

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.

These barriers are formidable challenges for Science, Technology and Medicine in LDC. Open Access (OA) provides a means of reducing the impact of these barriers.

OA facilitates accessing and communicating information beyond journal subscriptions. Despite many opportunities available to facilitate OA in LDC, participation remains low. NDLTD membership from Asia, Latin America and Africa is less than 4%, while IR on Dspace account for 29%. Although LDC can benefit from tools freely available for OA to improve research communication, these benefits are not fully realized.

Clearly, some issues cannot be resolved within communities such as NDLTD. However, sharing expert knowledge, guidance, and technical support and mentorship programs can strengthen the capacity of LDC to utilize free resources. Ultimately, this will result in reduction of the research information barriers in these areas for LDC.

The ETD Journey of University of the Western Cape in South Africa: Benefits, workflow, navigation processes and alignment to institutional repositories

» Pateka Matshaya, University of the Western Cape , South Africa

The University of the Western Cape established its electronic thesis and dissertation project in 2004. A lot of progress took place ever since the project inception especially with reference to project marketing, governance and navigation of the database by university community and the world-wide communities.

Much as the project was established immediately after the national visit of Virginia polytechnic Professor, the University of the Western Cape unlike other universities in the country, it developed its own in-house software that shares similar specifications with NDLTD software.

Currently the Library has over than 500 Electronic Thesis and Dissertations on the catalogue with navigation exploited by researchers and scholars from more than 15 countries a day with about 10 000 downloading a month.

To evaluate the database performance each ETD title has a built-in counter to determine records usage statistics. The poster session will outline the ETD workflow of the University of the Western Cape with special reference to governance issues (policies, copyright, record uploading, navigation options and portal maintenance.) A brief outline of the ETD project in South

Africa with issues such as software in use, funding, national trainings, and project alignment to institutional repositories will be discussed.

In conclusion as the project is facilitated through the Library but hosted in the university computer centre it is of utmost importance for the library to have guaranteed assurance of database back-up in case of emergencies. The poster will therefore give accounts on how this matter could be handled by use of service level agreements between two departments namely (library and computer services).

Introduction to ETD Project at IIU

» Yaqub Ali, International Islamic University, Central Library

The foundation of the University was laid on November 11, 1980. The University was upgraded, restructured and reconstituted by the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in March 1985. Currently with nine (9) faculties and six (6) autonomous academies, institutes and centers, the University is conducting around ninety (90) academic programs with an enrollment of over 17,000 students that includes around 7000 female students. In addition around 2,000 are enrolled in the Iqra Technical Centre, a constituent unit of the University.

The ETD project was conceived in 2007 by inspiration from Pakistan Research Repository launched by Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan and simultaneously West Virginia University (WVU). A proposal was made keeping in view the experiences of HEC and WVU. The proposal defines the project in three phases. The first phase was aimed at to cover the digitization of approximately 6000 theses of Graduate programs in Arabic and English. In the second phase, electronic submission of theses and publishing these documents on the web for open access.

Support and technical training is being provided to students, staff, and faculty in how to create documents as PDF (Portable Document Format) files, accepting ETDs and some technical training in how to identify problems in a PDF document.

Currently we the number of digitized theses has crossed 850 mark at the approximate rate of 9 theses per day. We have also received 43 soft copies directly by students' submission.

The project is going on smoothly hence there are challenges as reservation about copyright, threats of plagiarism, power breakdown in the country, storage of digital data & backups and hesitation to work in electronic environment.