



ETD2016

ELECTRONIC THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

11-13 JUL 2016 · LILLE

DATA & DISSERTATIONS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

ETD2016, the 19th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations, will take place from July 11 to July 13, 2016, at Lille. The conference will be hosted by the Humanities and Social Sciences University of Lille and co-organized with the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD), an international organization dedicated to promoting the adoption, creation, use, dissemination, and preservation of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs).

From 1998 on interested institutions in the United States began meeting annually for what would become a series of symposia on electronic theses and dissertations sponsored by NDLTD and designed to help universities initiate ETD projects. The first symposium was held at the University of Tennessee Health Science Center in 1998, and since then, the gatherings have taken place at universities all around the world, with the first European venue being Humboldt University in Berlin, in 2003. More recently, theses conferences were held in Sydney, Aberdeen, Pittsburgh, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Austin, Uppsala, Lima and Leicester. ETD2015 was hosted by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India from November 4-6, 2015.

In 2016, the ETD International Symposium series comes for the first time to France. The theme of the conference is "Data and Dissertations", with a focus on the handling of research data produced by PhD students. As the former events of the series, ETD2016 will again provide delegates the unique opportunity to learn from each other, discuss new projects and initiatives, share experiences and good practices from around the world, and provide perspectives for further research and development. ETD2016 is open for university librarians and other information professionals interested in ETD and research data, scientists and scholars in library and information sciences, and LIS students. The conference language is English.

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Conference website <http://etd2016.sciencesconf.org/>

Twitter account @ETD2016Lille

Conference hashtag #ETD2016Lille

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Our Mission

The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) is an international organization dedicated to promoting the adoption, creation, use, dissemination, and preservation of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs). We support electronic publishing and open access to scholarship in order to enhance the sharing of knowledge worldwide. Our website includes resources for university administrators, librarians, faculty, students, and the general public. Topics include how to find, create, and preserve ETDs; how to set up an ETD program; legal and technical questions; and the latest news and research in the ETD community.

Our Goals

- To be the leading international organization for promotion of ETDs worldwide.
- To provide useful and innovative resources, standards, and technology for development of ETD programs.
- To encourage institutions of higher education to use NDLTD resources and participate in NDLTD activities.

Through the above activities:

- We will support institutions of higher education to develop their own ETD programs by adopting the submission, collection, and archiving of electronic theses and dissertations to their own repositories and to international digital libraries and repositories.
- We will support the Open Access movement.
- We will raise the awareness at institutions of higher education of the benefits of ETDs, including:
 - the facilitation of the writing process for students,
 - the increased speed of sharing research methods and results,
 - the improved distribution of research methods and results through electronic publication and archiving, leading to improved graduate education and scholarship, and
 - the reduced costs of printing, processing, and storage.

Our History

GENESIS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The concept of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) was first discussed at a 1987 meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan, organized by UMI and attended by representatives from Virginia Tech, the University of Michigan, and two small software companies—Toronto-based SoftQuad and Michigan-based ArborText.

The project lay dormant for a few years, until 1991, when Virginia Tech's Dean Gary Hooper financed further critical development. Virginia Tech Computer Science professor Ed Fox and Graduate School dean John Eaton collaborated on the ETD project, investigating problems associated with production, archiving, and access. In the early 1990s, Fox and Hooper held a series of design and discussion meetings, working closely with the Coalition for Networked Information (CNI), the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), UMI, and other interested groups. At the same time, the Virginia Tech University Library's Scholarly Communications Project developed procedures and systems for processing, archiving, and providing public access to Virginia Tech's graduate research works.

ETD SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

In 1993, interest in electronic theses expanded with the inception of the Monticello Electronic Library Project (MEL), supported by the Southeastern Universities Research Association (SURA) and the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET, now LYRASIS). Professor Fox became co-chair of the Working Group on Theses, Technical Reports and Dissertations within MEL. In 1994, at a SURA-funded workshop at Virginia Tech, participants chose Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF) and the

Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) for representation and archiving. And by 1996, SURF was backing implementation of these plans with a research, development, and dissemination effort—again, at Virginia Tech.

The result of several years of intense collaborative work, the ETD db software that emerged from Virginia Tech in 1996 provided a complete ETD submission package from beginning to end. Other southeastern universities—including Auburn, Clemson, the University of Delaware, the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, Oklahoma State, Mississippi State, North Carolina State, and the University of West Virginia, helped to test the software. Since 1996 the software has been freely available to institutions around the world.

CREATING A GLOBAL DIGITAL LIBRARY

Maintaining its leadership role, Virginia Tech also coordinated development and implementation of a distributed digital library system, so that ETDs from all participating institutions could be accessed easily. The system that was developed allowed browsing and searching based on institution, date, author, title, keywords, and full-text, as well as downloading for local reading or printing of ETDs worldwide.

The principle investigators for the project at Virginia Tech were:

- John Eaton, Associate Provost for Graduate Studies
- Edward Fox, Professor of Computer Science and Associate Director for Research at the Computing Center, and
- Gail McMillan, Director of Scholarly Communications, University Libraries
- Computer Science doctoral candidate Neil Kipp served as the project's technical manager.

This early effort to create a global digital library provided the conceptual framework for what became the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations.

FOUNDING THE NDLTD

The National Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations was established in 1996, directed by an informal steering committee. As its scope became international, the organization kept the acronym NDLTD, but changed its name to the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations.

In 1998 interested institutions began meeting annually for what would become a series of symposia on electronic theses and dissertations sponsored by NDLTD and designed to help universities initiate ETD projects. The first symposium was held at the University of Tennessee Health Science Center, and since then, the gatherings have taken place at universities in North America, Australia, and Europe, with the first European venue being Humboldt University in Berlin, in 2003.

In 2003, the NDLTD incorporated as a nonprofit 501(c) 3 charitable organization, with a set of bylaws. A board of directors replaced the steering committee and introduced a dues structure to provide organizational stability.

Today, the NDLTD's members include hundreds of universities around the world, as well as partner organizations, including: Adobe, the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Coalition for Networked Information, the Joint Information Services Committee, OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Proquest/UMI, and Theses Canada—all working toward the goal of unlocking the benefits of shared knowledge for all.

Link to the [NDLTD homepage](#).

Link to [Global ETD Search](#).

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Speakers: Fiona Greig, University of Surrey and Cathy Boylan, ProQuest

Title: *Retrospective Digitisation Projects: Issues Challenges and Benefits*

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Région Hauts-de-France

The ETD2016 conference is sponsored by the region Hauts-de-France

Hauts-de-France, translates to "Upper France" or "the heights of France" in English, officially still Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie, is a new Region of France created by the territorial reform of French Regions in 2014 by the merger of Nord-Pas-de-Calais, and Picardy. The region covers an area of more than 31,813 km² (12,283 sq mi), and with a population of 5,973,098. The region's capital (prefecture) is Lille.



Source: Wikipedia

Gériico

GERiico

Groupe d'Études et de Recherche Interdisciplinaire en Information et Communication

Le laboratoire GERiico (EA 4073) est un pôle de recherche à vocation internationale en Sciences de l'information et de la communication de la région Nord Pas-de-Calais. Équipe d'Accueil de l'Université de Lille 3, le laboratoire

fédère des enseignants-chercheurs qui s'intéressent à la production, l'organisation, la circulation et l'appropriation des informations, des connaissances et des savoirs dans la société contemporaine. Il rassemble des compétences analytiques et méthodologiques au carrefour des sciences de l'information et de la communication, des sciences sociales, des sciences du langage et des sciences cognitives. GERiiCO est centré sur la question des médiations des connaissances, des savoirs et des cultures dans la société contemporaine.

GERiiCO is a research laboratory in information and communication sciences with 40 scientists, 25 PhD students and 15 associated members. Its research is focused on questions of intermediation of knowledge and culture in modern society, at the crossroad of social sciences, linguistics and cognitive sciences.



SCD Lille 3

Service commun de la documentation de l'Université de Lille 3

Le recours à la documentation dans une université de Lettres et Sciences Humaines et sociales est non seulement complémentaire des enseignements en tant que facteur indépassable de l'aide à la réussite mais les ressources documentaires constituent souvent le matériau essentiel de la Recherche. Dans une certaine mesure nos laboratoires sont nos bibliothèques. C'est à ces deux missions essentielles que le Service commun de la documentation (SCD) consacre ses activités, lui qui regroupe et fédère la Bibliothèque Universitaire Centrale (BUC) à vocation encyclopédique dont les collections couvrent l'ensemble des disciplines enseignées et les Bibliothèques de proximité des différentes UFR, Instituts et composantes (BUFR) ainsi que celles des Centres de recherche spécialisés dans leurs domaines respectifs. L'existence d'un catalogue unique en est la manifestation la plus évidente.

SCD Lille 3 is the academic library of the University of Lille 3. The SCD service is in charge of the central library and federates the research libraries and documentation centres on the campus.



ED SHS

Ecole doctorale Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société, Université Lille Nord de France

Située aux marches de l'Europe du Nord, entre Paris, Londres, Bruxelles et Cologne, l'École doctorale Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société est membre du Collège Doctoral de l'Université Lille Nord de France. En collaboration avec la Maison européenne des sciences de l'homme et de la société (MESHS), elle offre une formation exigeante tant disciplinaire qu'interdisciplinaire dans le domaine des Sciences Humaines et Sociales (SHS), soutient les initiatives de ses doctorants et apporte tous ses soins à leur devenir professionnel et à leur implication au service de la société. L'ED SHS compte 550 doctorants, 20 laboratoires de recherche régionaux, 165 directeurs de recherche et a un taux d'insertion professionnelle de 96 %.

ED SHS is the graduate school in social sciences and humanities for the Universities of Lille, Valenciennes, Artois and Littoral Cote d'Opale. It has 550 PhD students and works together with 20 research laboratories and 165 research directors.



ANRT

Atelier National de Reproduction des Thèses

L'Atelier National de Reproduction des Thèses (ANRT) est un organisme public français sous la tutelle du Département de l'Information Scientifique et Technique et Réseau Documentaire (DIST-RD) au sein du Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche. Il est rattaché comme service commun à l'Université Lille 3 Charles-de-Gaulle. L'ANRT a pour mission la préservation et la diffusion aux bibliothèques universitaires des thèses soutenues en France et participe à la valorisation de la production scientifique de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche.

The French Atelier National de Réproduction des Thèses (ANRT), the national reproduction centre for PhD dissertations, is a public body under the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research (department of scientific and technical information and documentation network). The ANRT mandate is to preserve French PhD dissertations, to disseminate them in the academic network of university libraries, and to contribute to the valorization of the French scientific production of Higher Education and research. It is attached as a service to the University of Lille III and located on the Lille III campus at Villeneuve-d'Ascq, in Northern France.



MESHS

Maison Européenne des Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société

Membre du réseau national des maisons des sciences de l'homme, la Maison européenne des sciences de l'homme et de la société est une fédération de projets et de programmes de recherche dont l'objectif essentiel est de structurer, de valoriser et de décloisonner la recherche en SHS dans les régions Nord - Pas-de-Calais et Picardie. Fédérant 33 laboratoires avec un potentiel de plus de 1500 enseignants-chercheurs et chercheurs, la MESHS, véritable « cluster SHS », contribue à structurer et à rendre visible la recherche en SHS ainsi qu'à développer le dialogue avec la société civile et les acteurs du monde socio-économique dans une région où les sciences humaines et sociales représentent les deux-tiers des effectifs étudiants, plus d'un tiers des doctorats délivrés chaque année et 40% des chercheurs et enseignants-chercheurs.

The European Centre for the Humanities and Social Sciences (MESHS) is a research unit supported by the French National Center for scientific Research (CNRS) and the Universities of the Nord-Picardie region in Northern France. The MESHS also belongs to the French Social Sciences and Humanities Research Institutes National Network (RNMSH). The MESHS brings together 34 research centres (that is a potential of 1,200 scholars), and 3 SS&H-related local doctoral programs.

Call for papers and posters

Proposals for papers and posters are invited on all relevant topics in the field of electronic theses and dissertations, in particular

- advanced technologies and infrastructures
- second generation ETD programs
- open science, open access, open repositories
- initiatives for better introducing PhD students to new ETD technologies
- long-term preservation
- identifiers
- ETD publishing and embargoes

Other papers and posters on ETDs can deal with text and data mining, research evaluation (ETDs and CRIS), legal and ethical aspects, semantic enrichment, special collections, digitization programs and national ETD policies.

The main topic of ETD2016 will be “Data and Dissertations”, with a focus on initiatives, projects and experiences in the field of research data related to ETDs. Some questions for papers and posters:

- how should such research data be handled?
- how do PhD students manage their own datasets?
- what should be done to improve their data skills?

And there are many other questions, e.g. legal and ethical issues, formats, identifiers, storage and long term preservation, workflows, best practices etc.

ETD2016 will be a forum to discuss new developments and infrastructures and to provide insights and perspectives for further progress, in the global framework of open data and open science.

We invite participants who want to present a paper or a poster at ETD2016 to submit an English abstract between 400 and 500 words. The abstract should clearly deal with the problem/goal, the applied methodology, and anticipated results. The abstract should also include the title of the paper or poster, name(s) of the author(s), and full address information. Each submitted abstract will be reviewed in double-blind by at least two members of the program committee.

