

Many areas of this project still need improvement. One of which is the continuing education of both students and faculty in regards to the pros of open access. Additional policies and procedures need to be finalized in regards to embargoes.

There should also be more conversations regarding a controlled vocabulary for use in MARS to exclude vague or general words that already appear in their title or abstract. In the future, we hope to allow students to deposit their dissertation or thesis into MARS and input all of the metadata with the UDTs Coordinator approving the submissions.

Theses Digitization: Institutional Repository Start-Up

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The Technical University of Lodz Library (Poland) has started the digitization project of theses dated from the beginning of its mother university existence till the nineties. Converting old, sometimes even not legible, mostly typewriter-typed documents into digital fully searchable version was a real challenge.

Doing printed copies electronically accessible to the users as a result of digitization and using the advanced optical character recognition techniques, were the priority objectives of the project.

The next very crucial goal was to explore available repositories software packages platforms like ePrints, DSpace, Fedora and others in terms of their usability. The decision was made to implement DSpace in Linux environment.

The paper discusses a lot of topics: what is the best way to present such digitized information, how should be preserved the digitized information from paper theses, which metadata scheme should be chosen, what lessons were learnt and experience picked up during the project and finally what are the implications for the further institutional repository development.

ETDs, IRs, Collaborations, and Access at Florida State University

- » **Plato Smith, Florida State University**

Objective: The poster presentation will use text and images to describe the electronic theses and dissertations (ETD), institutional repositories (IR), collaborations, and access at Florida State University (FSU). The ETDs include current and retrospective digitized FSU theses and dissertations; institutional repositories include etd-db and DigiTool platforms; collaborations include the FSU Graduate School, FSU Undergraduate Honors in the Major Department, and Florida Center for Library Automation (FCLA); access includes open access (etd-db), campus-community only (etd-db), and restricted (DigiTool).

Recent FSU ETD policies and guideline changes, copyright issues, and staff changes have impacted open access ETDs at FSU thus resulting in introducing campus-community only access option for FSU ETDs using the etd-db platform in Fall 2008 and Internet Protocol (IP) for retrospective digitized theses and dissertations using the DigiTool platform.

Methods: The poster presentation will document the history of ETDs at FSU from introduction in Fall 2003 to growth of retrospective digitized ETDs from 2005-2008 to campus-community only access option for FSU ETDs in Fall 2008 and IP restriction for retrospective digitized theses and dissertations collections in 2009 to future plans for ETD preservation via Florida Digital Archive (FDA) and MetaArchive (LOCKSS) in 2009 with text, images, and screen shots.

Results: The FSU Graduate School requested campus-community and ETD PDF document security options for FSU ETDs starting in Fall 2008. The FSU ETD policies and guidelines that introduced these options were developed by the FSU Graduate School and FSU Libraries Digital Library Center and then approved by the FSU Graduate Policy Committee for Fall 2008 implementation. Since retrospective digitized theses and dissertations did not include retrospective digitized access agreement forms, senior leadership recommended IP restriction for all FSU retrospective digitized theses and dissertations in 2009.

Conclusions: Open access concerns from the FSU Creative Writing department prompted the FSU Graduate School to request the campus-community option for FSU ETDs starting in Fall 2008 and copyright concerns from new senior leadership in FSU Libraries prompted IP restriction for retrospective digitized FSU theses and dissertations.

The etd-db platform server was upgraded from 60 GB to over 130 GB and the DigiTool platform was migrated from a single implementation to a FCLA consortia implementation. Communication between major stakeholders, managerial oversight from graduate policy committee, FSU Libraries, and institutional support contributed to the development, revisions, and current FSU ETD policies and guidelines.

Status and Challenges of Developing ETDs in Ethiopia: the case of Addis Ababa University

- » **Netsanet Animut Nigussie, University Librarian,**
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Addis Ababa University (AAU) is the oldest and largest University in Ethiopia with more than 50,000 students (both graduate and undergraduate). The University is currently engaged in an ambitious plan of expanding graduate programs at Masters and PhD levels in different disciplines.

The University has started a pilot African ETD program in collaboration with the University of Witwatersrand. As part of this program, AAU runs a training workshop for librarians and researchers coming from all higher learning institutions in Ethiopia.

Following the workshop, Addis Ababa University has implemented Dspace and currently populating full-text thesis and dissertation (around 3000 full-text thesis and dissertation has already been entered into the database). A server and scanner have also been secured through donation for the National ETD Repository, which is initiated by Addis Ababa University.

This paper will cover the current status, opportunities, challenges, and future direction of ETDs in Ethiopia.

The establishment of an ETD in Azerbaijan @ Khazar University

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About the development of OA to electronic thesis and dissertations in the former Soviet Union developing countries little is known. This paper presents an exploratory overview of the situation in Azerbaijan. Institutional repositories provide universities in developing countries with a good avenue to disseminate their intellectual output to the outside world.

The OA movement has not yet permeated the academic research environment. Azerbaijani University libraries have not begun to practice or promote institutional repository or are at a very

early stage of it. There is yet one open access institutional repository in Azerbaijan.

