Institutional Repositories

*Research cited more, safe forever

Presented to the Academic Sector of the South African Publishers' Association (PASA)

20 August 2008, Cape Town

Presented by ina.smith@up.ac.za



Research @ Higher Education Institutions

UNISA

- "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

Source: UNISA Research Policy www.unisa.ac.za

University of Pretoria

- "promote scholarship through the creation, advancement, application, transmission and preservation of knowledge"
- "ensuring that the university's library and information services can give academics access to the information they need"

Source: UP Research Policy www.up.ac.za



What is Open Access? (1)



"There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By 'open access' to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.

The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to **give authors** control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited." – Budapest OA Initiative

Source: http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm



What is Open Access? (2)



"For a work to be OA, the copyright holder must consent in advance to let users "copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship...." — Bethesda & Berlin Statements on OA

Source: http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm



What Open Access is not

- Does not affect peer-review; articles are peer-reviewed and published as always
- No suggestion that authors should use IR's instead of journals
- OA repositories supplement and do not replace journals
- OA serves to reduce plagiarism chance that plagiarism is detected – much higher

Source: http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/guidance/authors.html#whatoa



Two currents in Open Access movement

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



What is an Institutional Repository?

"A university-based institutional repository is a **set of services** that a university offers to the members of its community for the **management and dissemination of digital materials** created by the institution and its community members.

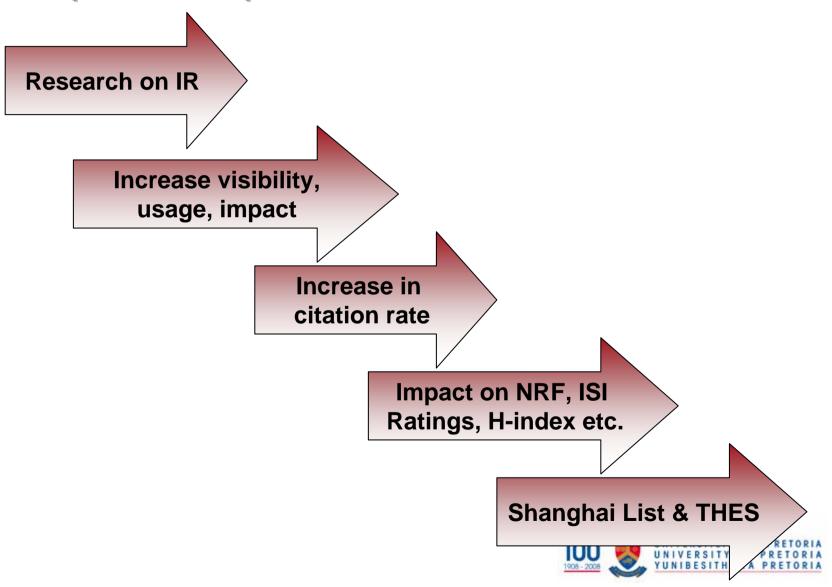
It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution."

Clifford A. Lynch,

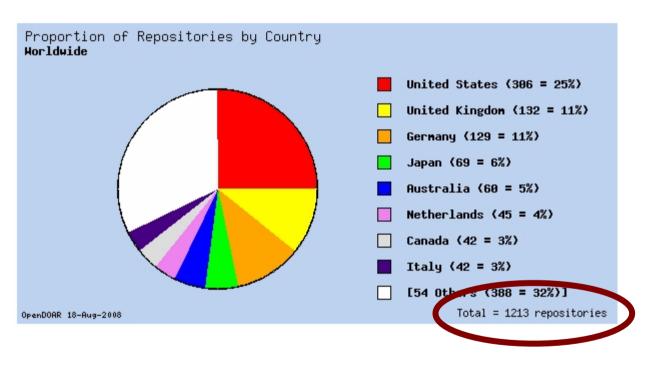
"Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age" ARL, no. 226 (February 2003): 1-7



Impact of Open Access via an IR



Repositories worldwide



Source: http://www.opendoar.org/



13 Registered SA Repositories

- AHERO (African Higher Education Research Online)
- CSIR Research Space
- DUT IR
- Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Database (UJ)
- <u>UPSpace</u> (Institutional Research Repository -University of Pretoria)
- Rhodes eResearch Repository (ReRR)
- Stellenbosch University Institutional Repository
- <u>UCT Computer Science Research Document Archive</u> (UCT CS Archive)



- **UJDigispace**
- Unisa ETD
- University of Pretoria Electronic Theses and Dissertations (UPeTD)
- University of the Witwatersrand
- UWC Theses and Dissertations



Institutional Repository Workshops

- NRF (9) (17 & 18 June 2008)
- CHELSA (17) (28 30 July 2008)
- General (50) (1 3 October 2008)

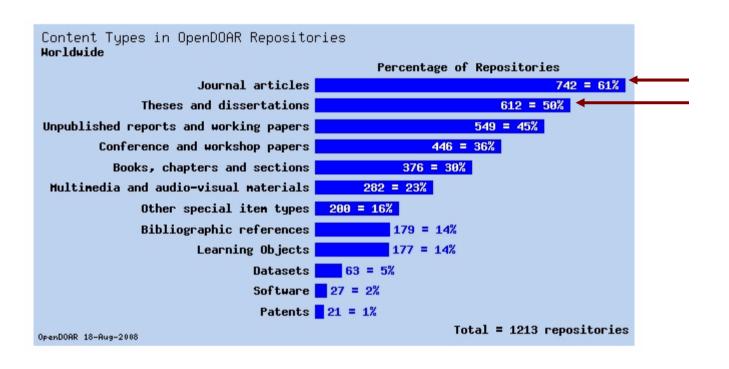


General IR Workshop (7 – 9 July 2009)