Monday, July 11, 2016

TIME	EVENT
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	Pre-conference workshops
12:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Lunch
2:00 pm - 2:30 pm	Welcome addresses from University of Lille and NDLTD (Ed Fox) (Amphitheatre B7) - (chairs: Isabelle Westeel and Joachim Schöpfel)
2:30 pm - 3:15 pm	Keynote: Open science in Europe (Amphitheatre B7) - Ron Dekker (NWO, The Netherlands) (chair: Joan K. Lippincott)
3:15 pm - 4:00 pm	Keynote: Elements of an Open Access policy in the French context (Amphitheatre B7) - Laurent Romary (INRIA, France) (chair: Joan K. Lippincott)
4:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Coffee break
4:30 pm - 6:00 pm	Ethics (Amphitheatre B7) - Plenary session 1 (chair: Ramesh C. Gaur)
16:30 - 17:15	› Research data: the ethical dimensions (invited speech) - <i>Paul Sturges, University of Pretoria</i>
17:15 - 18:00	› Cascading compliance requirements for thesis-related data and software: A survey of institutional policy at American (AAU) research universities - <i>Gail Clement, Caltech Library</i>
7:00 pm - 8:00 pm	Reception at Town Hall of Villeneuve d'Ascq (Town hall Villeneuve d'Ascq)

Tuesday, July 12, 2016

TIME	EVENT
8:30 am - 10:00 am	Poster session (Foyer) - Poster presentations
08:30 - 10:00	› A missing link? Connecting data and dissertations in the Netherlands - <i>Ricarda Braukmann, Data Archiving & Networked Services</i>
08:30 - 10:00	› A Plan to Standardize Theses and Dissertations at the Global Scale - <i>Saman Jafari, Tehran University</i>
08:30 - 10:00	› Data Curation in India : A Pilot study - <i>Nishtha Anilkumar, Physical Research Laboratory</i>
08:30 - 10:00	› Data Intensive Research at Raman Research Institute: A case study of challenges and perspectives employing questionnaire survey and ETD repository - <i>Meera Madhava Rao, Raman Research Institute</i>
08:30 - 10:00	› Disseminating PhD Thesis through ETD: The Challenges before University Libraries in Developing Economy like Nigeria. - <i>Aliyu Muhd'rabi, Kogi State University</i>
08:30 - 10:00	› ETD@ANRT - <i>Joachim Schöpfel, Université Lille Nord de France</i>
08:30 - 10:00	› ETDs for Research: A Poster Presentation on Rajshahi University Central Library (RUCL), Bangladesh. - <i>Khundkar Elahi, N/A</i>
08:30	› ETDs through a Scientometrics Microscope - <i>Shahed Rashidi, University of Tehran</i>

10:00	-	
08:30 - 10:00	› Faculty Members and Research Scholars towards National ETD Repository of India - <i>Dinesh K Gupta, Kurukshetra University</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› Four dimensions of data curation on electronic theses and dissertations in Taiwan - <i>Yi Shuan Huang, National Taiwan University</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› French Electronic Theses and Dissertations in Europe – A Scientometric Approach - <i>Hélène Prost, Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherche Interdisciplinaire en Information et Communication - Amélie Buirette, Atelier National de Reproduction des thèses - Aurélie Halipré, Atelier National de Reproduction des thèses</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› French system for ETDs (and more) in a cartoon strip - <i>Isabelle Mauger Perez, Agence Bibliographique de l'Enseignement Supérieur - Olivier Cian, Agence Bibliographique de l'Enseignement Supérieur</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› How far we plan to preserve: Do current digital preservation research suffices? - <i>Madaih Krishnamurthy, Indian Statistical Institute</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› Identifier Functionality for EThOS at the British Library - <i>Rachael Kotarski, British Library - Sara Gould, British Library</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› Ph.D. Theses Mass Digitization at ULB - <i>Anthony Leroy, Université Libre de Bruxelles [Bruxelles]</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› TEL : An open access corpus available for research - <i>Agnès Magron, Centre pour la Communication Scientifique Directe</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› The Readiness of Thai Universities towards the Research Data Quality Accreditation Standards in Institutional Repositories. - <i>Namtip Wipawin, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University</i>	
08:30 - 10:00	› TQM for ETD Repositories to Improve the Data Skills of Research Scholars - <i>Kamani Perera - Regional Centre for Strategic Studies</i>	
10:00 am - 10:30 am	Coffee break	
10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Research data infrastructures (Amphitheatre B7) - Parallel session 1 - track 1.1 (chair: Joachim Schöpfel)	
10:30 - 11:00	› Surveying ETD Infrastructure Needs: From Author to End User - <i>Andrew Wesolek, Clemson University</i>	
11:00 - 11:30	› Project bwDataDiss: bwData for Dissertations - <i>Tobias Kurze, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology [Karlsruhe] - Wiebke Beckmann, University of Freiburg [Freiburg] - Matthias Bonn, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology [Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen]</i>	
11:30 - 12:00	› eDissPlus – Long-term preservation and publication of electronic dissertations and research data. - <i>Niels Fromm, Humboldt-University</i>	
10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Creating and measuring impact (Room 1 "Espace étudiants") - Parallel session 1 - track 1.2 (chair: Andreas Degkwitz)	
10:30 - 11:00	› Steering and strengthening knowledge economy through Open Access initiatives: Case of Zimbabwe - <i>Collence Chisita - HARARE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SCIENCES</i>	
11:00 - 11:30	› The citation life cycle of ETDs in Taiwan - <i>Yi Shuan Huang, National Taiwan University</i>	
11:30 - 12:00	› From genealogy to status proxies: adding examiner data to the primatology intellectual genealogy - <i>David Zeitlyn, Anthropology, Oxford</i>	

10:30 am - 12:00 pm ETD national policies (Room 2 "Espace recherche") - Parallel session 1 - track 1.3 (chair: Iryna Kuchma)

10:30 - 10:50 › The identification of Critical Success Factors in the development of National ETDs initiatives: A literature review - *Behrooz Rasuli, Iranian Research Institute for Information Science and Technology*

10:50 - 11:15 › An Overview of the Current Status of Brazilian ETD Programs - *Ana Pavani, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro*

11:15 - 11:35 › Current status of the Omani Digital Repository - *Jamal Alsalmi, Sultan Qaboos University*

11:35 - 12:00 › Implementing ETD submission policies in Indian universities: A case study of Haryana state - *Dinesh K Gupta, Professor, Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Sc., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, INDIA*

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm Lunch

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm Perspectives (Amphitheatre B7) - Plenary session 2 (chair: Gail McMillan)

13:00 - 13:30 › Unlocking Thesis Data: connecting doctoral theses with ORCiD, DataCite and DOIs - *Sara Gould, British Library - Rachael Kotarski, British Library*

13:30 - 14:00 › The ETDplus Project: Supporting Complex ETD Data - *Martin Halbert, University of North Texas Libraries*

2:15 pm - 3:45 pm New approaches and projects (Amphitheatre B7) - Parallel session 2 - track 2.1 (chair: Iryna Kuchma)

14:15 - 14:45 › Retrospective digitization projects: issues, challenges and benefits - *Cathy Boylan, ProQuest - Fiona Greig, University of Surrey*

14:45 - 15:15 › Ontology And Ontology Libraries: A Study From An Ontofier And An Ontologist Perspective - *Debashis Naskar, Universitat Politècnica de València - Biswanath Dutta, Indian Statistical Institute*

15:15 - 15:45 › Non-English PhD dissertations and associated English journal papers - *Dragan Ivanovic, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of technical sciences*

2:15 pm - 3:45 pm Legal and ethical aspects (Room 1 "Espace étudiants") - Parallel session 2 - track 2.2 (chair: Achim Osswald)

14:15 - 14:45 › Legal and ethical aspects of ETD at the Lebanese American University - *Sawsan Habre - Lebanese American University*

14:45 - 15:15 › Copyright enforcement and legal framework for ETDs in India - *MAITRAYEE GHOSH - Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University, Wardha, Maharashtra*

15:15 - 15:45 › Plagiarism Detection of Doctoral Theses: Current Indian Practices & Functionalities - *Surendra Kale, Librarian J. D. Patil Sangludkar Mahavidyalaya, Daryapur (Amravati)*

2:15 pm - 3:45 pm Uptake and awareness (Room 2 "Espace recherche") - Parallel session 2 - track 2.3 (chair: Bernard Jacquemin)

14:15 - › Investigating factors hampering the adoption of ETD technologies by PhD students: a case of Egerton University, Kenya - *Kenneth Rotich, Egerton University*

14:35

14:35 - 14:55 › Research traditions and emerging expectations: PhD students and their research data management - Kerstin Helbig, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

15:00 - 15:20 › An Evaluation of the Use of ETDs by the PhD Students in Library of Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Sri Lanka - Kamani Perera, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies

15:20 - 15:40 › ETD and promotion of PhD students' research at the University of Reunion Island, French overseas university (Indian Ocean) - Valérie Mesgouez, Academic library : ETD project coordinator ; Manager of the library collection " Indian Ocean, Theses and Dissertations ", Université de La Réunion. Bibliothèques universitaires (SCD)

3:45

pm - 4:15 pm Coffee break

4:15 pm - 5:45 pm Open access (Amphitheatre B7) - Plenary session 3 (chair: Edward A. Fox)

16:15 - 16:45 › ETD Publishing, Open Access and Embargo: Experiences in Indian Universities - Ramesh Gaur, University Librarian

16:45 - 17:15 › 'Science Set Free: An Open Access Infrastructure for Europe' - Inge Van Nieuwerburgh, Ghent University

17:15 - 17:45 › Round table "Improving open access to ETD" - Edward Fox, Virginia Tech [Blacksburg] - Ramesh Gaur, University Librarian - Inge Van Nieuwerburgh, Ghent University - Joachim Schöpfel, Université Lille Nord de France

5:45 pm - 6:30 pm The Lille 3 Scientific Heritage Collection - Presentation of the rich scientific and technical heritage collection of the University of Lille, by Cécile Martini (room 013, base level of the academic library)

6:30 pm - 8:00 pm Transport - Transfer to gala dinner location

8:00 pm - 11:00 pm Dinner gala at former Railway Station Gare Saint Sauveur (incl. NDLTD Awards) (Gare Saint Sauveur)

Wednesday, July 13, 2016

TIME EVENT

9:00 am - 10:30 am ETD metadata and cataloging (Amphitheatre B7) - Parallel session 3 - track 3.1 (chair: Scott Eldredge)

09:00 - 09:30 › Making your Metadata Beautiful - Sara Gould, British Library - Heather Rosie, British Library

09:30 - 10:00 › Use of the Hydra/Sufia repository and Portland Common Data Model for research data description, organization, and access - Michael Boock, Oregon State University Libraries and Press

10:00 - 10:30 › Progress towards automated ETD cataloging - Edward Fox, Virginia Tech [Blacksburg]

9:00 am - 10:30 am ETD workflows and infrastructures (Room 2 "Espace recherche") - Parallel session 3 - track 3.2 (chair: Dinesh K. Gupta & Joachim Schöpfel)

09:00 - 09:30 › Aix-Marseille Université theses legal deposit - Anne-Céline LAMBOTTE, Aix-Marseille Université - Service commun de documentation

09:30 - 10:00 › Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations project, Shodhganga, a platform for improving quality of research in Indian Universities - *Manoj Kumar K, INFLIBNET Centre - Jagdish Arora, INFLIBNET Centre - Suboohi S, INFLIBNET Centre*

10:00 - 10:30 › Discovering Electronic Theses and Dissertations of Science and Technology Institutes in India - *Tukaram Kumbhar, Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar*

10:30 am - 11:00 am Coffee break

11:00 am - 12:00 pm Data and dissertations (Amphitheatre B7) - Plenary session 4 (chair: Ana Pavani)

11:00 - 11:30 › Dissertations as Data - *Joachim Schöpfel, Université Lille Nord de France - Eric Kergosien, Université Lille Nord de France*

11:30 - 12:00 › Augmented ETDs - *Gail McMillan, Virginia Tech [Blacksburg]*

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm Closing of the conference (Amphitheatre B7) - Joachim Schöpfel, Ed Fox

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm Lunch (Foyer)

1:30 pm - 7:00 pm Visit of the Louvre Museum at Lens - Musée du Louvre-Lens <http://www.louvre-lens.fr/en/home>

2:00 pm - 6:00 pm Visit of the nearby Museum of Modern Art LaM - Lille Métropole Musée d'art moderne, d'art contemporain et d'art brut <http://www.musee-lam.fr/gb/>



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Cascading compliance requirements for thesis-related data and software: A survey of institutional policy at American (AAU) research universities

Gail Clement * ¹

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According to the CODATA/Research Data Alliance draft International Principles on the Legal Interoperability of Research Data (<https://rd-alliance.org/group/rdacodata-legal-interoperability-ig/wiki/legal-principles-data.html>), the distribution and dissemination of research data (including software) is, to a significant extent, governed by law and institutional policy that specify ownership of these research outputs and the rights such ownership conveys. In the United States, copyright does not affix to purely factual information, but may govern sharing and reuse of protectable elements in a dataset (selection, arrangement, database design, and documentation) and software (original code, comments, and documentation). Moreover, institutional policy may establish that ownership of research data and software belongs to the University, not the creator. Researchers may be obligated to cede control of their outputs to the University's technology transfer or legal counsel's office. Additionally, research funding agencies may require, as a condition of awarding a grant, that outputs created with their support be disseminated in a particular manner.

