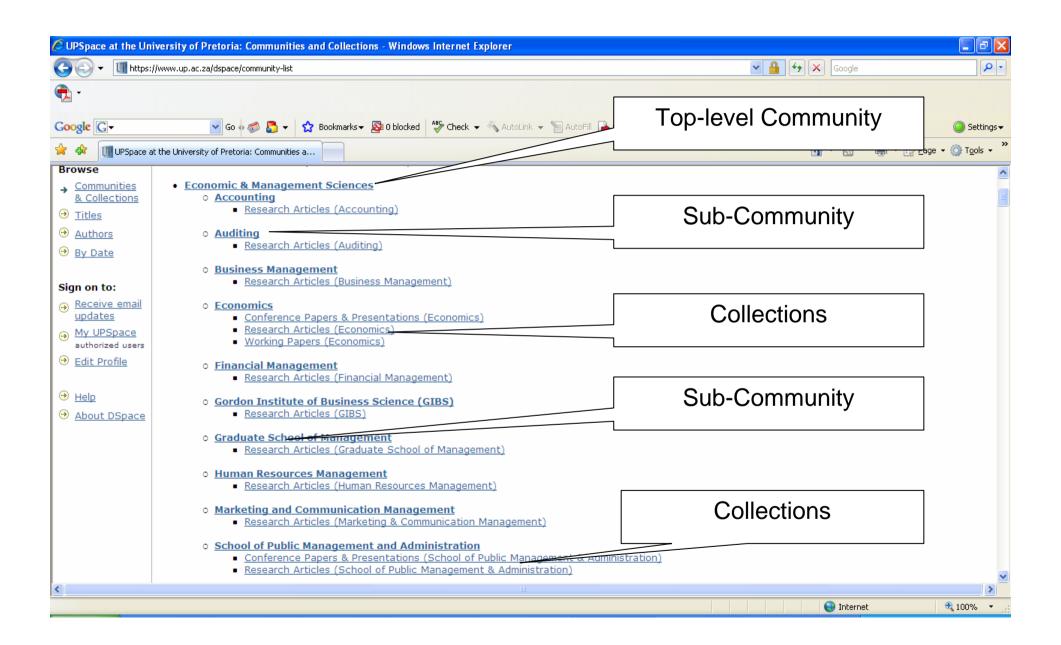
Department e.g. Accounting

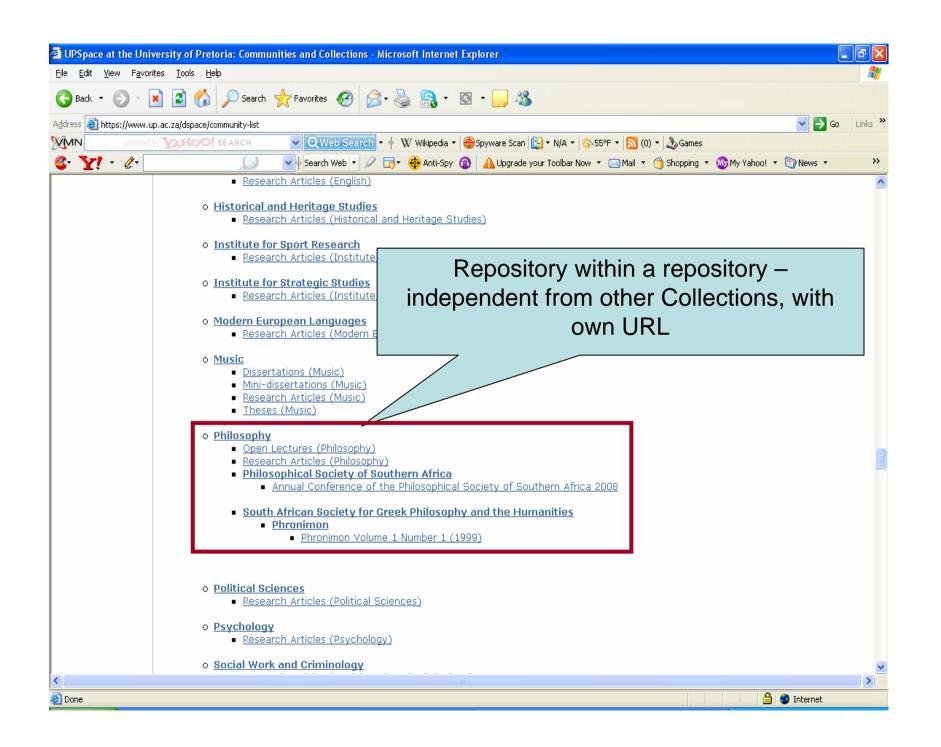
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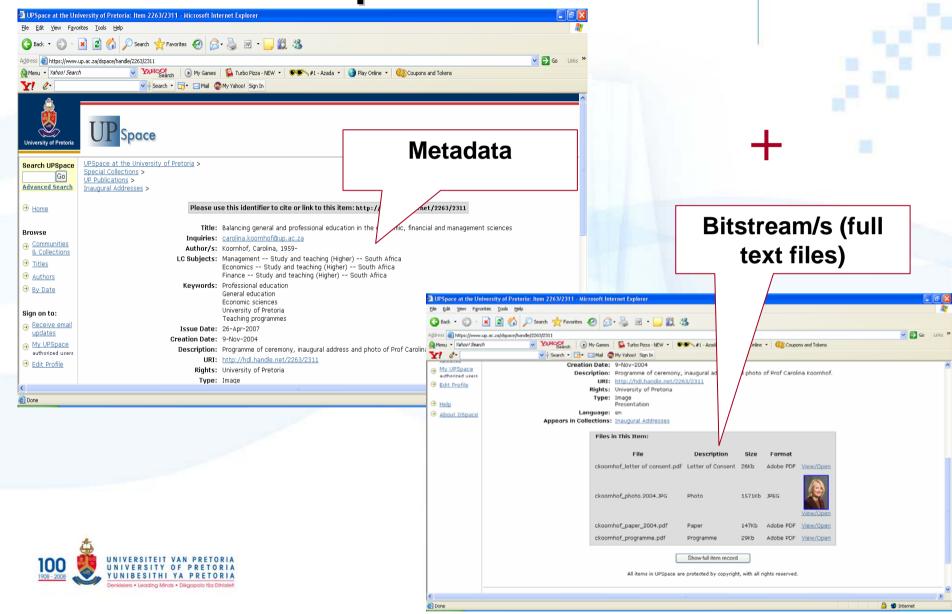
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### An Item in UPSpace