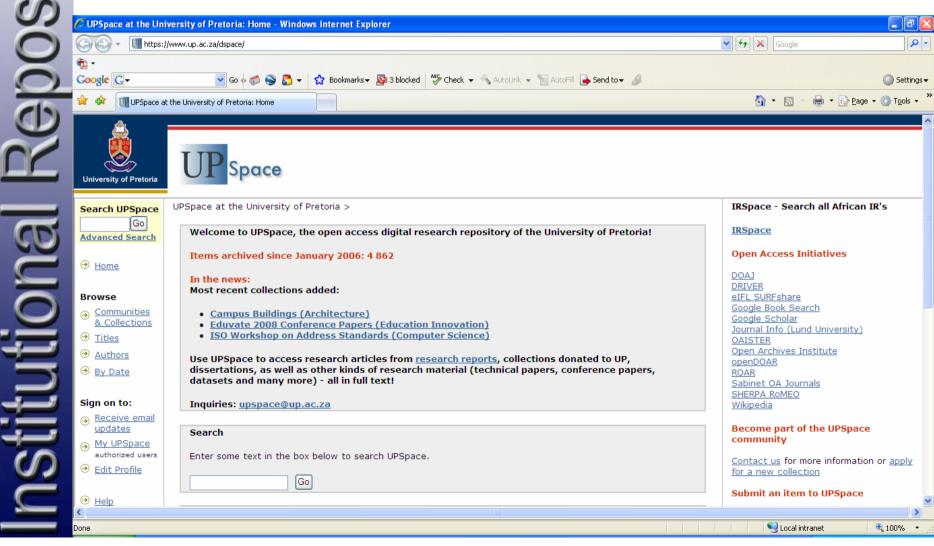
Content types worldwide



Source: http://www.opendoar.org/



https://www.up.ac.za/dspace/



Digitally born & digitized material

Research articles



FORUM

CLINICAL IMAGES

Awaking a sleeping epidemic

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

Two patients with African desping sickness (95) presented to the neurology unit, Pretoria Academic Hospital, during 2004 and 2005. 58 has aboven a recent resurgence, with epidemics in the Sudan, Angela 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 Trygmarene brussi genebicuse and 30 T. 8. relationary 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 rumbers.¹

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 EBG is proposed as a novel way to follow disease progression, treatment response and treatment-induced encephalopathy.

Case 1

A 27-year-old man presented with a 4-month history of fatigue, loss of appetite, intermittent sewere headsche, screasive daytime sleepiness, loss of concentration and incomnia. He had travelled to Malawi 8 months before admission. His temperature was 38 fC, he had a pulpable hepathomegaly and an unremarkable neurological examination although his cognitive response was slow. Diagnosis of African trypanosomissis was made on a Gierman-stained blood smare (Fig. 1).

Shortly after admission the patient had a tonic-donic scinure, with post-cital confusion. Treatment with surrain was started and repeat blood smears after 48 hours were clear of trypanosomes. The coredeceptinal fluid (CSF) showed no trypanosomes but a total protein level of 1.7 g/L, glucose 2.1 mmd/L, 4 polymorphs and 82 lymphocytes. WHED-recommended treatment with malant optol was started.

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

250

The authors are in the departments of Neurology and Clinical Microbiology, University of Pretoria. Five menths after discharge he presented to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London with fever, steepiness and an active CSF Diagnosis of a relapse was made which posed a diagnostic dilamma – recurring T is gambinus. Treatment with effornithine was given which cleared his condition.

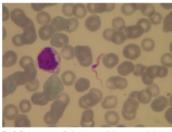


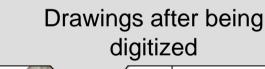
Fig. 1. Gianne smear (case 1) showing extracellular trypanosomiesis peresite in the peripheral blood.

Case 2

A 33-year-old man pessented with a 2-weak history of fever, headache and spisedic confusion. He was a farmer from Kariba in Zimbalowe where he had been treated for malaria without any dinical improvement. He gave a history of multiple betted by bites but did not have a chance: A Gama-estained blood smaar showed Tryprocesses app. On admission his temperature was 33-4°C, but the general examination was unremarkable. He was very sleepy but easily arounable. The diagnosis of East African trypanesemizais (EAT) was confirmed by isolating T. is, ricelarious from inoculated mire. Treatment with surranium was started and repeated Gienna-stained blood smears did not show any trypanesemes. The following day he had a fatal credice arrhythmia, probably due to my occarditis.

Our first patient had a series of EBG recordings. These indicated a low-voltage mixed-frequency background with episodic, generalized but frontally dominant irregular delta activity (Fig. 2). Follow-up showed a gradual improvement in the frequency of the before much ID a second artists that an IBG.







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Research articles with accompanying data sets

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

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

J F Kirsten², J van Zvi³ 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 parity contribute to higher maize yields in FSP areas.

IITTREKSEL

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 evan 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 not 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 toor geter aan dat vergelykbare huishoudings meer produseer indien hulle gepaste voorligting ontvang. Dit wil dus voorkom asof opleiding en voorligting ten minste gedeelteilk bydra tot hoër opbrengste in die gebiede waar die kleinboer ondersteuningsprogramme geimplimenteer is.