This confluence of circumstances leaves graduate students in a complex and confusing compliance framework requiring clear understanding and careful navigation of cascading requirements. As enrolled students, does their work fall under the institute's copyright policy statements? Are the textual components of their theses handled differently than the associated research data and software? Is the research data and software they produce to fulfill graduation requirements owned by anyone? If so, who? And what rights and choices do students have to control, share, and invite reuse of their research?

The author, as a member of the CODATA/Research Data Alliance Legal Interoperability of Research Data interest group and a coauthor of the draft principles, has investigated the legal and policy provisions surrounding research data and software created at research universities in the United States. Analysis of the policies of the institutions belonging to the Association of American Universities reveals a highly variable and confusing landscape for American graduate students at this time. The seemingly incomplete guidance and at times contradictory assertions being made around ownership of graduate student data and software yields uncertainty and risk for non-compliance with legal and policy requirements. This presentation will summarize the chief areas of American law and policy that impact the sharing of graduate research outputs and point out areas of uncertainty and confusion. The presenter will share summary data from the full text analysis of AAU institutions' posted IP policies, theses manuals, and repository deposit licenses that represent assertions about student rights in their research data and software. The discussion component of the presentation recommends model language that could be adopted to ensure greater clarity and compliance to help graduate students and their advisors make sound

*Speaker

dissemination decisions.

On the author:

Gail Clement is an academic/research librarian with extensive experience in scientific and grey literature publishing, scientific repositories, copyright and authorship education, and E-research support. She serves as Head of Research Services at the Caltech Library, leading a team of 12 subject librarians, repository, metadata and licensing specialists to develop quality information resources and authorship services for the campus community. She initiated the innovative Author Carpentry program at Caltech to provide training and tools in responsible, reproducible, and reuseable research information handling, building capacity for scientists to craft the fully executable Science Paper of the Future.

In her previous position as Professor and Scholarly Communication librarian at Texas A&M, Gail led the University's ORCID integration initiative, managed the Online Access to Knowledge (OAK) fund covering authors' open access publishing fees, and oversaw the retrospective digitization and online re-publication of many thousands of theses, dissertations, and engineering reports. Her curriculum on academic authorship and research publishing established the Library's close partnership with the Graduate School and the 'Grad Aggies' professional development series. It has also been offered through academic publishing groups such as the US Electronic Thesis and Dissertations Association (USETDA).

Gail's professional service includes membership on the CODATA/Research Data Alliance's Legal Interoperability of Research Data Interest Group; the Overleaf Steering Group; and past service on ORCID Outreach Steering Committee. Gail is a member of the Editorial Board for the Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication (JLSC) where she co-edited the 2015 special issue on data sharing, data publication, and data citation. She has assisted with peer review for several scholarly journals including College & Research Libraries. Gail writes and speaks regularly on scholarly communication, scientific knowledge management, and research publishing topics.

Keywords: copyright, research data, institutional policy, compliance

Research data: the ethical dimensions (invited speech)

Paul Sturges ^{*† 1}

¹ University of Pretoria – South Africa

Whilst the preoccupations of Information Science have in the past been largely technical, centring on the development and use of metadata, it can be argued that currently the focus is broadly on ethical matters. These include a range of questions concerning ownership and rights to use and exploit research data. This presentation will look at the essential nature of data as a means to throw some light on the rights of human data-subjects, researchers, funders, publishers, commercial exploiters of big data and other players. More questions will be raised than answers will be offered.

On the author:

Paul Sturges was academic adviser in 2012 to the JoRD Project at Nottingham University which looked at journal policies on research data sharing (see Sturges et al. JASIST, 2015). He has 40 years experience as a researcher, writer (over 200 publications) and speaker (in over 60 countries) on a broad range of topics within Information Science, clustering in the areas of access to information and intellectual freedom. He was Chair of the International Federation of Library Association (IFLA)'s Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE) Committee 2003-9. He received the UK honour the OBE in 2010 and the IFLA Medal in 2011. He is Professor Extraordinary at the Department of Information Science, University of Pretoria (South Africa).

Keywords: Research data, ethics

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Project bwDataDiss: bwData for Dissertations

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The goal of bwDataDiss is to build up digital infrastructure for PhD students and university libraries in the state of Baden-Württemberg in Germany to archive and enable access to research data in the context of doctoral dissertations.

bwDataDiss is a three year project funded by the Ministry for Science and Art of Baden-Württemberg. Project partners are both the university libraries and computing centres of Freiburg and Karlsruhe.

In the context of their doctoral dissertation, Ph.D. students often produce research data. As the scientific society becomes more and more aware of the importance of verification of research results, the general need to build up digital infrastructures to archive and enable access to research data arises. But currently libraries often lack the digital infrastructure to handle research data as they are often heterogeneous with regard to contents and filetypes. Furthermore the amount of research data varies strongly within research fields.

bwDataDiss enables university libraries in the State of Baden-Württemberg to archive research data together with the final dissertation. Via the institutional repository the user (=Ph.D. student) is able to upload research data to bwDataDiss. To guarantee integrity, checksums are calculated every time the data is transferred.

Archived research data can be accessed through a web portal by the general public. They are described by a set of metadata, which in turn is gathered by the libraries and kept in sync with bwDataDiss. The bibliographic metadata scheme is of general nature and not community specific.

The project promotes and is committed to Open Access, but also allows to arrange 'embargos' i.e. time spans during which no public access is allowed. As the DFG (german research funding agency) demands, bwDataDiss preserves research data for at least ten years, operates quality checks on the files and makes them accessible to other researchers and the general public. Another main objective of the project is, that bwDataDiss should be as easy as possible to use both for Ph.D. students and the staff of the library.

*Speaker

As bwDataDiss must deal with different library systems it has a certain flexibility regarding the integration with those systems. Besides a web-interface bwDataDiss also provides an API to allow an almost seamless integration and uses the Baden-Württemberg identity management federation (bwIDM) to provide SAML-based web single-sign-on user authentication. Uploads of files up to a size of 10GiB will be supported. For this, bwDataDiss relies on hierarchical and flexible storage services from the SCC Data centre at KIT and cooperates in the context of the bwDataArchiv project. Before the data is actually stored in the archive, a so-called ‘Characterization’ of the research data is performed, i.e. the type of each file is determined. This supports the assessment of the submitted data and helps with future curation of the research data.

bwDataDiss is planned to go live by the end of the year.

On the author:

Tobias Kurze studied computer sciences at KIT (Uni Karlsruhe) and INSA Lyon. Former research associate at (KIT -) SCC (Steinbuch Centre for Computing) with focus on distributed, grid and cloud computing. Now research associate at the KIT library and in charge of project bwDataDiss (long term storage of research data), which he will present at ETD2016.

Keywords: project, library, dissertations, archive

eDissPlus – Long-term preservation and publication of electronic dissertations and research data.

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For researchers and scientific institutions the significance of digital research data as well as their storage and publication increases permanently. Using IT-based technologies improves the generation, processing and distribution of data in the context of research projects significantly. With regard to the long-term availability and accessibility of research data the need for research data management is becoming ever clearer. The archiving, publication and therefore increased reusability of research data contribute significantly to the research activities and lead to a greater acceptance and an increase in the reputations for researchers.

To date, there is no explicit requirement for doctoral students at German universities to archive the research data generated during their doctoral project or to publish them as part of their dissertation. However, the principles of good scientific practice also apply to them, as the dissertations are explicitly an independent scientific achievement of doctoral students. Therefore research data of doctoral projects should be archived and linked to the corresponding dissertation to enable the verification and traceability of the results. Considering that doctoral students often leave the university or even the academic world after completing the doctoral examination procedure, it becomes clear that research data access and availability needs to be secured directly related to the submission of the dissertation.

Overmore services are required to support a professional research data management for doctoral students. On the one hand there should be technical support, e.g. software tools for the administration, description and storage and their integration into the technical environment of the university. On the other hand advisory services have to be implemented, e.g. on metadata schemes and legal issues.

The presentation for the ETD 2016 will cover an introduction to the objectives of the project that is funded by the German Research Foundation. It will furthermore focus on the work package "Requirement analysis and implementation concept" determining requirements of doctoral students on archiving and publication of their dissertations and research data. To get a large sample of doctoral students, we are working together with the Humboldt Graduate School, which currently manages approximately 1,100 doctoral candidates from different disciplines.

On the basis of concrete dissertation projects we will document the requirements as well as technical and legal issues concerning the long term preservation and publication of dissertation's texts and associated research data. It includes, e.g., the selection and definition of relevant research data sets and corresponding records in different levels of aggregation (raw, primary, secondary data), data types or versions.

*Speaker

On the author:

Niels Fromm studied computer science at the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin. From 2006 to 2012 he was working at the computing centre of the Humboldt University in the working group Electronic Publishing as a systems administrator. Since 2012 Niels Fromm is the Head of the working group Electronic Publishing and works at the University Library.

Keywords: dissertation research data management services students

Surveying ETD Infrastructure Needs: From Author to End User

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Clemson University is a medium-sized public land-grant institution located in the Upstate region of South Carolina. The University adopted an electronic thesis and dissertation program in 2006. In the initiative's first iteration, ETDs were submitted by students through the Graduate School to ProQuest. ProQuest then transmitted metadata and ETD PDFs to the library, where they were archived in a home-grown open access database. In 2013, the Libraries migrated this database to a newly launched DigitalCommons- supported institutional repository. The confluence of a new institutional repository, new leadership in both the Libraries and the Graduate School, and impending data management and public access policies emanating from major funding agencies prompted us to reflect on both the data management needs of our students and faculty, as well as the end users of our open access ETDs.

To that end, Clemson University Librarians conducted two surveys. First, in late 2012, Librarians surveyed Clemson graduate students and faculty to better understand their data management needs. Respondents were asked fifteen questions about the type, size and storage methods of the data they generated through research conducted at the university. The results were used internally, to help guide policy decisions and develop infrastructure and services to assist our community in managing their research data. The results, though potentially applicable to other institutions, have not been previously shared publicly.

Additionally, one might argue that a thesis or dissertation is more than a project. It is an affirmation that the graduate can participate in, and meaningfully contribute to, the scholarly dialog in his or her field. With this understanding, the end-users of theses and dissertations become key to the progression of the scholarly dialog. Much literature and anecdotal evidence has indicated that theses and dissertations are among the top used items in institutional repositories. However, little is known about who these end users are, and what value they are deriving from electronic theses and dissertations.

Clemson Librarians ran a second survey, which concluded in December of 2015 to provide a snapshot of the users of its theses and dissertations. The "1-minute survey" asks researchers to identify their primary role, the reason they are downloading a thesis or dissertation, and whether or not they were aware that graduate students produced the research. In addition, the IP addresses of the respondents give us an insight into their country of origin.

Taken in combination, these surveys give a broad overview of the infrastructure needs of ETD authors, as well as the perspectives of ETD end-users. At Clemson, as we begin to make policy decisions related to our ETD initiative, these surveys will provide valuable guidance, as well as applicability beyond our institution.

On the author:

^{*}Speaker

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Andrew Wesolek currently serves as Head of Digital Scholarship at Clemson University. In this role, he envisions and leads Clemson's Digital Scholarship initiatives, including the management of an institutional repository and scholarly publishing platform, the digitization of university records and the cultural heritage of the Upstate region of South Carolina, as well as serving as a University resource for copyright education and compliance. Wesolek remains professionally active with the American Library Association, Scholarly Publishing and Resource Coalition, and serves on the editorial board of the *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication*, and as a founding Co-Editor-in-Chief of the forthcoming *Journal of Copyright in Education and Librarianship*.

Megan is an academic librarian at Clemson University. She specializes in reference, instruction, and collection development for the sciences; scholarly communication; and data management. She has an MLS from the University of Maryland and an MS in Biological Sciences from Clemson University.

Keywords: data management, ETD users

From genealogy to status proxies: adding examiner data to the primatology intellectual genealogy

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The idea of intellectual genealogies is well established. The relationship between supervisor and research is taken as being similar to that between a parent and child, so successive iterations of supervisory relationships create lineages. Using a case study from primatology we argue for the importance of including information about examiners, jury members or committee members in ETD metadata.

One of the precedents for this paper was a project to trace the intellectual genealogy of primatologists by Robert Sussman and Elizabeth Kelley (2007) who generously shared their data with us as a starting point for our own research. However, our conceptual starting point differs from our predecessors in that we think that an important element of disciplinary cohesiveness has been omitted: the networks established by the processes of doctoral examination (doctoral defense in non-anglophone systems). For as well as the relationship between student and supervisor(s) another very important relationship is with their examiners and committee or jury members (especially ones not from their own institution, so called ‘externals’). Apart from the obvious point that these are the people that actually ‘sign off’ the award, attesting that the candidate is worthy of a doctorate, they are also commonly a source of important references for jobs and may provide informal encouragement and information that leads to a successful career in academe. A further motivation is that the combination of supervisors and examiners ‘producing’ doctorate-holding ‘children’ is a clear parallel to bilaterality of kinship which holds of biological genetics and many kinship systems round the world as studied by anthropologists ever since the pioneering work of Morgan in the nineteenth century (see eg 1871). If we are to take the kinship metaphor seriously then we should acknowledge that previous studies have been unilineal despite kinship being a bilateral phenomenon. If supervision is a nurturing relationship so supervisor student relations may be likened to mother-child relations then the relationship between examiner and student might be analogous to the father and child relationship. They provide a hitherto unanalyzed (unvoiced/ unspoken/ unrecorded) social network, and as we demonstrate, an important one. Examining unilineal networks can be misleading.