# Using an Item in UPSpace

Uncovering learning outcomes: explicating obscurity in learning of aesthetics in design and technology education

Grietjie Haupt and Seugnet Blignaut

#### Abstract

Education and training interventions can be evaluated through the success of learning outcomes. Kirkpatrick's four-level model is a widely accepted and highly popular evaluation tool. However, some criticise the model's shortcomings. This article will examine the extent to which the four-level model can evaluate design and technology students' learning about seathetics after an intervention by reporting our use of an augmented version of the four-level model. We examine the results in terms of students' reaction to the intervention, their long-term learning and their behaviour changes by studying their visual analyses and drawings through segment codes. We found that, in order to uncover the obscurities imbedded in aesthetics and to explicate the complexities, we could not use the four-level-model on its own, but had to revert to a more augmented version.

#### Keywords

Kirkpatrick four-level model - Developmental research - Technology education - Aesthetics - Design principles - Design elements - Design techniques - Visual analysis - Pre-service teacher training - Instructional evaluation

#### Introduction

Researchers in the field of human resource development widely use Kirkpatrick's (1994) four-level model (here after called "the four-level model") to evaluate the effectiveness of education and training interventions by studying the success of learning outcomes (Arthur et al. 2003; Bates 2004; Winfrey 2002). The four-level model is widely accepted, highly popular, and regarded as a useful tool for instructors to benchmark the outcomes of learning interventions (Alliger et al. 1997). On the other hand, some strongly criticise the shortcomings of the model, e.g. its oversimplification of evaluation procedures, its inoccuple/senses of structure, its assumption of causality, and its importance in terms of associated increasing of levels of learning outcomes (Bates 2004; Bates 2005; Russ-Eft and Preskill 2005). Although well documented, these advantages and limitations as an evaluation tool, offer no evidence for conclusions on its value as a theoretical framework for research in technology education (Winfrey 2002).

Therefore, this paper reports on the manner in which we implemented an augmented version the four-level model in order to contribute to the development of learning and teaching support in the field of aesthetics in technology. We will examine the extent to

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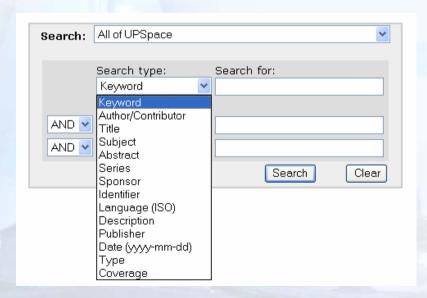
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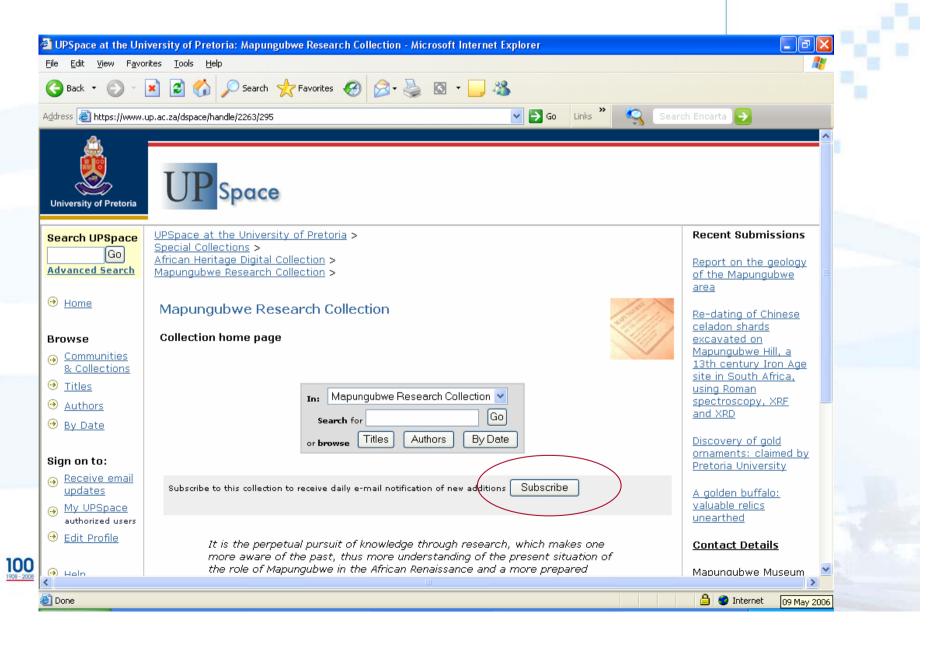