1. INTRODUCTION

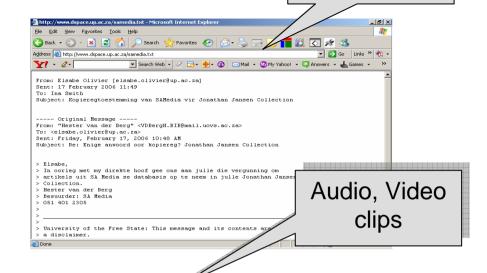
In response to the ineffective and costly large scale project approach in homeland agriculture, the Development Bank of Southern Africa introduced the concept of a small holder farmer support approach to aid the development of black agriculture in South Africa. Considering the various constraints faced 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).

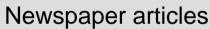
In order to reach this objective the FSP comprises six basic elements, i.e. the supply of inputs and capital to farmers, mechanisation services, marketing services, extension services, training and

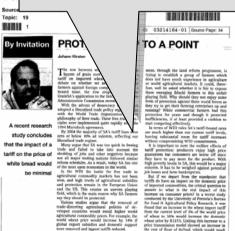
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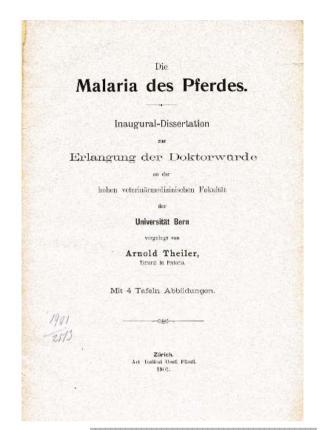




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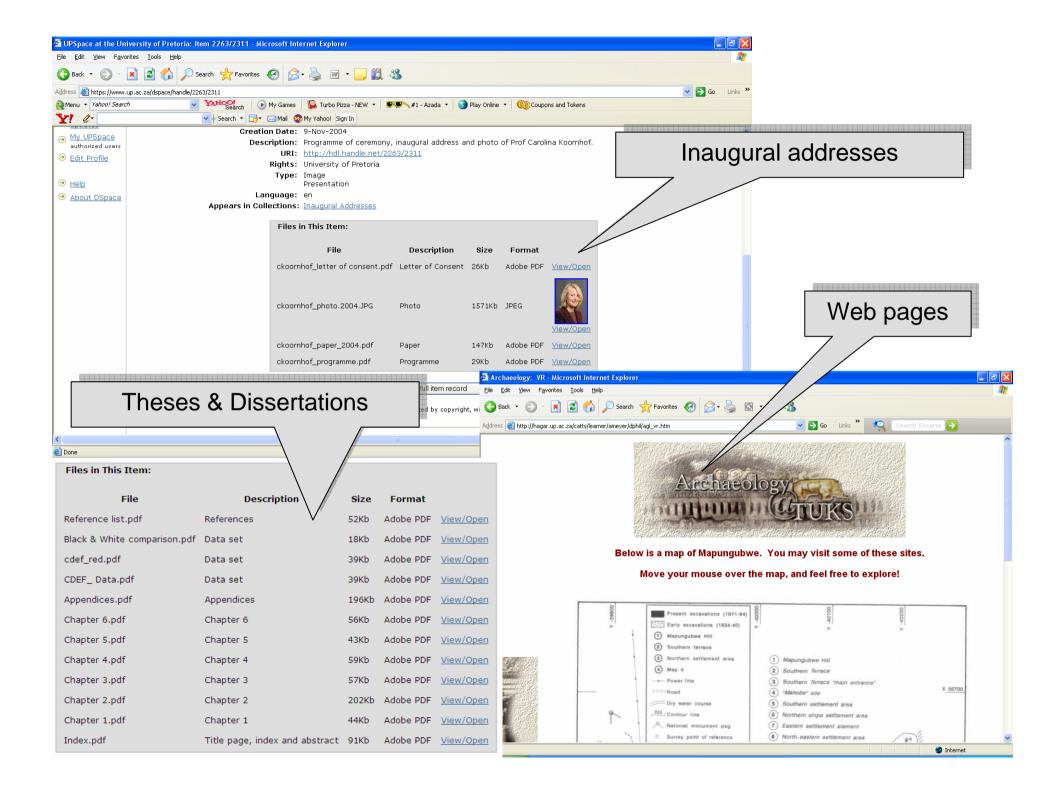