On the author:

David Zeitlyn is a social anthropologist who works in Cameroon with Mambila people. His work on divination as a technology of choice making has led to a research interest in other technologies of choice making such as library catalogues. The work reported here comes from a collaboration with Symplectic about non-bibliometric representations of academic activity and marks of esteem.

David Zeitlyn is Professor of Social Anthropology (research) at the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, 51 Banbury Road,

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<http://www.mambila.info/> The Virtual Institute of Mambila Studies

<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~wolf2728/>

Oct 2015 open access paper 'Looking Forward, Looking Back' now online.

Read it at <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02757206.2015.1076813>

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Keywords: intellectual genealogy from ETDs, Primatology, metadata network analysis

The citation life cycle of ETDs in Taiwan

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², Bao-Tzuoh Huang ^{*}

2

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Open access (OA) means the removal of barriers from accessing scholarly research via the internet. However, there are some controversial points about the value of OA to ETDs. For example, we don't know whether OA to ETDs has the potential to accelerate recognition and dissemination. In particular, OA papers make published papers immediately freely available on the web site, but it is difficult to estimate whether this paper is cited because of OA. This paper will try to figure out the citation life cycle of OA ETDs and to compare the OA ETDs' citation life cycle between science and social research field.

National Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations in Taiwan (<http://ndltd.ncl.edu.tw/>) provides free on-line services to general public on theses and dissertation of academic degrees. This paper conducts a study on Taiwan ETDs through this system and is aimed at exploring the following questions:

- The development of OA ETDs in recent years in Taiwan
- The Immediacy Index of OA and Non-OA ETDs in Taiwan
- The citation life cycle of OA ETDs and Non-OA ETDs in Taiwan
- The citation life cycle of OA ETDs between science and social research field

Methods

The research data of this paper is based on bibliometric and citation analysis of OA and Non-OA ETDs published from 2006 to 2015. Our measurement of quantitative statistics is focused on citation count. The research setting is in the National Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations in Taiwan (<http://ndltd.ncl.edu.tw/>).

Anticipated outcome

- To identify the development of OA ETDs in recent years in Taiwan.

^{*}Speaker

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- The Immediacy Index is the average number of times an article is cited in the year it is published. We would like to compare the Immediacy Index of OA and Non-OA ETDs in Taiwan.
- To figure out and compare the citation life cycle of OA ETDs and Non-OA ETDs in Taiwan
- To compare the citation life cycle of OA ETDs between science and social research field
- The value of our research is that we try to demonstrate what the impact of OA could bring to ETDs.

On the authors:

Yi Shuan Huang is a PhD. Student in the Library and information science at the National Taiwan University and had worked as a librarian at Academia Sinica, where she was in charge of digital system development and management.

Lee Chen Chen is an Associate Professor of Humanities and Science Education Center and Bao-Tzuoh Huang is a Professor of Applied Economics and management at Nation Ilan University.

Keywords: Open access, citation, life cycle

Steering and strengthening knowledge economy through Open Access initiatives: Case of Zimbabwe

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The twenty first century has seen an accelerated development in the activities of library consortia in Africa. The e-revolution has precipitated the transformation of Higher education through ushering in new paradigms with regards to how information /knowledge is generated, managed and shared. It will examine Open Access in Zimbabwe with regards to generation, promotion and coordination to realise the ideals of a knowledge economy. This paper will explore the extent to which open access has been adopted in Zimbabwe's HE. It will also examine the extent of use of ICTs in widening access to scholarly communication. The writers will examine the roles of library consortia, government and research networks in the open access dispensation. It will explore the challenges and opportunities emanating from open access. The paper will examine the extent to which academic institutions have adopted institutional repositories to promote access to e-content. The paper will examine challenges relating to intellectual property rights, for example, licensing and access to open educational resources. The paper will also explore how library consortia can derive benefits from open access. The paper will examine how Open Access Initiatives can help contribute to the knowledge economy

Keywords: open access, knowledge coordination, local e, content, digital literacy

*Speaker

Current status of the Omani Digital Repository

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Objective: This paper outlines and discusses the current and the next steps to be taken in order to adopt a national digital repository at the Sultanate of Oman.

Significance: Outlining the current process conducted to adopt the national repository in Oman and presenting these steps in the ETD conference will help to get a wider overview about the project and may open discussions about possible modification and changes in the project.

Results: This paper presents the process that are currently conducted to adopt a national repository in Oman. One of these process is a promotional campaign to let people get aware about this project. People will be informed about the importance of this project, what they need to do in order to participate in the project, and also provide clarifications about the possible issues and concerns they might have like copyright, plagiarism, quality of theses, prior publication and the institutions reputation. Sultan Qaboos University was selected to be the first institution to conduct the promotional campaign. Postgraduate students at SQU will be informed about this project and also will be encouraged to submit their theses and dissertations in electronic format in order to be included in the project.

In addition, the paper presents standards and rules that will be applied in this project. Such standards include theses formats, metadata elements, file submissions, files organisation, embargoes, access levels, access charges...etc.

In addition a technical team is working on Dspace, which is an open source software, in order to customise it to work according to project needs.

Keywords: Electronic Theses and Dissertations Programmes, Sultanate of Oman, national repository, Open Source programs, Dspace.

*Speaker

Implementing ETD submission policies in Indian universities: A case study of Haryana state

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In India Government and different higher education authorities have started making serious efforts to enrich and update the National ETD repository ‘Shodhganga’ and National Research-in-Progress repository ‘ShodhGangotri’ by making the ETDs submission mandatory and by issuing guidelines for universities and other higher education institutions from time to time. The library staff seems to be in a state of confusion regarding their responsibilities in the ETD submission process. Various guidelines for ETDs submission in India define only the role and responsibilities of university administration and research scholars in general but these guidelines do not define explicitly the role and responsibilities of the library staff towards ETDs depositing and participation in the National ETD repository. In these guidelines many issues have been left for the University administration to decide and prepare remaining guidelines related to ETDs submission but universities are not serious about this issue. Thus major concern of this research paper is to critically analyse the attitude of the university libraries staff towards their responsibilities, study their concerns and obstacles encountered by them in participating in National ETD repository and to highlight the loose points in the present guidelines and give suggestions to promote and popularise National ETD repository among Indian academia.

On the authors:

Prof. Dinesh K. Gupta is presently Professor in the Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Sc., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, INDIA. He has a long teaching and research experience of more than 24 years. He has supervised 5 Doctoral Scholars; Dissertations in M. Phil. (15) and M. Lib. & Inf. Sc. (30) courses and has been supervising many research scholars for their Doctorate degree and Dissertations in Ph. D. and M. Phil. courses. His research/ interest areas include ICT Applications in Lib. and Inf. Centres, Crowdsourcing, E-Governance etc. He has published more than two dozen research papers in National and International Journals and contributed Chapters in books, co-authored and edited one book each and prepared Course Material for the Distance Education courses of various universities and presented papers in Conferences. He has delivered more than 70 lectures in the Orientation and Refresher Courses and about 80 extension lectures in other universities and institutions. He has attended more than 25 National and International Conferences & Workshops, Refresher Courses etc. He presented a paper in International Conference ‘ETD 2013’ in September 2013 organised by Hong Kong University, Hong Kong. He has Chaired Technical Sessions in many National and International conferences and Presided over the Valedictory Function of a National Workshop. He Chaired a Technical Session in ETD 2015 organised by JNU, New Delhi, INDIA. He is Member of *Editorial Advisory Board (EAB)* and Reviewer of ‘*Library Management*’ International Journal of Emerald; Executive Editor, *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, India; had been Member, Editorial Board and Reviewer, *Kurukshetra University Research Journal of Arts*

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and Humanities, KUK, for 6 years; Reviewer, *Annals of Lib. & Inf. Studies*, India. He had been twice Chairman, Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Sc., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India and Board of Studies (UG & PG). He is/had been Member, Academic Council; Faculty of Arts and Languages, UG and PG Board of Studies of Kurukshetra University. He is on the Panel of Selection Committees, Ph. D. Examiners of a number of Universities. He is Life Member of many national professional bodies and Annual Member of NDLTD.

Dr. Veerbala Sharma is presently working as a Librarian in the C.M.K. National P.G. Girls College, which is affiliated to Chaudhary Devi Lal University Sirsa, Haryana, INDIA. She has a good teaching and research experience of 8 years. Her research/ interest areas include ICT Applications in Lib. and Inf. Centres, Outsourcing and Crowdsourcing etc. She has published and presented 08 research papers in International and National Journals & Conferences. She has also delivered extension lectures in other universities and institutions. She has attended 12 International and National Conferences & Workshops etc. She is/had been Member of Academic Council, IQAC and NAAC. She is also working as a RUSA Institutional Co-ordinator in CMK College. She is Life Member of Haryana Library Association.

Keywords: Indian ETD repository, Indian Universities, ETD repository, Electronic Theses and Dissertations, ETDs

The identification of Critical Success Factors in the development of National ETDs initiatives: A literature review

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Managing Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) or other scientific databases at a nation-wide level are a challenging domains. Developing a national ETDs initiative has been underlined by many countries around the world and some countries try to develop their ETDs program. However, establishing and maintenance of a national ETDs initiative is not as simple as institutional ETDs program. Diversity (for example, various stakeholders, different standards, diverse backgrounds, several policies, etc.) makes establishing a national ETDs initiative more complicated than institutional ETDs program. Therefore, different factors may affect a national ETDs initiative; these factors may force a program to stop or they can lead that to long-term viability. To design, implement, and manage a national ETDs initiative more effectively, developers need to know the critical factors for successful program. While several studies have been done on requirements for establishing ETDs program at institutional levels, there is a lack of knowledge of the key success factors for ensuring successful implementation national ETDs initiatives. Accordingly, this paper is mainly concerned with national ETDs as a specific type of information service and aims to identify critical success factors deemed crucial in the implementation of national ETDs. For identifying the CSFs, a sort of research methods can be used: the realization of case studies, group interviews, structured interviews, as well as, the analysis of relevant literature. In this study, to gain a comprehensive view of these key factors, a systematic literature review will be conducted which help to develop an initial framework. Since institutional and national ETDs have some similar features, the analysis focuses on both institutional and national electronic theses and dissertations initiatives. In addition to the literature review, 5 national ETDs initiatives will be studied. The lessons drawn from this study, which conceptualize a general framework comprised from a number of dimensions and indicators for critical success factors of ETDs program, help the ETDs researchers and practitioners in their implementation endeavor by building a structured framework of factors.

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Keywords: Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs), Key Success Factors, ETDs Implementation, Systematic Literature Review, Illustrative Cases

An Overview of the Current Status of Brazilian ETD Programs

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This work has the objective of examining Brazilian ETD programs in terms of how they participate in the international scenario and also of their adoption of current trends – research data available with the works (that used them), alternative media files along with conventional text and the use of social media for the repositories.

ETD programs are well established in Brazil. BDTD – Biblioteca Digital de Teses e Dissertações, the Brazilian national consortium, was created 15 years ago. Currently, there are 101 cooperating institutions and the number of metadata records hosted by the union catalog is 371,421 (238,428 M and 132,993 D); data available on Jan 29, 2016. The institutions are located in all regions of the country; they are public, private and communitarian universities. Some are large and traditional, and others are small and new.

The programs are also quite different from one another. One obvious difference is in the numbers of ETDs they have. The table shows the numbers of programs counted by numbers of ETDs on their repositories. Only 84 contribute with metadata records to BDTD.

Numbers of ETDs Numbers of Programs

over 50,000 1

40,001 – 50,000 1

30,001 – 40,000 0

20,001 – 30,000 3

10,001 – 20,000 3

5,001 – 10,000 8

3,001 – 5,000 10

2,001 -3,000 3

1,001 – 2000 14

501 – 1,000 9

101 – 500 24

*Speaker

under 100 8

Other differences are on the way institutions make their research results available to the public. Currently, many have Institutional Repositories. Some have one repository for both (ETDs and other works) while others have separate systems.

All over the world institutions are stimulating authors to publish in open access and to make available their research data. Even if not all works are in open access, metadata records are open to harvesters and repositories are listed in open access directories, as for example ROAR (<http://roar.eprints.org/>) and OpenDoar (<http://www.opendoar.org/>). This work will examine:

(1) The numbers of Brazilian ETD programs and of other Brazilian repositories listed on the open access directories. Other directories may be examined too.

(2) How Brazilian ETD programs and other Brazilian repositories are ranked on the Webometrics ranking of web institutional repositories (<http://repositories.webometrics.info/>).