Tip: Use inverted commas to search for a specific phrase/ title/ author etc

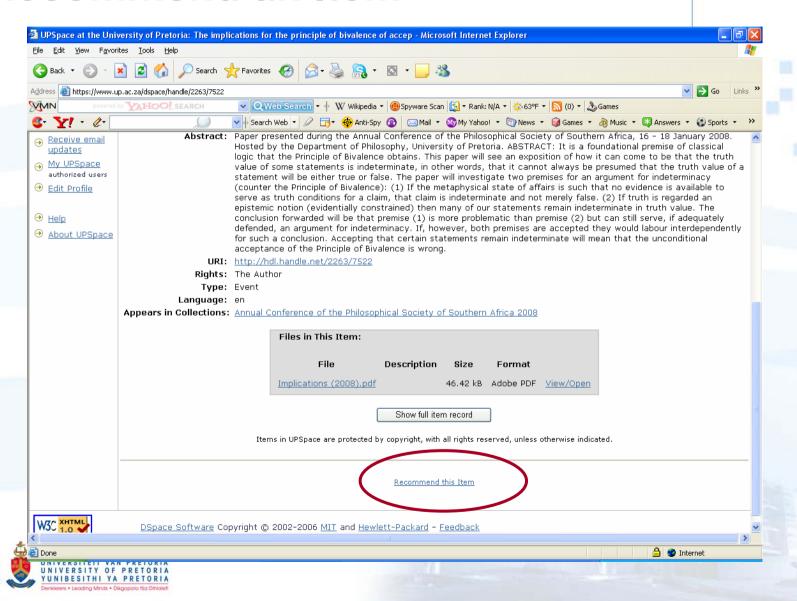
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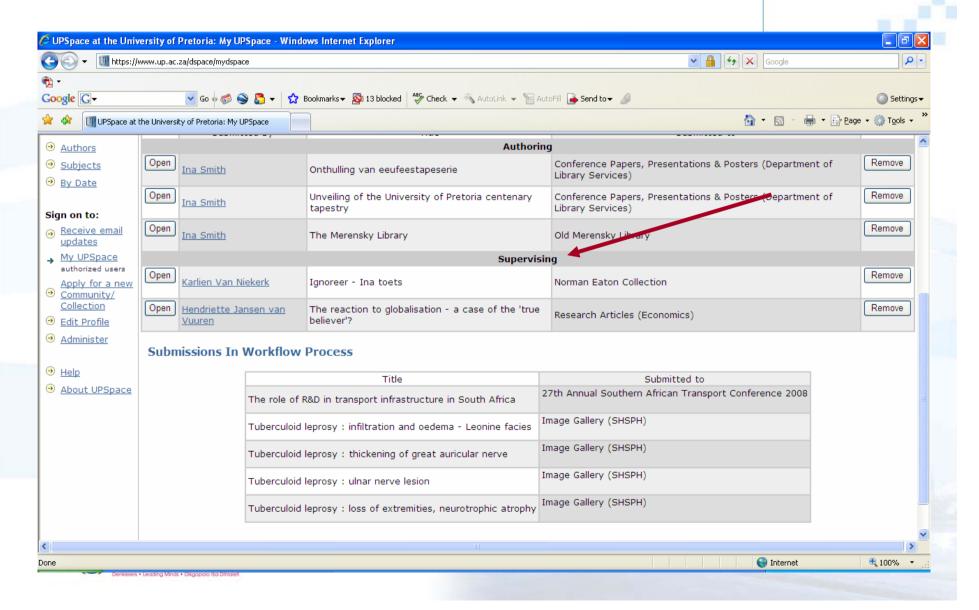
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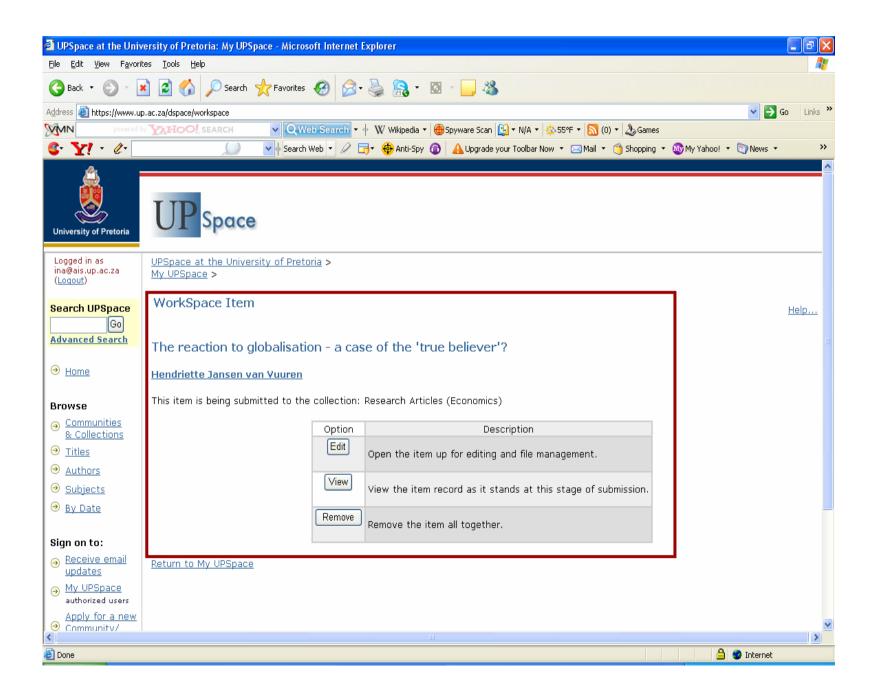


#### Recommend an Item



### Supervise an Item





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- Prior to signing away copyright, presenting paper, broadcast on TV/ radio – obtain written permission for IR
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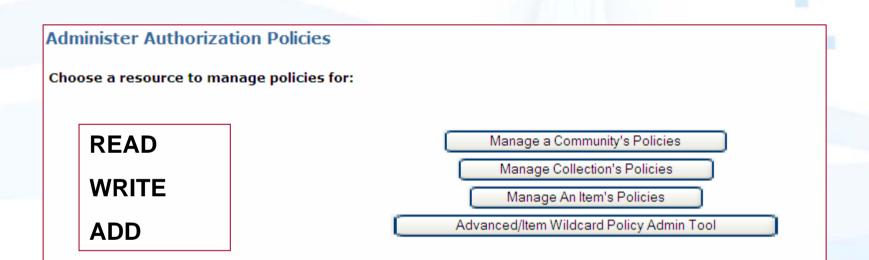
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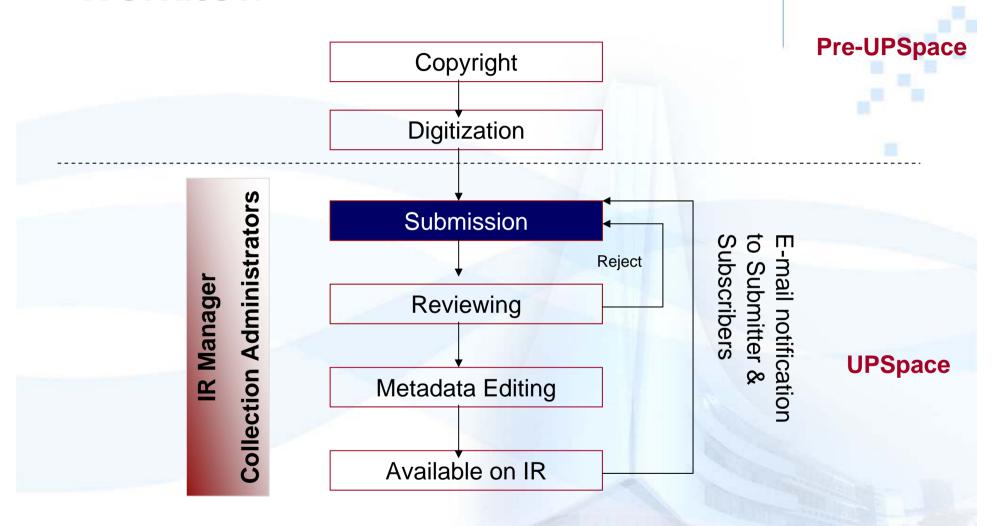