Special Collections





Institutional Repository Structure

Top-Level Community

• Faculty e.g. Economic and Management Sciences

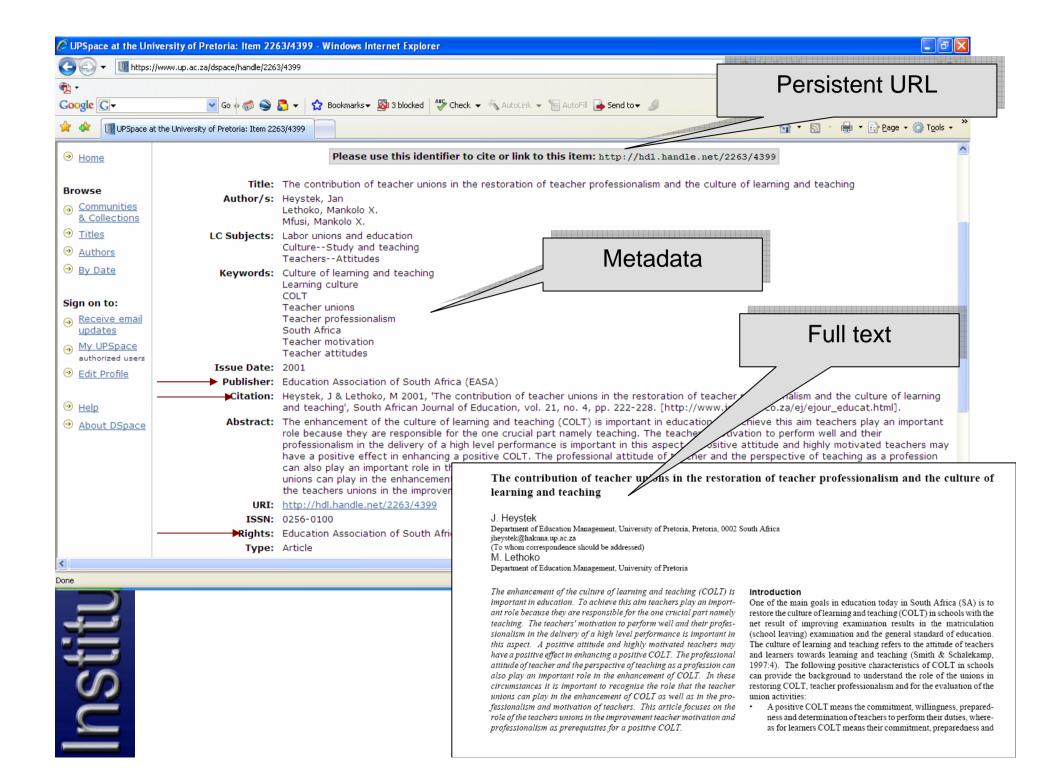
Sub-Community

Department e.g. Accounting

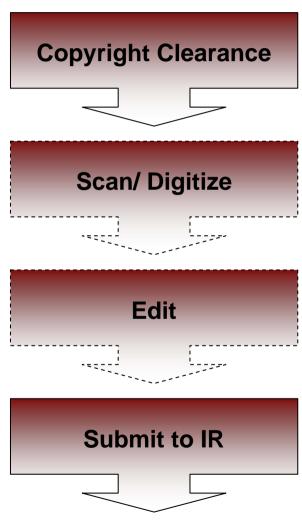
Collections

Research Articles (pre- & post-prints)
Conference Papers/ Presentations
Theses & Dissertations
Chapters from Books
Research Reports etc.



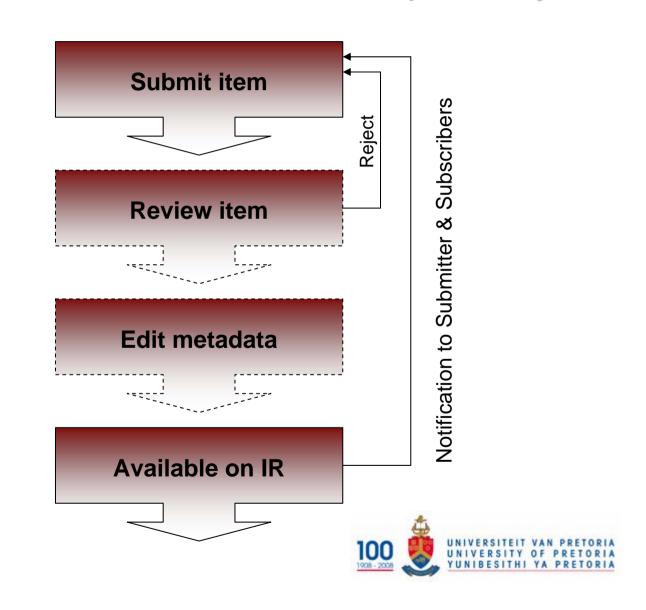


Workflow prior to submission (prepare item for submission)





Workflow within Institutional Repository



Benefits

- 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)
- Highly retrievable via search engines e.g. Google, Google Scholar because of metadata
- Can access research conducted by own researchers published in non-subscription databases/ journals



Benefits (cont.)

- Research out quickly, worldwide
- Open access to all also those who cannot afford subscribing
- Central archive of research
- Persistent URL
- Preservation function
- Full text searchable
- E-workflow for quality control
- Distributed/ decentralised input
- Limit access on various levels
- Information Model (Communities & Collections)



Benefits for Publishers

- "Makes growth of both new & existing journals much easier"
- "Shift to OA will promote more competition between publishers, which will enable many smaller publishers to gain a competitive edge over the largest and mostestablished publishing houses"
- "An OA publishing model will make a journal far more attractive to potential authors, since they can avoid many of the unnecessary limitations imposed by subscription-based models"

(Paul Peters, Senior Publishing Developer of Hindawi Publishing Corporation)



Press Release July 28, 2008

Hindawi Publishing Corporation is a rapidly growing open access publisher, with more than 120 fully Open Access journals covering a wide range of subjects in **Science**, **Technology**, and **Medicine**.

Hindawi Publishing Corporation has once again seen solid growth in the Impact Factors of its journals, according to the 2007 Journal Citation Report. Hindawi has nine journals (find attached) that were included in the previous Journal Citation Report, and the average Impact Factors of these journals rose by more than 14%. In addition, five of Hindawi's journals received Impact Factors for the first time this year.

"I am very pleased by the growth that we have seen in the Impact Factors of our journals, since Impact Factors are one of the most widely used measures of a journal's quality" said Mohamed Hamdy, Hindawi's Editorial Manager. "While Impact Factors may not be a perfect metric for evaluating a journal, the growth that we have seen is an encouraging sign that our journals are further establishing themselves in their respective fields."