At the same time, the international scenario has changed a lot. A trend is that of making research data be made available with the ETDs that used them – this topic was addressed in ETD 2015. Ten years ago, in 2006, NDLT selected a Cal Tech doctoral dissertation for an innovative ETD award because the author made his research data available along with his PhD work. In 2015, PUC-Rio started publishing research data along with ETDs (and even with articles) – are there other Brazilian institutions doing this? This is another question this work will try to answer.

Another interesting topic to be addressed is the use of social media to "advertise" ETDs and other scholarly communication. The work will examine which repositories use Facebook, Twitter, G+.

Keywords: open access, institutional repositories, research data

Unlocking Thesis Data: connecting doctoral theses with ORCiD, DataCite and DOIs

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The ORCiD author identifier system is now being implemented by universities across the UK, and by many publishers and funding organisations to help manage researchers’ journal articles and other published outputs. Digital object identifiers – DOIs – are also now widely used to uniquely identify research publications.

But are ORCiD and DOI identifiers also being used for PhD students and their theses? Or are doctoral theses lagging behind more formally published papers when it comes to identifiers? And if so, why is that?

In 2015, the Unlocking Thesis Data project (UTD) brought together the Universities of East London and Southampton, DataCite, and the British Library’s EThOS e-theses service, to explore DOIs and ORCiDs for doctoral theses. This paper will describe the level of identifier adoption for research students and theses in the UK, and the work of the UTD project to encourage their use. The project also examined the range of supplementary material and data resulting from doctoral research – and the potential use of identifiers to manage these outputs. As a result of UTD, a small number of UK theses now have DOIs and/or ORCiDs and there are many encouraging signs of wider uptake by universities, students and research organisations.

On the authors:

Sara Gould is a Development Manager at the British Library and manager of some key services for researchers. She manages EThOS, the UK’s national database of doctoral theses or ETDs. This role involves managing the development of EThOS within the Library, as well as working with UK universities to ensure their requirements are reflected in the service. Sara is a Board member of NDLTD and DART Europe, the European database of ETDs.

Keywords: ORCiD, DOI, DataCite, identifiers, Unlocking Thesis Data, UTD

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The ETDplus Project: Supporting Complex ETD Data

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The *ETDplus Project* is the latest in a series of collaborative multi-institution projects studying and documenting best practices for lifecycle management of ETDs. ETDplus is researching and building tools to help manage a growing challenge in ETD programs: the creation and submission of data associated with theses and dissertations beyond the simple PDF format. Ranging from research data sets to video installations, from websites to music recitals, these digital objects are pieces of intellectual work that cannot be captured in words alone. Funded by the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services, the project is producing guidance documentation, workshop materials, and software tools for students and staff to use in managing these complex digital objects. It is a partnership between Educopia Institute, bepress, Carnegie Mellon University, Colorado State University, Confederation of Open Access Repositories, Indiana State University, Morehouse School of Medicine, Oregon State University, Penn State University, Purdue University, ProQuest, University of Louisville, University of North Carolina School of Library and Information Science, University of North Texas, University of Tennessee Knoxville, and Virginia Tech University.

On the author:

Dr. Martin Halbert is Dean of Libraries and Associate Professor at the University of North Texas. He also currently serves as President of the Educopia Institute, an educational nonprofit that advances the well-being of libraries by fostering the advancement of shared information systems and infrastructures, and was one of the founding partners of the US National Digital Preservation Program. Halbert has a Ph.D. in interdisciplinary liberal arts from Emory University; his research examines the future of digital scholarship and research library services. He has served as principal investigator for grants and contracts totaling more than \$6 M during the past six years, funding more than a dozen large scale collaborative projects among many educational institutions. Halbert has previously worked for Emory University, Rice University, UT Austin, and the IBM Corporation.

Keywords: Complex Data, ETD Data Management, Best Practices

*Speaker

Non-English PhD dissertations and associated English journal papers

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Although English has become global language in economical, scientific and cultural World largely dominated by Anglo-American countries, it is certainly not the native language for the majority of scientists and there is a science beyond science published in English. More than 90% of PhD dissertations of the republic of Serbia have been written in national language (Serbian). Authors of scientific publications usually want to attract interest to their work to enhance their reputation both nationally and internationally. Serbian PhD dissertations are usually catalogued in two languages: Serbian and English. This improves discoverability of Serbian PhD dissertations. However, non-Serbian researchers can't read PhD dissertations written in Serbian language. The Serbian Ministry of Science prescribed a rule that each dissertation before defend has to be verified by publishing its main results in at least one paper published in a journal belonging to the Web of Science JCR list. In this way, results published in Serbian language in a PhD dissertation are also visible to world science community through Journal papers published in English. It improves education of future doctoral students throughout the world by facilitating access to Serbian PhD research, thus promotes the dissemination of knowledge and research presented in those PhD dissertations, and promotes cooperation between universities or researchers from various universities. This paper described an approach how connection between Serbian PhD dissertations and associated journal papers can be established using an ETD repository and scientific-research information system based on CERIF data model (CRIS). The approach is implemented at the University of Novi Sad's PHD UNS repository and CRIS UNS system (<http://dosird.uns.ac.rs/>) by implementing the following features:

- The connection between a PhD dissertation and journal paper which presents the main results of PhD research should be established by author of dissertation or by a librarian of institution where the dissertation has been defended.
- If a PhD dissertation is a result of local searching of ETD repository, a reference to the connected journal paper written in English should be provided. If a PhD dissertation has been exported to ETD repositories networks such as DARTEurope (www.dart-europe.eu/full.php?id=1058428), link (identifier) to the PhD dissertation stored in an ETD node should open web page which provides a reference to the associated journal papers written in English as well (www.cris.uns.ac.rs/record.jsf?recordId=93783&source=DARTEurope&language=English). Connected journal papers can be searched and downloaded using other scientific outputs repositories: Scopus, Google Scholar, etc.

Further development of the system should include the implementation of the same approach for establishing connection between data sets and PhD dissertations. Data sets can be cata-

*Speaker

logged in the CRIS UNS database using the CERIF cfResultProduct entity. Connection between catalogued data sets and PhD dissertations can be established using the previously described approach. Although the Serbian Ministry of Science hasn't prescribed a rule that data sets used in PhD dissertations have to be published, establishing connection between data sets and PhD dissertations in the same manner as it is described in this paper should move us forward to Open science.

On the authors:

Dragan Ivanović has worked at the Department of Computing and Control Engineering, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Technical Sciences on the position of associate professor since 2015. Mr. Ivanović received his Master degree in 2006 and Ph. D. degree in 2010 in Computer Science from the University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Technical Sciences. He teaching seminars on the subjects Digital documents management on master studies and Selected Topics of Digital Archives on PhD studies at the Computer Science Department – these courses include topics related to: library standards, digital repositories (including OA policies and OA repositories), information retrieval, etc. He participated in more than 10 national and international scientific projects and published more than 30 scientific papers.

Keywords: PhD dissertations, journal papers, University of Novi Sad, PHD UNS

Ontology And Ontology Libraries: A Study From An Ontofier And An Ontologist Perspective

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Similar to the idea of a digital library, in the recent time, a new concept has emerged called an ontology library. Principally both a digital library and an ontology library have the similar kinds of purposes and objectives to achieve (e.g., store, organize and provide access to the digital objects), except the kind of materials they deal with. While a digital library deals with the documents of various types, such as text, audio, video, images, etc., an ontology library deals with the ontologies (where an ontology is an intelligent object, often referred as a digital artifact, consisted of representations of the entities in terms of their types, properties and the relationships of a domain of discourse).

An ontology library is a kind of organizational network that is easily accessible from any place or location and offers relevant or admissible ontologies in a well-organized manner and with a competent approach, which is based on different well-established ontology representation languages, such as RDFS, OWL, etc. The goal of an ontology library is of two-fold: (i) to provide a platform to the ontologists (a practitioner who builds the ontologies) to publish, store, preserve, share and evaluate the ontologies; (ii) to facilitate the ontoifiers (an ontology user) to retrieve the right ontology at the right time to make the best (re)use of it.

Besides the term ontology library, we often come across with some other related terminologies, such as ontology repository, ontology registry, and ontology directory. Conceptually they are similar kind of things but still they have some differences. An ontology repository is a collection of the ontologies and their metadata. An ontology registry consists of a list of ontologies and metadata instead of the actual ontologies. It is an architecture that allows ontology providers and users to use, share and exploit semantic information in a real world scenario. An ontology registry offers several tools and technologies which enable the users to find out the relevant ontologies as per their need. An ontology directory is a service which provides metadata and sources of information of the ontologies. Besides providing the reference services, it supports the registration services and service requests.

The objective of this paper is to disseminate the result of our survey research designed based on some of the existing ontology libraries and to provide a set of guidelines that the future ontology libraries should possess to support the increasing complexity of ontology search and retrieval. The entire work is carried out as follows: we discuss the various concepts related to an ontology library. We elaborate some of the popular ontology libraries and make a comparative analysis of them from both the theoretical and implementation perspectives. We study their various features including the underlying designing principles, ontology exploitation facility, metadata,

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tools, etc. Based on this analysis, we finally propose the essential features and principles that an ontology library must follow. We envision that from the current work the various agencies namely, the ontology researchers, practitioners and ontology library developers will be highly benefitted.

On the authors:

Debashis Naskar was born in West Bengal, India. He has obtained Bachelor's degree in Commerce from Goenka College of Commerce and BA (2007) and in Library and Information Science from University of Calcutta, Kolkata (2011). He has also obtained a Master's degree in Library and Information Science (MS-LIS) from Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore in 2014. Currently he is a Ph.D. student of Prof. Eva Onaindia at Universitat Politècnica de València, UPV, Valencia (Spain). His current research interest is on the Temporal Sentiment Propagation in Social Networks.

Biswanath Dutta is an assistant professor of Documentation Research and Training Centre, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, India and a courtesy professor of University of Trento, Italy. He has obtained his Ph.D. degree in LIS from University of Pune in 2010 and the work was carried out at Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore. He was a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Trento from 2009-2012 and worked as a research assistant at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. He has published around 30 scientific papers. He has actively participated in "LivingKnowledge", an EU-funded research project and in India-Trento Programme for Advanced Research (ITPAR III) project. His present research interests are ontology modeling, knowledge organization and representation, semantic web and big data.

Keywords: Ontology, ontology library, ontology repository, ontology directory, ontology registry, survey.

Retrospective digitization projects: issues, challenges and benefits

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Born-digital theses and the accompanying research data are increasingly available online. Metadata and full text can be disseminated in multiple channels.

This is leading many universities across the world to undertake retrospective digitization projects.

Fiona Greig (Head of Library e-Strategy & Resources, University of Surrey) and Cathy Boylan (Manager, Dissertations, ProQuest) discuss approaches to digitization and ways of managing digitization projects.

What issues and challenges arise before and during these projects?

Once a project is complete, what do metrics really tell us about the impact of theses newly available online?

Keywords: Digitization, Dissertations, Projects, Metadata

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Copyright enforcement and legal framework for ETDs in India

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The paper reports on the results of an examination of electronic thesis and dissertation (ETD) copyright policies adopted by tertiary level educational institutes in India. The objectives are to study the institutional copyright policies available in the websites, or elsewhere and understand the intricacies of copy right laws in regard to full text access of digital theses. The author looks at the institutional policy framework by using three questions:

- Who is/are the owner(s) of copyright of ETDs?
- What are the embargo policies and legal considerations for full text access?
- How IPR Laws impact upon availability/access?

It is suggested that knowledge of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is crucial for librarians, and managers of digital repositories in tertiary level educational institutions (producing a sizable number of digital theses). Therefore, must take initiatives to promote and create awareness amongst academic communities on fair use, ownership issues, protection, and rights about digital theses. The author opined that capacity building amongst stakeholders is important to develop a viable and efficient ETD ecosystem.

On the author:

Maitrayee Ghosh is serving as a university librarian at Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University, Wardha, Maharashtra. She is the recipient of Fulbright-Nehru post Doctoral fellowship in 2013–14, Canadian Studies Faculty Research Fellowship 2010, ACRC research Fellowship 2007 and Commonwealth Professional Fellowship 2005. She was awarded DANIDA scholarship 2002 to attend IFLA international congress in Scotland; IATUL travel grant 2005 to attend IATUL conference at University of Laval, Quebec City, Canada. She received the sponsorship award from Government of Singapore to attend IFLA 2013 world congress in Singapore. She has authored a large number of articles in international peer reviewed journals.

Keywords: ETDs, Copyright, IPR laws, Academic libraries, India

*Speaker

Legal and ethical aspects of ETD at the Lebanese American University

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Students undertaking research at the Lebanese American University (LAU) are responsible of conducting their research in accordance with the "Code of Ethical and Legal Conduct of Research" prepared by the "Office of Graduate Studies and Research".

The purpose of my presentation is to observe to what extent the university, Faculty, students and LAU libraries are complying with the above code specifically the ethical and legal aspects of the Electronic Thesis and Dissertation.

The first part will analyse the standards, policies and procedures provided by LAU to ensure the academic integrity and the related /associated practices in the conduct of research.

What environment is created to promote the legal and ethical aspects of ETD?

How do Faculty provide leadership, professional practices, mentoring and training to foster the culture of academic integrity and ethics in their students so that their thesis do not breach or violate academic ethics?

What are the sanctions and measures imposed when violations interfere?