# Limiting access in UPSpace





#### Workflow





Other role players: Specialists, IR IS&T Manager

# Submitting an Item *Demo*



upspace Adobe Acrobat Document 4,750 KB



#### **Submitter**

- Research assistant, secretary, postgraduate student, researcher him-/herself, contract position
- Basic computer literacy skills
- Subject knowledge
- Prepare item for submission: copyright & digital format
- Start submitting!

Library provides training

# **15 National Repositories**



UNIVERSITY

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#### Collaboration with (CoP):

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Stellenbosch Univ.

UJ

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North West

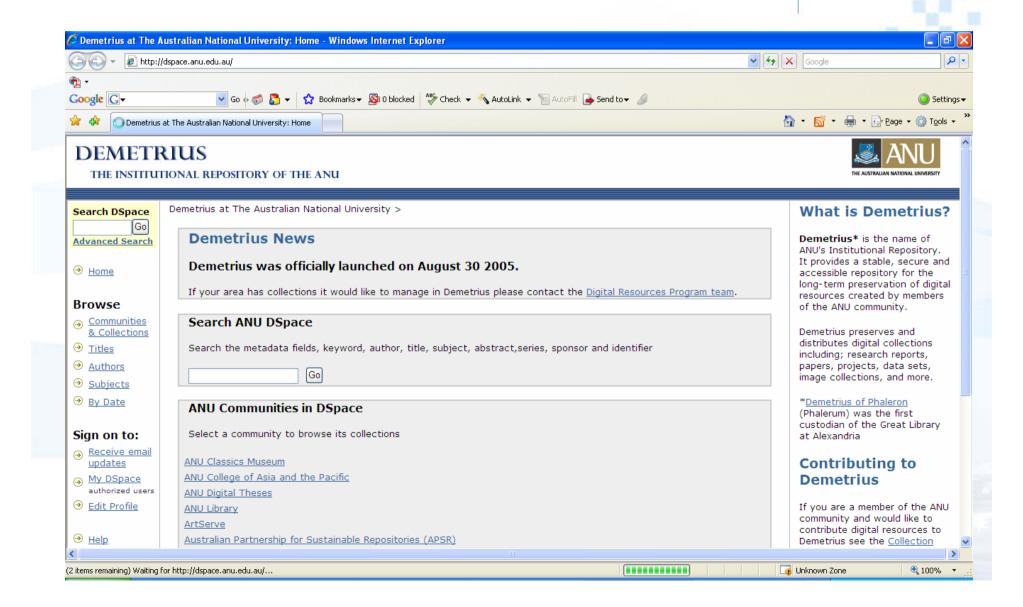
Michelsen Institute (Bergen)

INASP (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications)

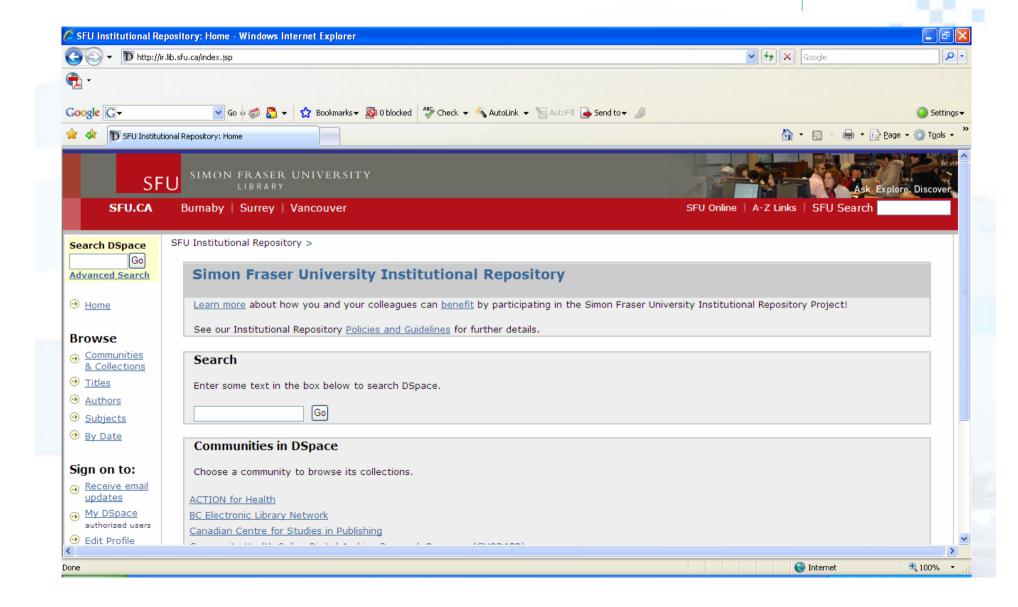
African initiatives

#### **Australian National University**

1 200+ International Repositories (openDOAR)