In addition to the fourteen Hindawi journals that currently have Impact Factors, three more titles are scheduled to receive their first Impact Factor next year, and many more titles are currently under review.

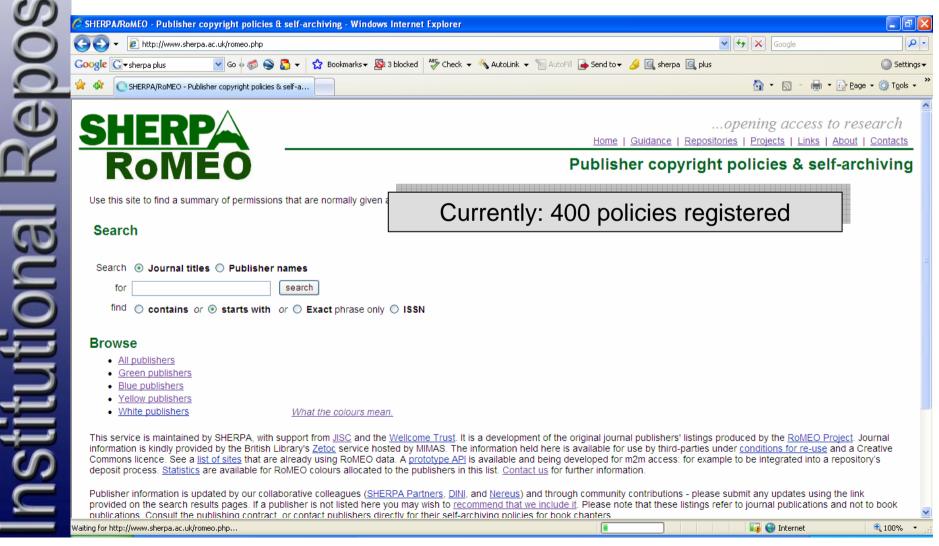


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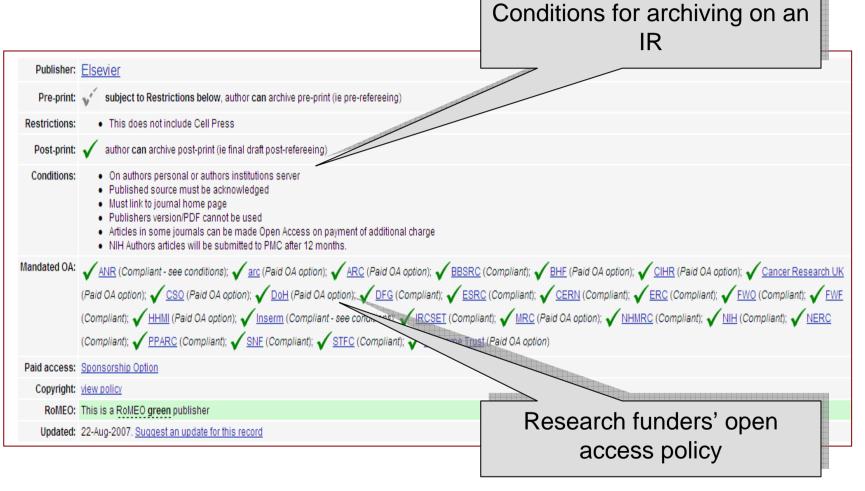


Colour coding in SHERPA RoMEO

- Green: Can archive pre-print and post-print
- Blue: Can archive post-print (i.e. final draft postrefereeing)
- Yellow: Can archive pre-print (i.e. pre-refereeing)
- White: Archiving not formally supported



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BioMed Central

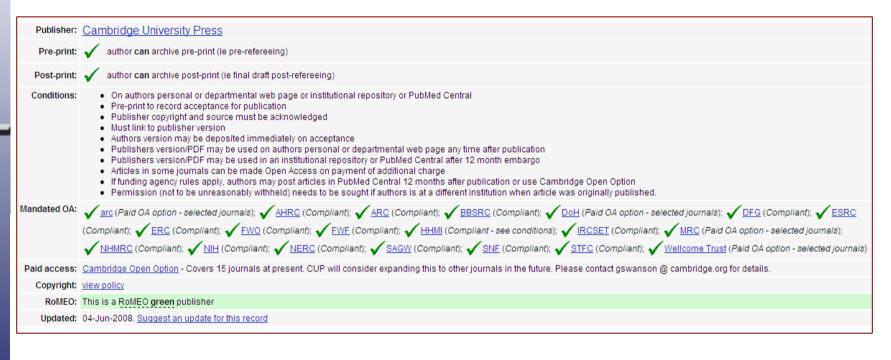


CAB International Publishing

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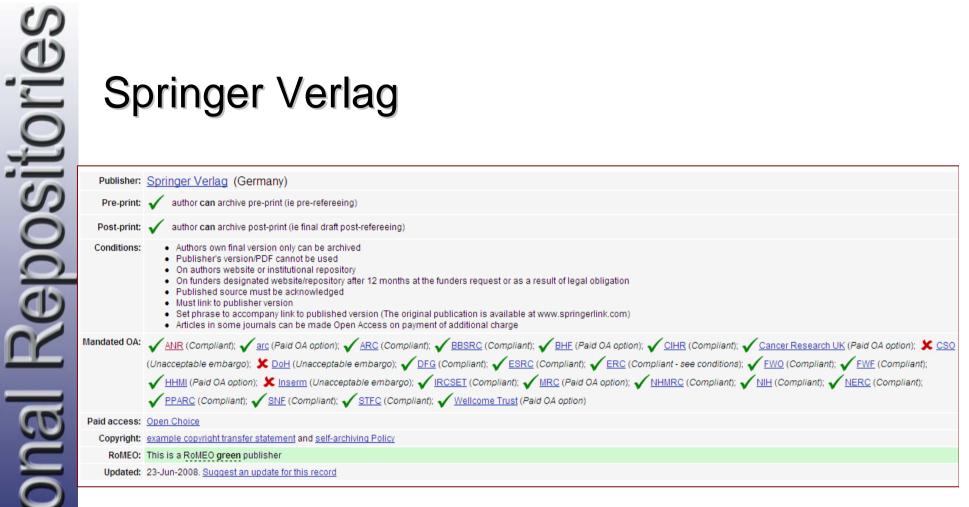