Who hold the copyright of the thesis, how does the university share students' thesis and what licenses are attached to them?

The second part will expose the responsibilities and commitments of students in conducting their research particularly their practices in respecting academic integrity

Do students know their rights and responsibilities and do they abide by the rules and regulations provided by the university regarding ethical and legal aspects/issues of ETD?

How do students deal with copyright in collecting and presenting data and using third party copyrighted materials?

What to do to avoid plagiarism and not breach the ethics of research?

Do they know their rights when accepting publishing their thesis in LAU repository (LAUR)?

How are they respecting the values for the conduct of research particularly the protection of humans and animal care when they are involved in their research?

Questionnaires/surveys will be provided to both students and faculty to respond to the above

*Speaker

questions and upon the findings we will be able to evaluate the ethical and legal aspects of ETD at LAU in order to correct and improve the practices and rectify the misconducts.

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1981-1982 DEA, Library Science. Université de Bordeaux III, Faculté D'Information et de Communication- Bordeaux- France.

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2012- Present: Senior Archivist- Archives and special Collections-Lebanese American University (LAU).

2007- 2012: ILL/DDS Librarian at the Lebanese American University (LAU).

-Responsible of creating the "Lebanese Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services Consortium (LIDS)" between the following academic Libraries:

Lebanese American University (LAU),Balamand University (UOB),Notre-Dame University (NDU),Universite Saint Esprit-Kaslik (USEK) Haigazian University, Middle-East University, Beirut Arab University, American University of Beirut (AUB) and ESCWA Library.

October 2000-2012: Instructor at LAU-Teaching learning Resources Techniques.

2007- Present: Part-time Instructor at the Lebanese University-Faculty of Information and Documentation.

Courses: Online Databases, Sources of Information, Library services, Information Retrieval, Library Resources.

2010-2011: Part-time Instructor at the Beirut Arab University-Teaching Online Databases (see below list of presentations)

October 1996-2006: Serials Librarian; ILL/DDS Librarian-LAU.

October 1994-1996: Reference Librarian-LAU.

1990-1993: Manager of the Archives (print and audio) of the Radio Station "SAWT EL CHAAB"

Function: Replacing the manual system by an automated one.

1991-1993: Manager of the audio-visual Archives of the Television Station "NEW TV"

Function: Creating an automated system.

1986-1989: Instructor at the Lebanese University. Faculty of Information and Documentation

Courses: References, Press archives, cataloguing

1980-1981: Manager of the archives of the Newspaper "As-Safir"

Keywords: Thesis, ethical aspects, thesis, legal aspects, institutional repositories.

Plagiarism Detection of Doctoral Theses: Current Indian Practices & Functionalities

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UGC (India, 2013) was reported that there are 20275 doctoral degree awarded during this year but integrated hard statistics regarding doctoral research output in India in a single document so far is not been available but on the basis of extrapolation of available statistics, it is estimated that there is around 50 to 60 thousands doctoral theses are produced in India annually. Further the figure is much higher if M.Phil and other postgraduate dissertations are considered. Due to traditional practices, localization and absent of national policies in past for accepted theses and dissertations remains an un-tapped and under-utilized asset, leading to unnecessary duplication and repetition that, in effect, is the antitheses of research and wastage of human resources the quality is sacrificed. In India due to evolution of advanced technologies and subsequent its uses the practice of electronic publishing took place and plagiarism became most important issue directly related to quality of research work that most students and faculty have. However, the risks of exposure of plagiarism is much larger in a scenario where theses are available in electronic format publicly given the fact that most scholars and researchers still work in fields where a fairly small group of workers have detailed knowledge of their work. Moreover, the technology that has made ETD possible also provides mechanism to detect plagiarized passages in electronic documents. Several software packages have now been developed that detect plagiarism. The software examines document files submitted for detection of plagiarism. It extracts the text portions from these documents and looks through them for matching words in phrases of a specified minimum length. When it finds matching files that share enough words in a number of phrases, a report are generated which contain the document text with the matching phrases underlined. Widespread use of such packages would increase risks of detection. (UGC, 2005). This study has been surveyed of 249 MOU based universities from shodhganga repository homepage and set hypothesis whether all universities that are made MOU with INFLIBNET centre are scanned ETD files to detect plagiarism prior to upload the theses the repository or not. The primary result is positive encouraged that they are gradually changing their local statute and making plagiarism certificate mandatory to the scholars. Now India has national policy for the promotion of ETDs, in this context Government of India has issued regulation in 2009 under which regularizes different issues related to research degree awarded by universities and institutions. Said regulation also mandate is mandate to deposit to shodhganga repository within period of 30 days from its submission. A Part of this INFLIBNET (Inter University Centre UGC) has signed Memorandum of Association to 249 universities in India those are listed under section 2(f) & 12 (B) of University Grants Commission Act, 1956 are providing anti plagiarism software free of cost that the plagiarism check to doctoral theses becomes mandatory .

On the author:

S.T. Kale has been working as Librarian at J.D. Patil Sangludkar Mahavidyalaya Daryapur District Amravati (Maharashtra, India) is member of Networked Digital Library of Theses

*Speaker

& Dissertations (NDLTD). He did Master's degree in Commerce and Master in Library and Information Science from SGB Amravati University Amravati (Maharashtra), Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation and Networking (PGDLAN) from University of Hyderabad and Post Graduate Diploma in Digital Library and Information Management (PGDLIM) from Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai. He has 19 years of experience in librarianship in electronic information environment and contributed many publications in journals as well as in seminars and conferences in India as well as abroad. He is the life member of Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre (IASLIC) Kolkata (India) presently work on Institutional repository, digital libraries, D-Space, SOUL 2.0 and Koha

Keywords: ETDs, Plagiarism: Doctoral Theses:, Universities, India

An Evaluation of the Use of ETDs by the PhD Students in Library of Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Sri Lanka

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Introduction

ETDs have changed traditional scenario of academic library settings. It has modified studying in education and research, but in spite of its great potential, ETDs have however to beat traditional paper based theses environment in the market. Universities, Research and Educational Institutes, Academic Libraries etc. must respond to growing presence of ETDs and ensure that users remain aware of ETD services offered by the organizations. Although, there are limitations to ETD's implementation, its application in academic sector is likely to grow over time. It is evident that ETDs can play a significant role in repositories and it may lead to a result-oriented approach by way of improving data skills of research scholars. It is, therefore, extremely important to provide accurate data sets to fulfill the information gap and at the same time supporting to accomplish their novel research by providing required ETDs in time.

Problem Statement

ETD is a collaborative effort of universities/organizations to promote creating, archiving, distributing and accessing metadata. With the emergence of new information technologies a significant amount of ETD repositories became available all over the world. Research from various perspectives is going on to evaluate them. Though ETDs are playing major role in institutional repositories in academic sector, there is still a gap of awareness and accessing relevant PhD thesis for student's research purposes. This study is focused to evaluate PhD students' awareness, frequency and expectations of ETD repository at RCSS library and to eliminate those gaps, if any, to facilitate in providing effective ETDs to research scholars.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of present research is to discover the usage of ETDs by PhD students' who visit the RCSS library. In this research survey, researcher will examine motivational factors that influence use of the ETDs. It will also give an overview to the most frequently used ETDs in RCSS library repository. Such periodical evaluation will help the organization in ensuring the standard, performance, reliability, appearance, commitment to delivery time of the required information.

Methodology - Data Collection

For this research study, questionnaire will be distributed among the PhD students who have registered in the RCSS library in 2014-2015. Participants will be selected through open invitation and prior consent will be taken on individual basis before sending the questionnaire. The

*Speaker

purpose of this procedure is to evaluate as to what extent PhD students utilize the ETDs offered by the RCSS.

Goals

The objective of this research study is to evaluate the satisfaction level of PhD students' who are using ETDs provided by the RCSS Library. This evaluation not only inspires more energetic ETD development environment which ultimately leads to an effective way of universal access but also endeavors for the systematic development of ETDs. Once PhD students' are familiar with the ETD technologies they tend to become critical thinkers of their own research study and will be able to produce more fruitful scholarly piece.

On the author:

I have gained 30 years professional experience as a Librarian and presently working in Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Colombo, Sri Lanka. I obtained Merit pass for master degree in information management (MIM), University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. I am a visiting lecturer to universities in Sri Lanka and an international paper presenter/speaker in digital library/museum conferences and a paper reviewer/editor/author in international library journals. I have compiled several Indexes/Bibliographies and presented/published (peer-reviewed) over 70+ international papers on digital repositories, extended learning, scholarly communication, mobile data, digital preservation, electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs), grey repositories, ICT application, digital museums/archives, cultural heritage, disaster management etc.

I have undergone training on new information technologies at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand and obtained Military Library training at the National Defense University, Washington DC, USA and my papers have been accepted for presentation in International Conferences held in India, Thailand, Egypt, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Finland, Jordan, Bhutan, Peru, Belgium, Germany, USA, and UK.

I am an Associate Member of the Sri Lanka Library Association; Associate Network Member of Digital Curation Centre, United Kingdom; Professional Development Fund member of the International Institute for Conservation (IIC), United Kingdom 2008-2011; Affiliate Member of International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), USA; SIG-III Info Share Membership Award recipient 2012 - Special Interest Group (SIG-III) of the American Society of Information Science & Technology (ASIS&T), USA and The World Archaeological Congress (WAC), USA, 2013 - 2016 .

Investigating factors hampering the adoption of ETD technologies by PhD students: a case of Egerton University, Kenya

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Universities in developed countries have adopted the concept that compels students to submit their thesis/Dissertations electronically using collaborative tools such as IR. Despite the fact that most universities in Kenya, Egerton University included, have implemented Institutional Repositories there is no evidence that they have fully adopted the concept of online submission of Theses and Dissertations (ETDs). Most of these Universities offer academic programmes up to Master and PhD levels and therefore there exist huge opportunities for ETDs technologies. This paper seeks to identify the challenges that have contributed to non-adoption of ETDs for PhD students. The paper also seeks to explore and identify huge opportunities that are available for implementation of ETDS. It is hope that the findings of this paper will benefit the stakeholders, which include library, academic division, Faculty members and department of postgraduate studies as well as PhD students themselves to understanding fully the concept of ETDs and the best approach of implementing them. Barriers to implementation of ETDs will also be identified and suggestions offered on how to overcome them. The study will use descriptive case study research design strategy. Purposive sampling technique will used to identify the participants. The target population in the study will be drawn from library staff, academic division, postgraduate office, faculty members and ICT staff from Egerton University. Questionnaires will be used to collect data from selected respondents. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, pie charts, graphs, frequency tables will be used to analyze data.

On the author:

Kenneth K. Rotich is currently the Electronic Resources Librarian at Egerton University, Kenya and has previously served as Systems Librarian for St. Paul's University, Kenya for 8 years where he was in-charge of implementation and maintenance of library systems. He is passionate and has developed expertise in Information Communication Technology (ICT) over the years. His interest in ICT has enabled him to deploy several systems in a number of libraries. The systems include Dspace for Institutional Repositories, Koha for library automation and VuFind as discovery tool. He is also a consultant and resource person in library related ICT areas. He has written and presented papers on areas such implementation of discovery tools, Library Information Profession education and disseminating agricultural information. He obtained a Bachelor in Information Sciences at Moi University, Kenya, in 2007 and a Master in Library and Information Sciences at Kenyatta University, Kenya, in 2013.

Keywords: electronic thesis and Dissertations, Egerton University, Institutional Repositories

*Speaker

Research traditions and emerging expectations: PhD students and their research data management

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Research data management has become an important topic for research institutions around the world. More and more funders demand open research as well as data management plans. In accordance, universities start implementing data policies to further proper data handling. PhD students are confronted with these new expectations.

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin wanted to shed light on doctoral candidates' current research data management. Therefore a short survey was conducted in 2015 with about 190 participants. The non-representative results show that a majority of the respondents uses digital research data for their dissertations. Of those doctoral candidates only a minority has a concept for archiving their research data. Even though preservation is unclear, most PhD students with digital data plan to make it open. Research data management training within the doctoral program is therefore needed to improve data literacy [1] and the management of research data.

In compliance with these results a workshop with doctoral candidates was organized in winter semester 2015/16. The training was prepared and advertised in cooperation with Humboldt Graduate School. The reception was outstanding and emphasizes the interest as well as the need for guidance. More than thirty doctoral candidates registered for the workshop. Mainly PhD students from biology, medicine, physics and agriculture took part. Though, doctoral candidates from the Humanities attended, as well. The curriculum was divided into a general introduction into research data management and a discipline-specific group session. After a short brainstorming about research data, the group session addressed relevant repositories, file formats and metadata standards.

During the workshop, especially PhD students from the humanities expressed difficulties to name their produced or analyzed research data. They also mentioned legal concerns more often than other doctoral candidates. Students from the sciences had a better understanding of research data management. Reservations against data sharing were rare among them. Cooperation and the impact on future research played a larger role.

The workshop feedback showed, that not only theoretical guidance and information material are of importance. PhD students desire support in their daily research data management. Practical tools and software solutions need to be offered. Actively supporting research tools like digital laboratory journals, annotation and file sharing software have to be secure, easy to use as well as legally unproblematic. To improve data skills, it takes support before, during and after the dissertation. Hence, more workshops and technical changes in the context of the project eDissPlus, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), are underway.

