

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

» Swarna Bandara, Head, Medical Library, University of the West Indies

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.