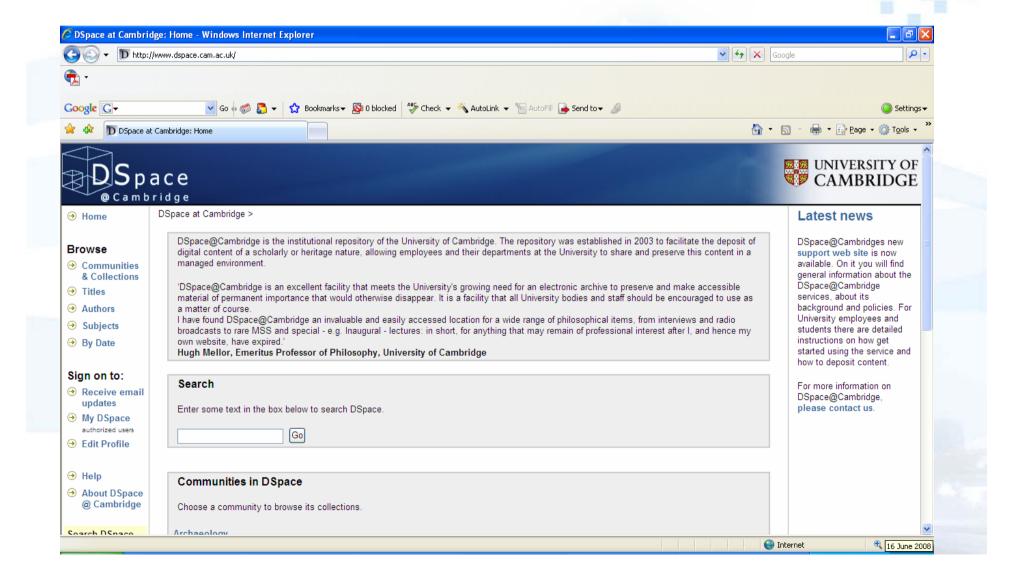
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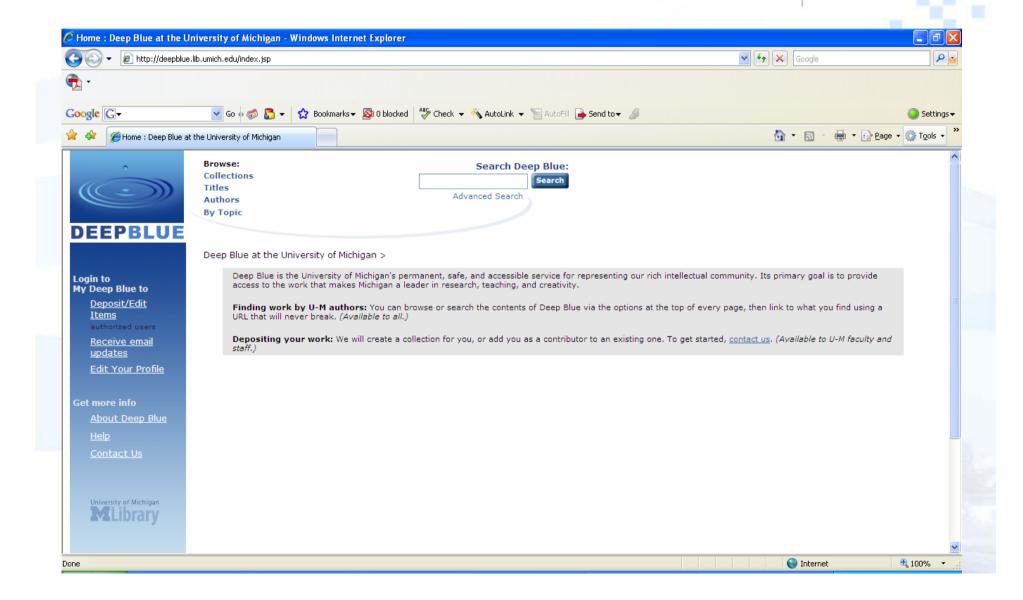
# **University of Tokyo**



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### International Harvesters & Registries













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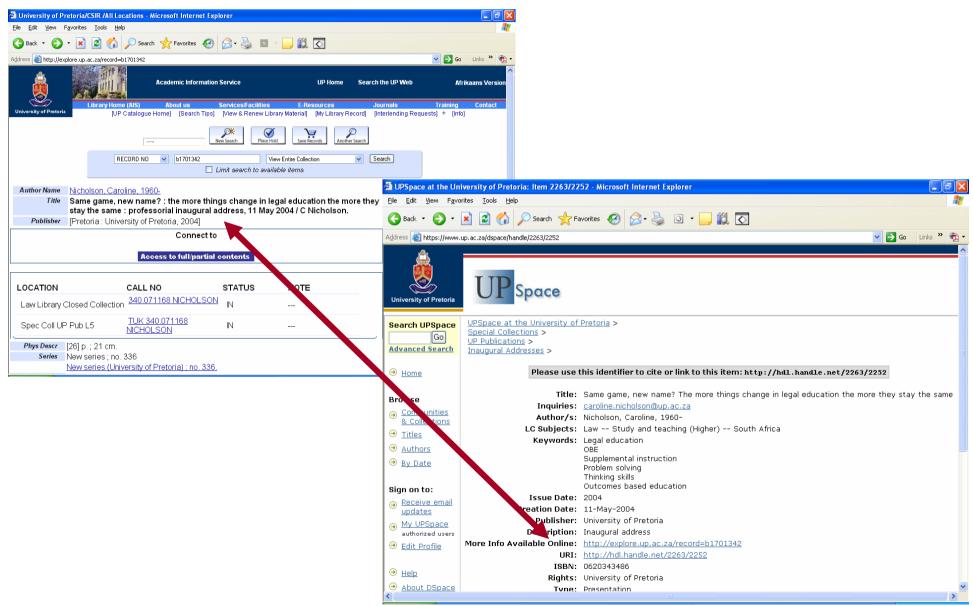
The Directory of Open Access Repositories - OpenDOAR