Philosophical Society of Southern Africa

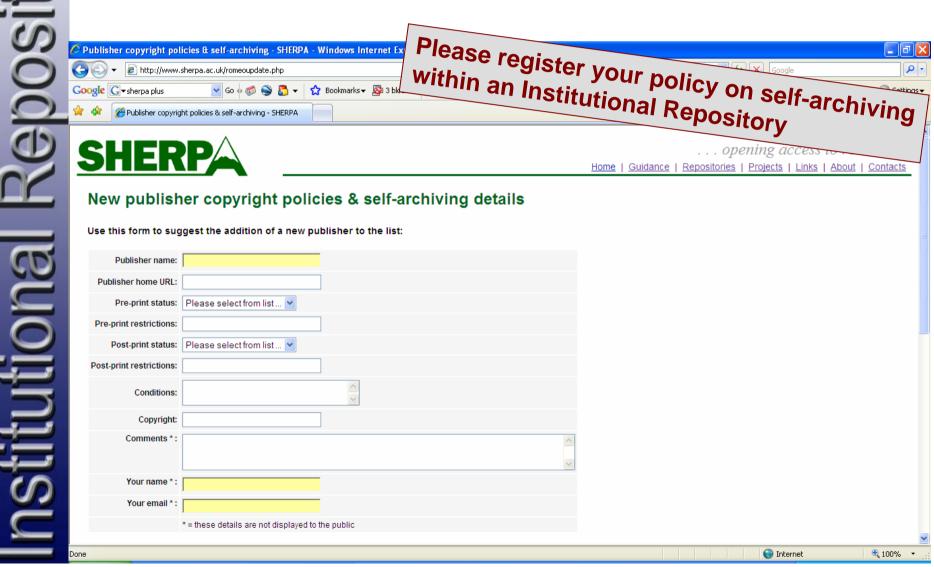
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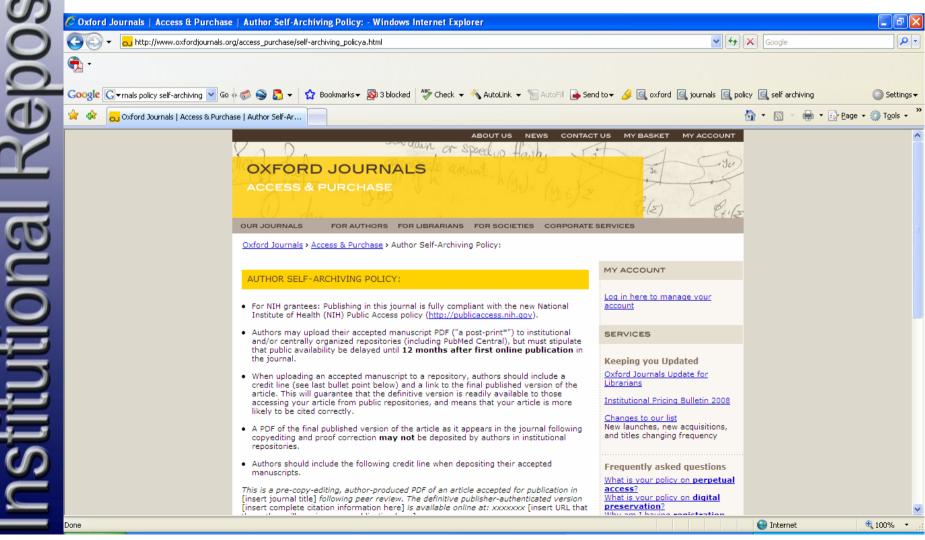




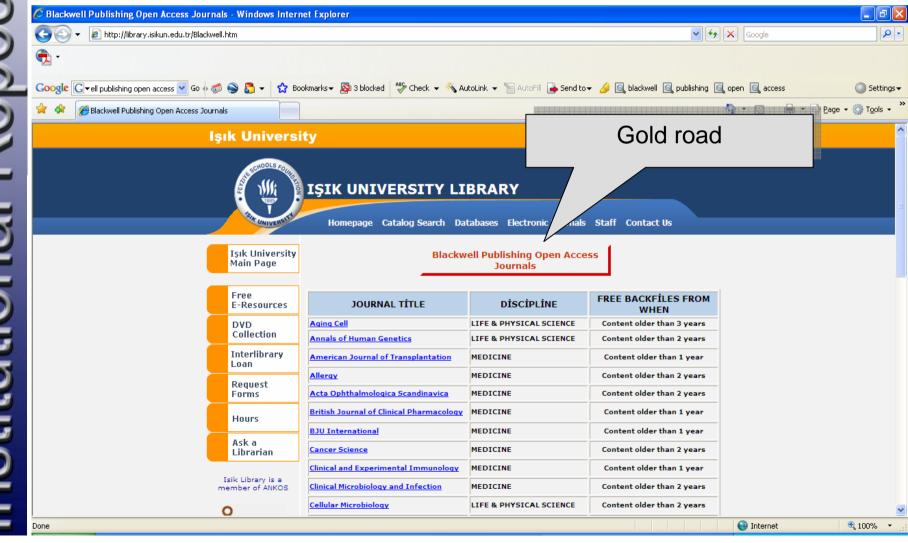
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http://library.isikun.edu.tr/Blackwell.htm