Literature:

*Speaker

1. Jones, S.; Guy, M.; Pickton, M. Research Data Management for Librarians. 2013, Available online: <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/sites/default/files/documents/events/RDM-for-librarians/RDM-for-librarians-booklet.pdf> (accessed on 22.01.2016).

On the author:

Kerstin Helbig is research data management coordinator at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. In her consultative capacity, she assists researchers in the management of their research data and organizes training as well as information sessions. In her former position she was a research associate at GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences. In the da—ra project – an allocation agency for Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) in Germany funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) – she was responsible for the further development of the used metadata schema. In addition, she supported researchers in the registration of their research data. Through her study of social sciences and many years of experience at GESIS, she has profound knowledge in the handling of research data.

Keywords: research data management, training, doctoral candidates, research data

ETD and promotion of PhD students' research at the University of Reunion Island, French overseas university (Indian Ocean)

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The University of Reunion Island is quite a young university. Formerly referred to as a University Centre (Centre universitaire), it became a full university in 1982 and issued its first PhD in 1988. Thirty years later, the sole French university in the Indian Ocean area has become a multidisciplinary university, hosting 13000 students over several campuses. Between 40 and 50 theses get completed there each year.

Issues about promotion and wide dissemination of PhD students research are even more acute for a university located 10 000 km away from mainland France. The Reunionese academic library became involved from the very first attempts at electronic management of theses by exploring different solutions and workflows such as Cyberthèses Project. The ABES (French bibliographic agency for higher education) then played a great part and provided a valuable contribution by offering academic libraries tools and support on archiving and dissemination. At the beginning of 2010, the decision was made to step away from printed PhD theses and turn to ETD.

This process followed several stages. After six years, it's interesting to look back on achievements and difficulties, to assess the way it operates today, to investigate needs and improvements in order to strengthen this technological development dedicated to PhD students and visibility of their research, to keep determined in our contribution to enhance students and researchers skills in the management of their data.

It is also necessary to assess the results of the previous project on digitizing and bringing online prior to 2010 printed material. Both projects aim at providing a complete online collection of PhD theses (and master's degree dissertations)

Moreover, the dissemination of electronic theses is only one aspect of the diffusion of and access to publicly funded research results: the University of Reunion Island and its academic library have been investigating ways of promoting dissemination and access to scholarly research produced by their own researchers. They have decided to adopt a proactive policy on students training, referencing, depositing and opening access to scientific papers which will be more thoroughly examined in this paper.

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As shown by figures available on the open platform TEL, online theses are much more consulted than printed ones. The library takes part in the influence of Reunionese research, which includes specific fields as Creole studies , history and geography of Reunion island and other islands or states located in the Indian Ocean, earth sciences and volcanism, coral reefs, plant and marine biodiversity, ... Through these efforts to promote research, the academic library can play its full role, that is supporting the university community and providing expert advice in order to enhance the international exposure of PhD students and researchers.

On the author:

Valérie Mesgouez, conservateur des bibliothèques, currently works at the academic library of the University of Reunion Island as the head of the Science library, one of the three main academic libraries in this University. As the theses coordinator, she is in charge of coordinating actions initiated by the library in order to manage theses and dissertations. She formerly managed the Indian Ocean library, part of the Arts and Humanities library, and supported conservation and cooperation programs. Her first position was to deal with issues regarding national book prices and with the French policy for libraries and independant bookshops and retailers, within the French Ministry for Culture.

Keywords: University of Reunion Island, European Outermost regions, French overseas department, Indian Ocean studies, ETD workflow, Students training, Printed Theses Digitization, PhD students research, Research outputs deposit, Open access, Digital identity

The emergence of ‘Open Science’ to promote research using Open Access Repositories: Experience of University Libraries of Bangladesh

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to discuss the movement of ‘Open Science’ to foster research using Open Access Repositories: Perspectives of University Libraries of Bangladesh.

The advent of the World Wide Web (WWW) and associated technologies has brought an explosion of free online information, which has had a deep impact on most aspects of our daily lives. Internet has become a common tool for mankind by which information are shared saving procuring cost among the intellectual community to reduce gap between developed and developing countries. Open Science is a social movement in the realm of WWW to exchange knowledge and research advancement around the world. Open Science (OS) offers researchers tools and workflows for transparency, reproducibility, dissemination and transfer of new knowledge. OS movement has largely adopted in European countries recently but in low middle income countries like Bangladesh OS activities are moving slowly. Realizing its importance for university and research potentiality, university libraries of Bangladesh permitting OA to their content for internal and external members. This research attempts to explore the extent of OS activities are currently present through OA repositories and provides necessary recommendation for future development in Bangladesh.

Design/methodology/approach – This paper begins with an overview of intellectual capital management strategies currently being employed by universities. It moves into a discussion of the impact of open science instruments in research to establish more vibration in open methodology. It closes with a set of recommendation in implementing Open Science in university repositories and plans to ensure that the research output of the university remains accessible over the long term. Data have been collected through survey questionnaire in preparing of PhD dissertation in Dhaka University during the year of 2014.

Findings – The result reveals the fact that most of the public/government and private university libraries have failed to meet the requirement of open science concept. Existing intellectual capitals are managed with some kind of open sourced library software without maintaining minimum standard and policies country wide. In maximum cases content has been preserved for the internal use rather than ensuring open access to the external users.

Research limitations/implications –This research concentrates on public/government and private university libraries leaving all other categories of academic libraries. Only twenty out of

*Speaker

130 universities were taken as a sample, a large number of samples could have been produced better result.

Practical implications – Draws a clear indication for adaptation of open science as an instrument of research development national wide and provides necessary suggestion for improvement the situation. Hence, policy makers, library professionals, researchers and students might have been getting a better understanding from the findings of this paper.

Originality/value – The paper provides a research result through analysis of data following research methods in library and information science. The part of contents of the research was not published before in any form other than the PhD dissertation.

On the author:

Dr. Md. Zillur Rahman is Librarian, Head, Library and Learning Services Division in Chittagong Independent University (CIU), Bangladesh. He also served for Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) for 12 years. He received his PhD and M.Phil in the Faculty of Art from University of Dhaka, Bangladesh and BA (Hons) and MA in Information Science & Library Management (ISLM) from the same university. He also received Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Human Resources Management (HRM) from Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). A book of Dr. Rahman has published from Germany in 2012 and a good number of articles have published in national and internationally reputed journals. His research interests are Library Modernization, Use of ICT in Libraries, Knowledge Management, Library Human Resources Management, ETD, Open Access, Open Science, Information Literacy, Networking and Resource Sharing, Information Marketing, Library Special Services, Library Advocacy and Library Auditing, etc.

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Keywords: Current Practices, Emerging Trends, University Library, Open Science, Open Access, Repositories, Intellectual Capital, Knowledge Management, Bangladesh

‘Science Set Free: An Open Access Infrastructure for Europe’

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Launched Jan. 1st 2015, as a follow up of OpenAIRE and OpenAIREplus, OpenAIRE2020 is the European Commission initiative for an Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe which supports open scholarly communication and open science, and access to the research output of European funded projects.

The European Commission implemented an open science policy in her funders programme Horizon2020. This policy includes an open access to publications mandate and an (open) research data policy. OpenAIRE supports projects and researchers in complying to this policy. Furthermore, OpenAIRE’s infrastructure supports open science activities in Europe as a whole.

The substantial infrastructure operates on two levels:

Gathering research outputs: OpenAIRE gathers open access content from a network of repositories around Europe. To put this into practice, an integrated suite of guidelines has been developed so that data sources, namely literature and data repositories, OA publishers and CRIS systems can be harvested and their contents made more visible. These guidelines are also adopted by other networks like the LA Referencia network in Latin America, which makes interoperability on a larger, global, scale possible. The portal gives access to both open access publications and EU-funded scientific publications, registered in the more than 600 participating data providers. Also doctoral theses are an important part of the OpenAIRE portal open access content. This massive collection enables OpenAIRE to enrich the data set as a whole and provide services such as monitoring tools for depositing, usage statistics and interchanging enriched data.

Policy harmonisation and community outreach: OpenAIRE has a collaborative and thriving ‘human’ network, which is pan-European in nature. The community works to advance open science initiatives at national levels. It has National Open Access Desks (NOAD) in 35 countries, and operates a European Helpdesk system for all matters concerning open access, data management, copyright and repository interoperability. Fact sheets, guides, webinars and other helpful materials are developed.

An important part of OpenAIRE2020 supports the research data pilot implemented in Horizon2020. However, data management support developed is useful for all researchers and projects, not only H2020 funded. Data management plans are for example an important factor in keeping track of data output with associated rights, storage, software and more. More and more doctoral students are faced with the requirement to set up and maintain a data management plan, or are advised to do so. OpenAIRE supports data management and guidance, not only to comply with requirements, but also to help train knowledgeable students who can take responsible data management with them in their future jobs.

*Speaker

OpenAIRE is moving from a publication infrastructure to a more comprehensive infrastructure that covers all types of scientific output, and is establishing an infrastructure to harvest, enrich and store the metadata of scientific datasets. Cross-links from publications to data and funding schemes are supported.

The presentation will outline the activities of OpenAIRE. It will also highlight the following themes: advocating open access, repository guidelines, visibility of the European research environment, sharing and reuse of research data, data management plans.

<http://openaire.eu>

On the author:

Currently, Inge Van Nieuwerburgh is coordinator scholarly communications at Ghent University Library, Belgium and partner in the OpenAIRE project (<http://openaire.eu>). The three main themes she deals with are open science, copyright and information literacy.

Throughout her career at Ghent University Library, she has seen the evolution to a digital era with lots of possibilities for research and education. Early on Ghent University Library engaged in opening up her collections online, both through own digitization projects as through a partnership in the Google books project. Inge has been a keen ambassador for open access herself since more than ten years. The idea of providing open access to scientific results to anyone interested, is a useful cause to strive for.

Unfortunately there are quite some legal constraints to be taken care of. As a member of the board of Partnership for Copyright and Society (SA&S -<http://www.auteursrechtensamenleving.be/node/121>) she is following up on the theme on a Belgian and European level. Engaging researchers into open science is an important part of her job. Awareness and training are key, as is knowledge exchange throughout different communities inside and outside the university. Through OpenAIRE this support of users and producers of scholarly output is coordinated in Europe and it is great to be a part of that.

See my linkedIn profile: <https://be.linkedin.com/in/ingevannieuwerburgh>

And my twitter profile: @ivnieuwe

Keywords: OpenAIRE, H2020, data management plan, research data management, open access publications

ETD Publishing, Open Access and Embargo: Experiences in Indian Universities

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Currently India is having over 700 Universities. There are 45 Central Universities, 318 State Universities, 185 Private Universities, 128 Deemed-to-be Universities, 51 Institutions are of national importance. The number of colleges has also registered manifold increase of 74 times with just 500 in 1950 growing to 37,204, as on 31st March, 2013 . On an average, over 40,000 Ph.D. theses and M.Phil. dissertations are annually contributed by these Universities. University Grants Commission(UGC) is the controlling body for the University education in India. UGC vide minimum standard and procedure for the award of M.Phil./Ph.D. degree regulation 2009, has mandated electronic submission of theses and dissertations under Open Access in its repository-Shodhganga. The e-theses repository known as Shodhganga has been created by Information Library Network Centre, Ahmadabad. About 65,000 e-theses have been deposited to Shodhganga by 231 Universities from India. Only 249 Universities from India have formally joined Shodhganga. Over a million Ph.D. theses and dissertations are available with the Indian Universities. So the process of ETD implementation is slow. Still a long way to go. ETD publishing, open access and embargo are some of the issues responsible for the slow process of electronic theses and dissertations. Besides, as per UGC guidelines, it is mandatory for each researcher to contribute at least one paper in reputed journal. How this policy has helped in enhancing research output of Indian Universities? In the paper efforts will be made to identify various problems faced by Indian Universities in implementing ETD programmes. Various embargo policies adopted in Indian Universities will also be discussed. The efforts should also be made to find out status of other ETD publishing initiatives in Indian Universities. The data will be collected through online questionnaire. However, various secondary sources available through internet may also be referred to gather desired information. Ultimate aim is to present a status report on preservation and access to theses and Dissertations in India.

On the author:

Dr. Ramesh C.Gaur is the University Librarian, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi India. His past assignments include Ministry of Culture(IGNCA), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research(TIFR), CRRI-CSIR, Management Development Institute(MDI), IMT etc.

A Fulbright Scholar(VT, USA), Dr. Gaur has visited USA, UK, Australia, Russia, Germany, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and the Netherlands in relation to various assignments related to Digital Library and allied areas.

Honours & Awards: IASLIC- S M Ganguly Best Librarian award for year 2007 ; Satkal Young Librarian award for year 2009 , SRFLIS India Professional Excellence Award 2013 and Professional Excellence Award 2015 by ADR Publications’.

Dr. Gaur is the Member of Think Tank on Library and Information Services formed by Ministry

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of Culture, Government of India to advise Government on Library Policy Matters. He is the member of many important national and international professional bodies. Important affiliations includes; NDLTD Board of Directors 2013-2016, Member of UGC National Committee for Implementation of Submission and Access to Electronic Theses and Dissertations in Universities in India, Member of various Committees of International Federations of Library Associations (IFLA), Member Databib Advisory Board, USA, and Member Delhi Public Library Governing Board(DLB). Academic Advisory Board of all major publishers; Elsevier, Springer, Royal Society of Chemistry, EBSCO. Member of Library Advisory Board / Committees of various Universities in India.