IRSpace - Search SA research repositories

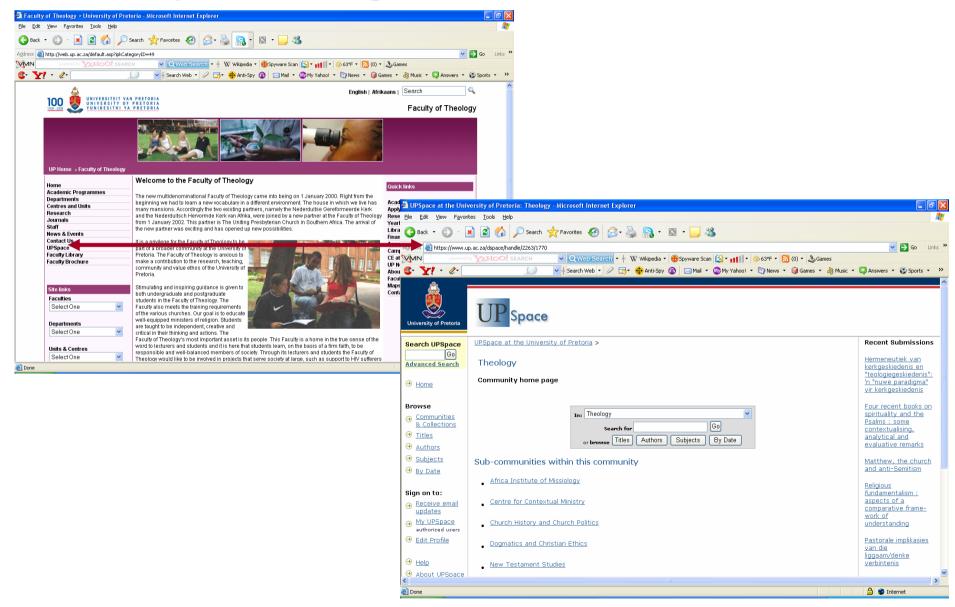




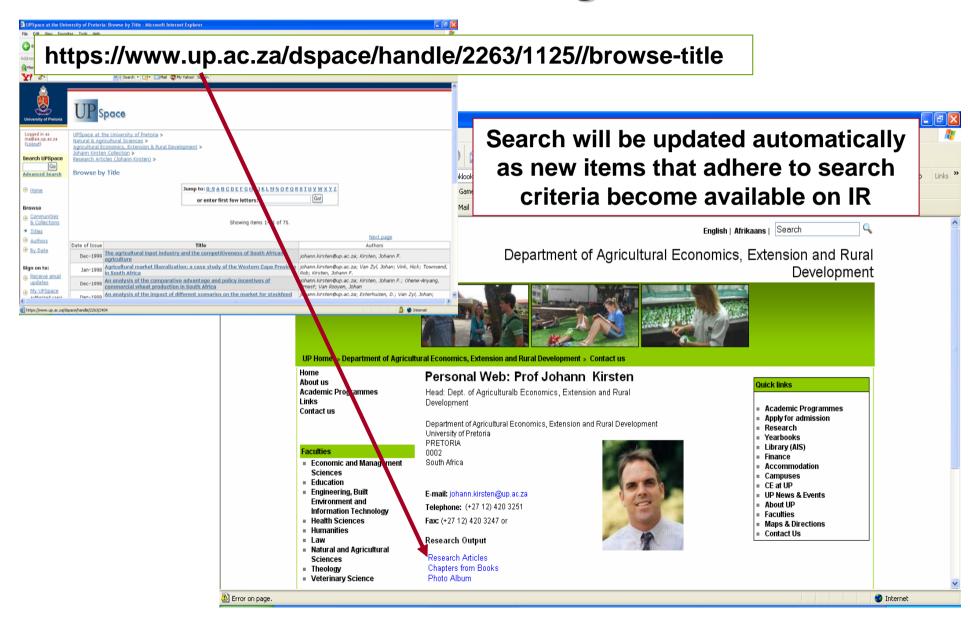
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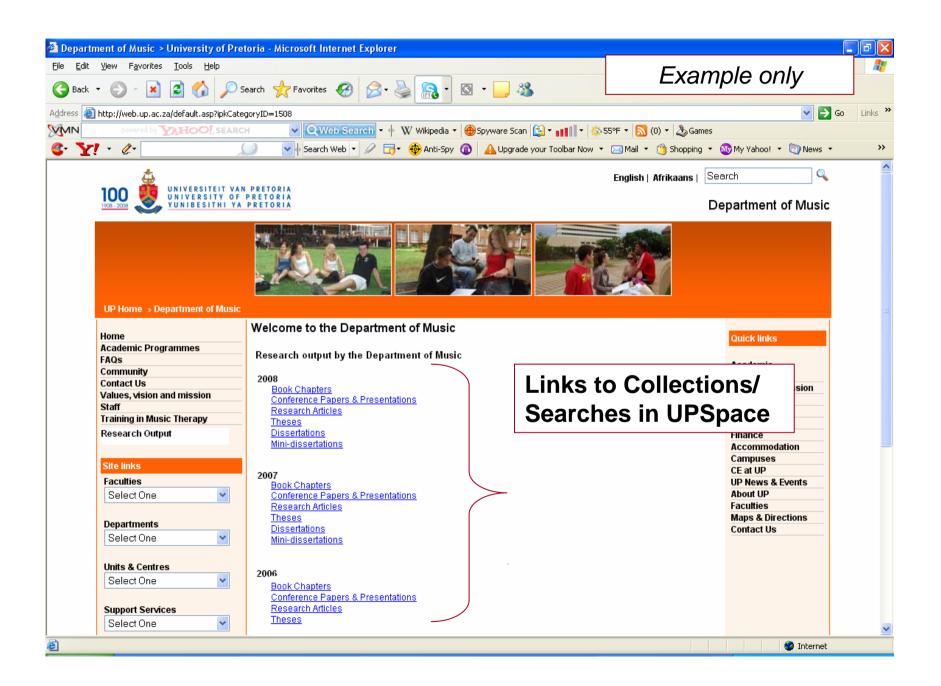


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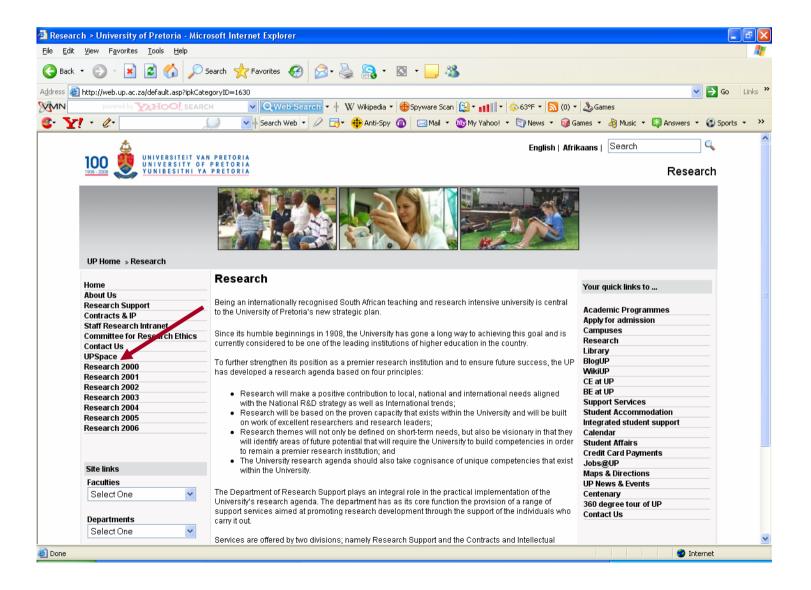