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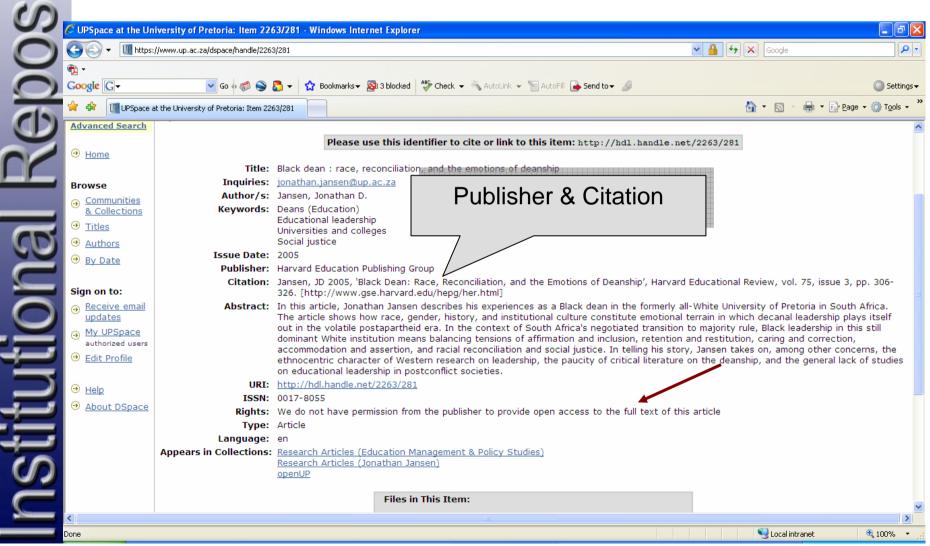
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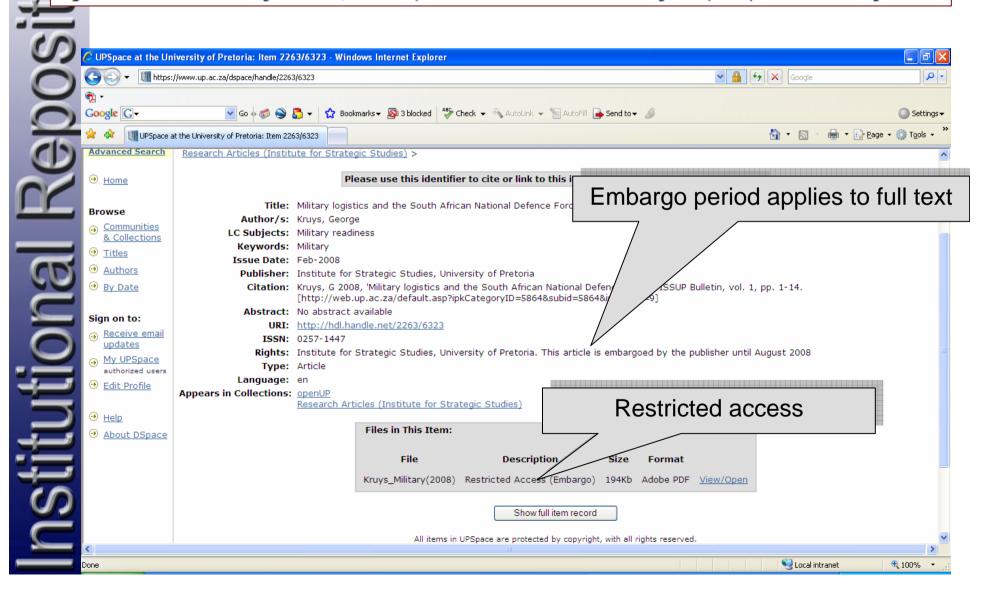
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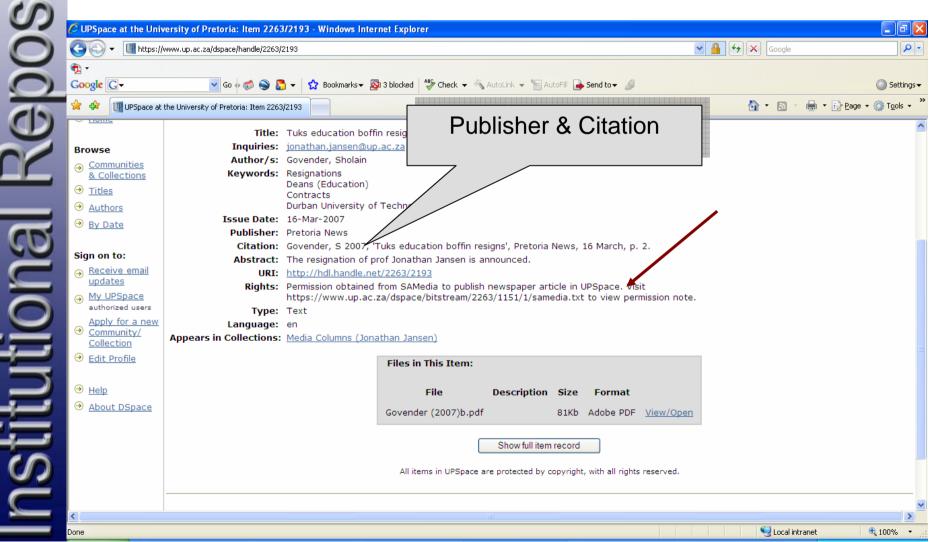
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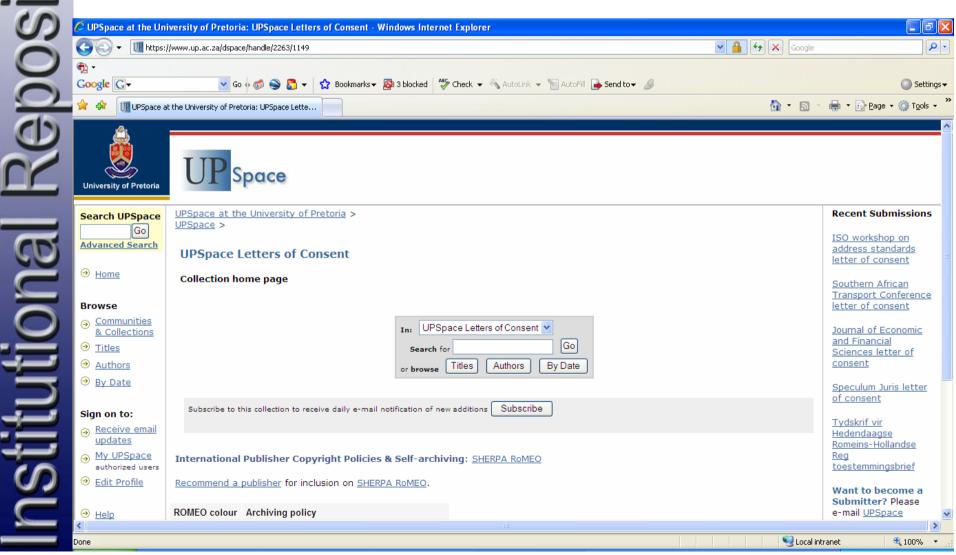