We present a case study of repository development at the Khazar University (one of the leading academic universities in Azerbaijan) order to discuss key issues faced. One of the main goals of this repository is to harvest theses on all levels - bachelors' and masters' papers, PhD dissertations.

Commonly referred to as an Institutional Repository this initiative has been creating a model for the development of archival and dissemination tools for delivering so name grey literature and scholarly materials to students, academicians in Khazar University via the Internet.

With about 60 universities, Azerbaijan boasts of more Universities than any other developing countries. This prompts a reasonable inquiry as to what constraints have prevented a country with so many academic institutions and so much research outputs from developing Open Access institutional repositories.

This paper therefore seeks to highlight the opportunities and challenges to the establishment of open access institutional repositories in Azerbaijan as well as views and awareness of open access institutional repositories among scholars and researchers in the target institution of developed countries.

National repositories of ETDs and Grey Literature in Czech Republic

» Jan Mach, Library, University of Economics in Prague

» Iva Horová, Library, Academy of Performing Arts in Prague

Until the last year there was no access to ETDs on the national level in the Czech Republic. Potential users were left with fragmented sources of varying quality. In 2004 an initiative of university librarians lead to the foundation of the ETD Working Group (WG, www.evskp.cz) in the framework of the Association of Libraries of Czech Universities (www.akvs.cz/en/).

The WG set up goals and started systematic work to prepare conditions to establish a national register. The situation significantly changed after 2006 when the Higher Education Act, as amended, provided for an obligation to make ETDs accessible for the public.

Last year two projects on digital repositories were introduced in the Czech Republic - The National Register of Thesis with plagiarism detection system (2008) and The Digital Library for Grey Literature (2008-2011). The poster presents preparation and functions of both repositories and it aims, standards and the metadata used.

The WG needed to set the metadata used nationwide, allowing publishing in the international repositories. Therefore they prepared three Czech XML standards to describe ETDs including fulltexts, persons and corporations on the basis of DC, DC terms, ETD-MS and XMetadiss formats.

The standard prepared as a working paper in 2006, started to be widespread at Czech universities and significantly contributed to harvest the ETDs retrospectively.

All the three standards are to be used to describe the Czech grey literature in the Digital Library. The WG in cooperation with the Academy of Performing Arts in Prague are working on a solution to integrate the non-text ETDs (audio, video etc.) into the project as an equivalent of text materials.

The poster offers the best practices for similar consortium projects, problems and their solutions learned in collaboration on the national level, by preparing licences, workflows and standards used nationwide in the Czech Republic.

Health Information Literacy Among Resident Doctors of an Indian Tertiary Care Medical Institute

» Raj Kumar, PGIMER

Background: -Health Information Literacy is the set of abilities needed to: recognize a health information need; identify likely information sources and use them to retrieve relevant information; assess the quality of the information and its applicability to a specific situation; and analyze, understand, and use the information to make good health decisions.

Objectives: The present study was conducted to determine the information literacy skills of resident doctors of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research's Chandigarh. The curriculum design and priorities for promotion of information literacy are to be set for patient care and research.

Methodology: Data was collected by using the pre tested Questionnaire from the resident doctors of the institute. Analysis of the data was done by using the SPSS computer software.

Results: A sample of 236 respondents comprising of 96 senior residents and 140 junior residents using information technology services in the library was taken in the study. It was found from the total respondents that, 75.7% had attended orientation lecture delivered by the library professionals.

About two third i.e 63.8% were using daily Wi-Fi connectivity in the library, 41.7% were using different search tools, 65.3% for patient care, 37.4% for research and 48.6% for thesis work. About 23.8% respondents had faced the difficulties in using the e-resources due to lack of awareness and knowledge. More than 83% doctors suggested that more orientation lecture/programs should be organized about the recent advances in Information Technology and e-resources and services available in the library.

Conclusions: Information Literacy can be included in the curricula at various levels of medical education in the form of networks, e-resources, e-journals consortia, medical databases and internet resources, etc. by utilizing the existing Information Technology infrastructure.

Research Information Barriers in Science, Technology and Medicine for Less Developed Countries

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Less Developed Countries (LDC) have restricted access to scientific journals due to journal costs and constant devaluation of local currencies. Recently published literature reveals bias against research papers from LDC by major international journals. (BMJ 2004, May 22; 328(7450) & Arch Iran Med. 2008 May;11(3):257-62). Globalization demands global health. The lack of awareness of health issues of LDC is a challenge in achieving global health.

LDC lack funds and facilities for research. Researchers lack writing and research skills, are compensated poorly and burdened with additional responsibilities. Brain drain and language barriers further contribute to this dilemma.

Based on their proven research capacity, output and global recognition, academic and research institutions receive funds, attract students and researchers.

To encourage this process, researchers are rewarded with promotions when they publish in high impact journals. In effect, local journals with limited circulation are left with papers that are rejected by more recognized journals, leaving little space for improving the quality of their content.