## **Automated Search Linking**

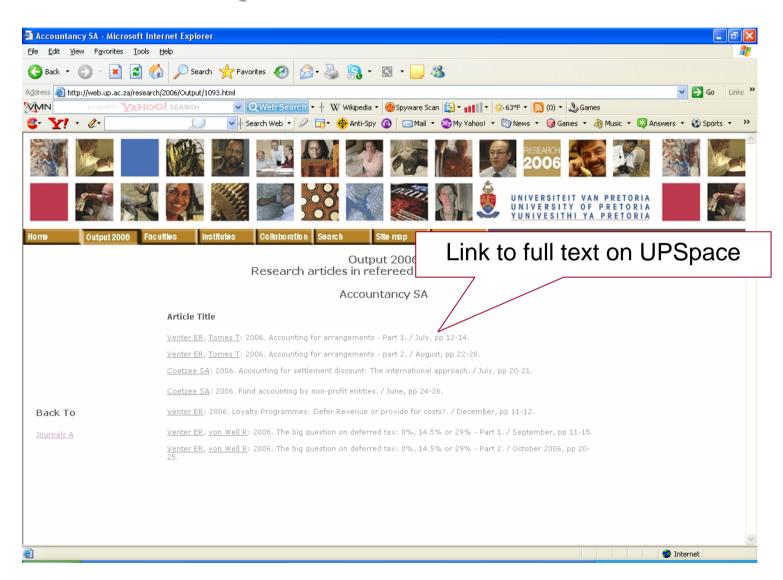




### Research Web Page

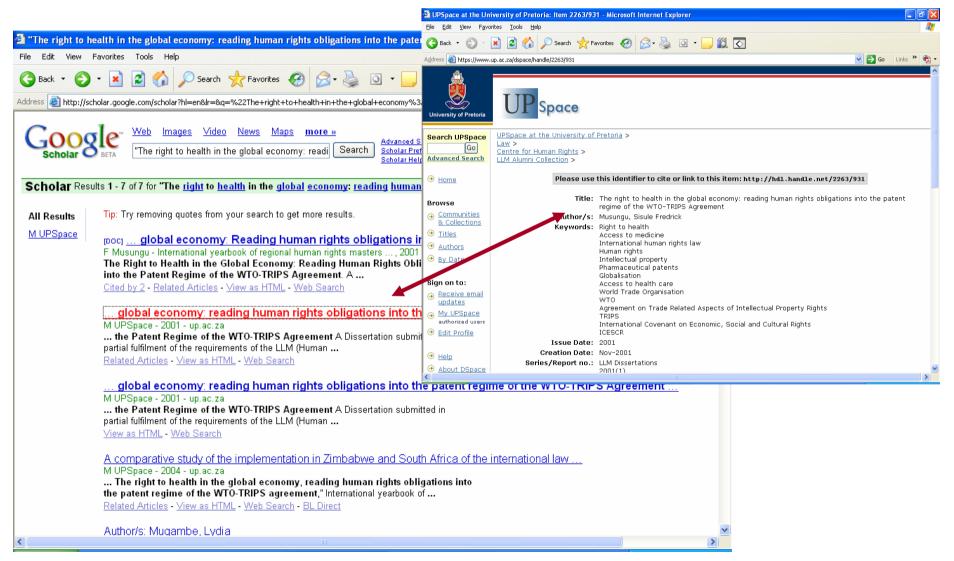


## **Research Report**



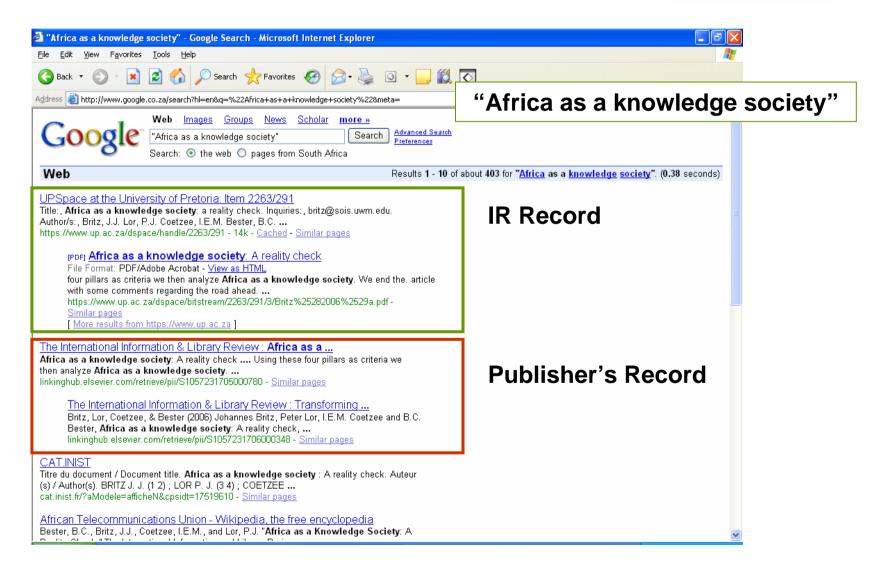
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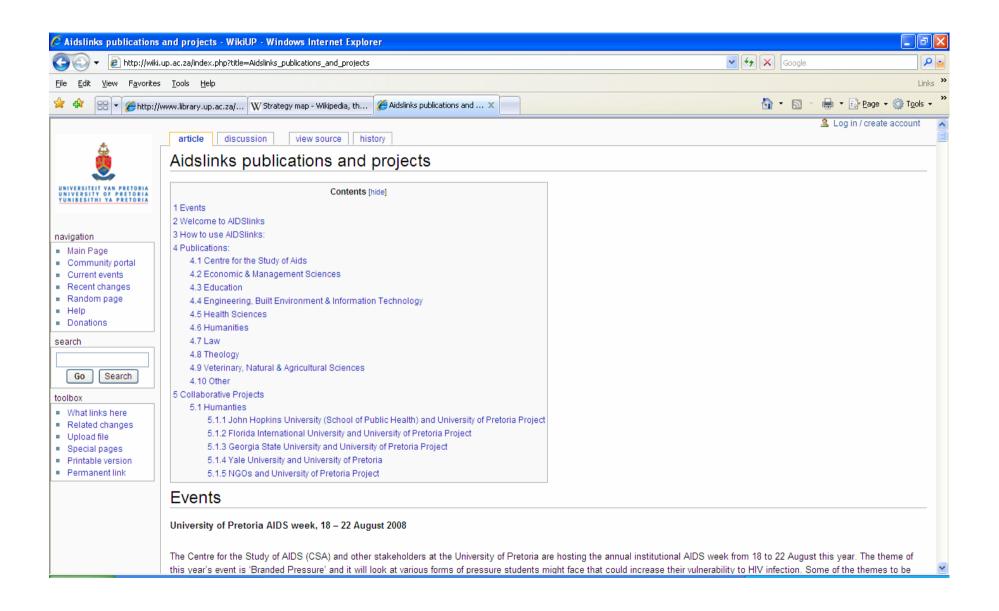