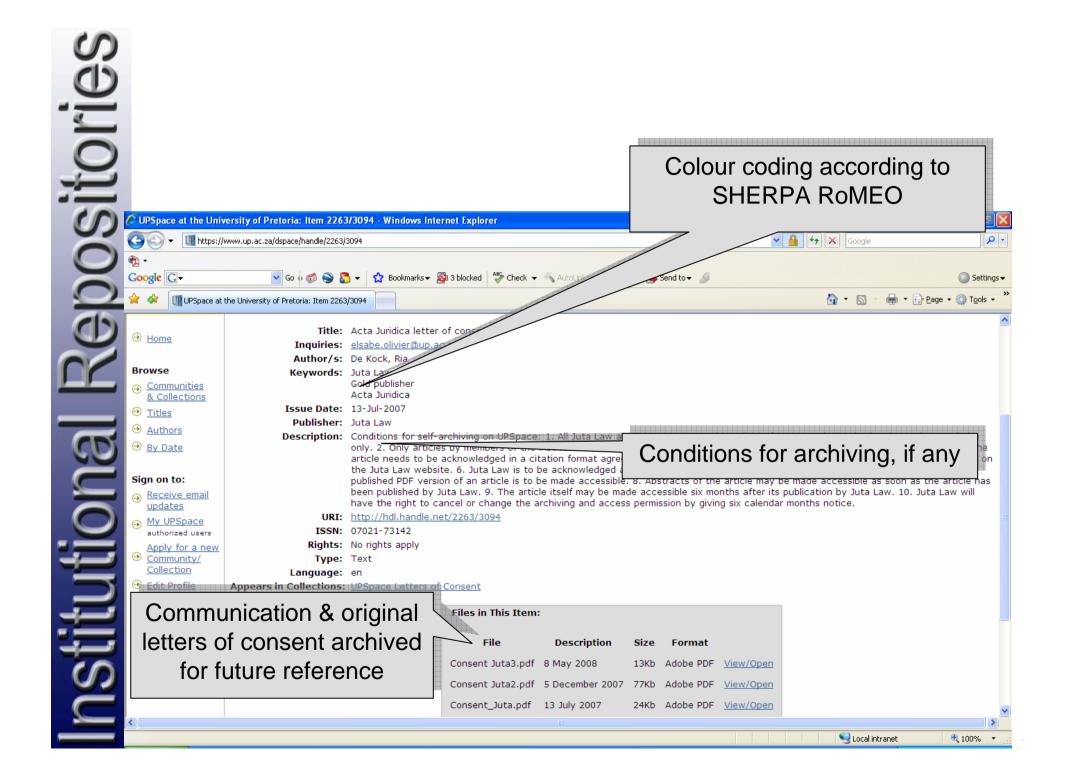
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BioMed Central's authors and editors discuss the benefits of open access publishing



Conclusion

- Embrace Open Access
- IR's not a threat, but supplement work done by publishers
- Open Access can benefit publishers in many ways more exposure
- Formulate policies on archiving within IR's and make available on SHERPA/ RoMEO
- Revisit agreements with authors (Minimum Terms Agreement)
- Embrace Web 2 opportunities e.g. AdSense (Google)
- Change in Business Model?
- Work as partners with HEI's we are on the same side …



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Each individual who has contributed towards taking the UPSpace and IR initiative forward, and who are part of the UPSpace team



Thank you!

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