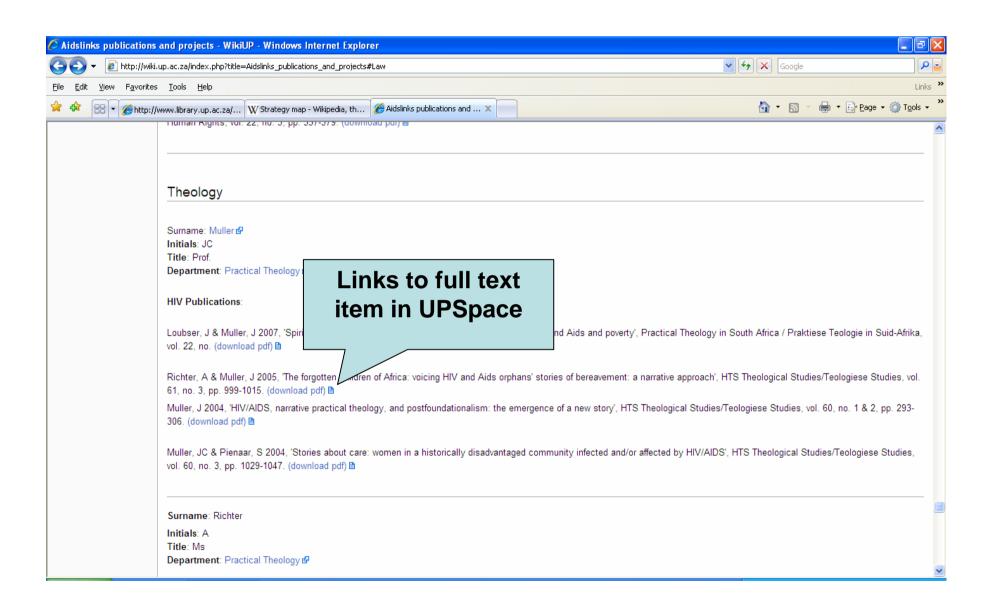


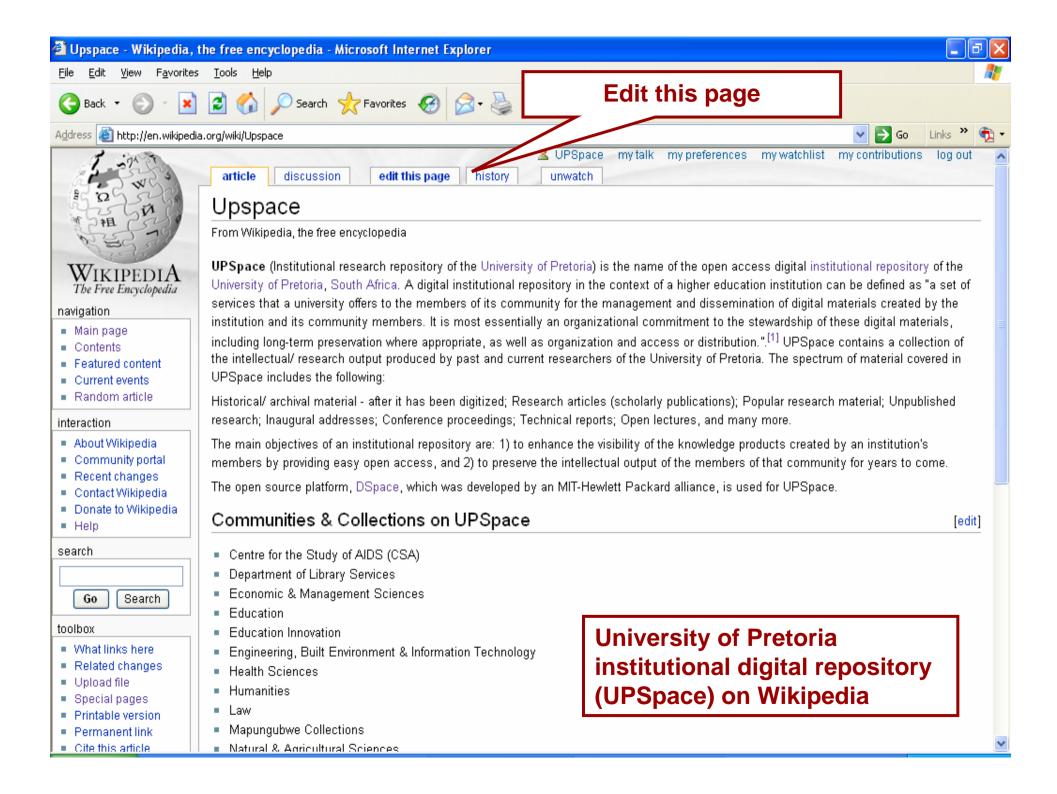
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#### To make a success ...

"Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success"

Henry Ford



#### **Questions?**

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