He is the Member of Editorial /Advisory Board several International and National Journals. In over 24 year's professional career, he has authored and edited 5 books, has written over 50+ articles /papers and has presented / delivered over 200 papers / talks in various national and international conferences etc . Has organized and directed number of national and International conference.

Keywords: ETD, Indian Universities, ETD, Open Access, ETD, Embargo, ETD Publishing

Round table "Improving open access to ETD"

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Discussion about good practices and recommendations of how to improve open access to PhD dissertations.

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Use of the Hydra/Sufia repository and Portland Common Data Model for research data description, organization, and access

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Oregon State University’s ScholarsArchive@OSU institutional repository contains over 26,000 undergraduate, masters, and doctoral level theses and dissertations published from 1902 to the present. Increasingly, these electronic theses and dissertations have multiple supplementary files associated with them including datasets and software code. In addition, deposit of faculty research articles that build on the research contained in ETDs and supplementary datasets is becoming increasingly common. In our current repository, supplementary data and related content files for ETDs are co-located with the thesis document without regard for representation of the relationships among file types or differentiation in the description of files. The metadata primarily describes the thesis document (PDF) but does not adequately describe the accompanying supplementary files and related documents. This creates a problem for reporting, description, discovery, and reuse of those supplementary files and for contextualizing the research contained in the ETD with other content in the repository.

In 2015, Oregon State University Libraries and Press (OSULP) began to migrate the ScholarsArchive@OSU institutional repository from DSpace to the Hydra-Sufia platform. The selection of the Hydra-Sufia repository platform, which takes advantage of the Portland Common Data Model (PCDM), provides the library with an opportunity to represent the intellectual and structural relationships among distinct but related files (ETDs, appendices, datasets, presentations, papers, external resources, etc.). This paper describes and demonstrates OSULP’s prototype repository architecture that explicitly defines relationships between ETDs and their supplementary files and datasets. We demonstrate the benefits of describing individual files as primary objects in the repository and using PCDM to contextualize the file in relationship with other resources in the repository. We provide concrete examples of how this architectural migration improves the representation of repository content to end-users. Last, we will demonstrate that this data model allows us to improve the discovery, and facilitate the publication, of datasets.

On the author:

Michael Boock, Associate Professor/Head of the Center for Digital Scholarship and Services at Oregon State University, has more than 15 years of experience in digital library services, particularly in the areas of open access policy promotion and implementation, institutional repositories, and digital collections. He began his career as a cataloguer and has managed technical services, and now digital library services, operations to take on new and emerging scholarly communica-

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tion roles that support the visibility, discovery, management, and preservation of scholarship. In June 2013, OSU passed an institution-wide open access policy that was the culmination of work he and others conducted at the university over the course of many years. OSU faculty articles, student theses and dissertations, and datasets reside in ScholarsArchive@OSU, regularly ranked by Webometrics among the top ten single institution repositories in the United States.

Boock has chaired a number of state, regional and national library committees throughout his career and most recently is serving as a member of the *Journal of Libraries and Scholarly Communications* editorial board and the MetaArchive Digital Preservation Steering Committee.

Google Scholar profile

Keywords: Institutional repositories, Hydra, Sufia, PCDM, linked data, metadata, discovery

Progress towards automated ETD cataloging

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Personnel in the Digital Library Research Laboratory (DLRL) at Virginia Tech have been engaged for more than 25 years in developing software to assist comprehension, manageability, and increased adoption of ETDs and their collections. One example was software for automatic generation of concept maps for effective ETD summarization, aimed to assist learning across languages. Taking a cue from this and other such similar efforts at DLRL, and keeping in mind the broader goals of the DLRL to make scholarly knowledge more accessible, we started an initiative in 2008 to develop software to automatically assign topical categories for all the ETDs in the world. The aim was to facilitate browsing and searching of the collection, especially subject-oriented browsing and faceted searching. Further, since many libraries the world over spend substantial amounts of money to catalog (categorize) ETDs, we aimed to assist librarians in this tedious and time-consuming task. Accordingly, we have developed Machine Learning techniques to automatically categorize ETDs into the Library of Congress (LCC) topical taxonomy, which is the dominant categorization scheme used in libraries worldwide. As a prelude to this goal, we developed in 2008 tools to identify science, technology, engineering, and/or mathematics (STEM) ETDs from a given collection of ETDs. Using a testbed of ETDs drawn from four major US universities, we developed software that could identify STEM ETDs with a high degree of accuracy. Subsequently, in an earlier edition of the ETD conference (2008), we reported our results on categorization of ETDs into the (top level nodes of the) DMOZ (Open Directory Project, named from directory.mozilla.org) category system. Using lessons learned from these studies, we started developing improved software for LCC classification of ETDs. This required much deeper analysis, as well as refinement of methods and experimentation to ensure scalability to manage millions of large PDF documents. We first conducted experiments on a small set of ETDs obtained from the NDLTD Union Catalog, in order to demonstrate the feasibility of our methods. In this paper we describe our most recent efforts. We illustrate the substantial progress we have made towards our goal of classifying all available ETDs. We summarize the tools for categorizing ETDs, and highlight the classification results obtained therein. We also present additional insights arising as a consequence - like overall topical trends in ETDs, trends in specific topical areas over time, inter-disciplinary characteristics with respect to various areas, etc. In the near future, we intend to classify the entire set of ETDs available through the NDLTD's Union Catalog into the LCC. It is hoped that in addition to providing automated tools to libraries to assist the cataloging process, the results would help describe the overall ETD landscape and stimulate further ETD-related research in areas pertaining to knowledge discovery.

On the authors:

Venkat Srinivasan is an independent scientist based in Blacksburg, VA. Venkat holds a Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering from the University of Delhi, India, and a Graduate degree in Computer Science (MS, and ABD en route to PhD) from Virginia Tech, USA. Venkat's primary

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area of research are Machine Learning and Statistical Inference, and their application to problems in Information Retrieval and the broader area of knowledge and information management. Venkat's graduate research focused on analysis of large collections of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) to uncover patterns to aid their automatic classification into the Library of Congress category system. Venkat's research has been published IEEE, IJDL and other journals, and several conferences in the areas of information retrieval and information management. Venkat currently provides scientific consulting services to companies in the US and abroad in the areas of resource optimization, fraud detection, and a range of forecasting problems.

Making your Metadata Beautiful

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The British Library's EThOS service harvests thesis metadata from over 100 repositories and works hard to combine it into a consistent and comprehensive national index. The variation we see between the different sets of data from different institutions is remarkable. That's not surprising when the data has to travel from the student's hand, through the research office, institutional repository, OAI export service, through a harvesting process and finally into EThOS. No wonder data can be lost, misplaced or changed along the way!

Variations are caused by different technical systems, different versions of the same system, the repository set-up, data input requirements, and the level of repository expertise amongst the staff. But what does beautiful thesis metadata look like and how is it created?

This interactive workshop will help participants unravel the challenges and secrets of good thesis metadata. We'll look at different metadata schemas, how the OAI-PMH export and harvest process works, and how you can set up your repository to expose the best metadata for aggregators like EThOS to re-use.

We will base our discussion on the UK's thesis schema, UKETD_DC, but we hope it will be a useful session for all delegates.

On the authors:

Sara Gould is a Development Manager at the British Library and manager of some key services for researchers. She manages EThOS, the UK's national database of doctoral theses or ETDs. This role involves managing the development of EThOS within the Library, as well as working with UK universities to ensure their requirements are reflected in the service. Sara is a Board member of NDLTD and DART Europe, the European database of ETDs.

Keywords: Metadata, OAI, PMH, repositories, harvesting, aggregators, UKETD, EThOS

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Aix-Marseille Université theses legal deposit

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Between 600 and 700 PhDs are awarded per year by Aix-Marseille University, in all disciplines - sciences, law, economics, medicine, arts, literature and human sciences. In compliance with legal deposit regulations, students are now required to submit their doctoral dissertations in electronic format. The shift from print to electronic had been decided upon by each of the three universities before they were merged in 2012. It led the Academic library in charge of cataloging doctoral theses and making them available to design a new workflow. The purpose of this presentation is to describe that workflow as well as the new tools which have been created and constantly improved since then:

1. Tools

The academic library (theses coordinator and STAR/STEP coordinator) and the IT department developed a dedicated website for submitting theses electronically which is connected to apogee (a student registering software), enabling doctoral students to fulfill the submission process all by themselves. The website is being made ever more user-friendly through regular improvements. We are about to complete a fourth upgrade. Some of the improvements are part of Aix-Marseille University digital master plan.

The PhD files are then exported through a webservice to the national platform STAR (signallement des thèses, archivage et recherche) developed by ABES (Agence Bibliographique de l'enseignement supérieur).

As is the case for all institutions working with STAR, the electronic files are then archived by CINES (Centre informatique national de l'enseignement supérieur) and the metadata is available on theses.fr, as well as the full text, depending on the author's authorization.

2. Workflow

Several actors are involved in the legal deposit process, starting with the University administration that is responsible for supplying the defense date. This date triggers off the registration process for the PhD candidate. The PhD candidate needs to upload the file for his/her theses and fill in a form specifying whether the dissertation will be freely available on the internet or only through restricted access.

After the theses defense has taken place, the online approval from the PhD supervisor is required so as to ensure that the file meets all the requirements. Corrections may be requested and a second file has to be deposited. The supervisor's approval is the latest development that was added to the website for theses deposit in 2015.

Several library technical assistants are in charge of cataloging the theses in STAR, they complete

*Speaker

the metadata which has already been imported from the University website for theses deposit and add the authorization for internet or intranet. There is a double check: the theses coordinator is in charge of proof-reading and validating the bibliographic record. After this final approval the record is available on theses.fr and SUDOC.

On the author:

Anne-Céline Lambotte, conservateur des bibliothèques, got a B.A. in English literature and Art history before entering ENSSIB (École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de l'Information et des Bibliothèques). Her first position was that of the Dewey coordinator at the French National Library (BnF) between 2005 and 2008. She was at that time member of EDUG (European Dewey Users' Group) and IFLA classification and indexing section. Since 2008 she has been working in academic libraries, first as the head of Luminy science library at Aix-Marseille II University before the three universities underwent a merging and became Aix-Marseille University, then as the head of Saint-Charles science library, one of the four science libraries in Aix-Marseille University. She is also the theses coordinator of her University.

Discovering Electronic Theses and Dissertations of Science and Technology Institutes in India

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Abstract

India has over 70 academic institutions of national importance. Most of these institutions, offer Masters and Doctoral programs in different disciplines. In each of these institutions, students submit their dissertations and theses as part of their academic requirement. Over a period of time, libraries in these institutions have developed a huge collection of theses and dissertations. Of late, these libraries have also started collecting these documents in electronic form along with print copies and started creating Institutional Repositories/ ETDs. Regarding collection, each library has been following its own method of processing, organizing and providing access. In most cases, access to this information (both metadata and full text) is limited to their own institution and the metadata information is not contributed to the national level databases. As a result, most of the academic research work carried out is not prominently visible or accessible to the outside world which may have led to some amount of duplication in research work. Possibly, this may have also contributed to lesser citations and impact of the research work done in these premier institutions at the international level. So there exists a gap between what is available in these libraries and what is discoverable and usable by outside world. Therefore, there is a need

*Speaker

for creating a system (one point of access) wherein, at least the metadata is harvested, indexed and openly accessible on the web.

The present study being undertaken by the authors uses a survey method for collecting the data with regard to different aspects including current status of ETDs in these 50+ Institutions, their accessibility, standards and policies followed, future plans, contributions to national and international databases etc. In addition, a systematic effort is also being made to collect relevant data from online catalogues, websites, institutional repositories of respective libraries and other possible sources to find out as to what extent the information about the holdings of ETDs is discoverable from outside these institutions.

Based on the data collected through different methods, authors would like to come out with a proposal to create a system where all libraries will participate willingly by agreeing to follow a common policy and create records using common metadata standard (Dublin Core), implement OAI-PMH protocol and facilitate harvesting the data through online catalogues and IR/ETDs. The central index which will harvest the metadata from the participating libraries will serve as one point access to the users from within and outside India. While participating libraries will share the metadata, they can maintain full text of each ETD on their own server and provide access, based on their institution policy. Based on the data collected, authors would also like to explore the possibility of participation in the already existing national level systems like Shodhganga.

Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations project, Shodhganga, a platform for improving quality of research in Indian Universities

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In India there are 744 Universities which offer Graduate Degrees, Post Graduate Degrees and other relevant courses. 50% of the Universities are awarding PhDs based on the research conducted by scholars/academicians under the supervision of PhD guides who are generally Professors, Scientists etc. There was no attempt at national level in India to digitise or keep archives of PhD theses in one platform before this ETD initiative as two universities initiated the digitisation process of Theses at their respective universities. "Shodhganga" is the first initiative in India to provide a platform for research scholars to deposit their PhD theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access mode. As such, Shodhganga set-up by the INFLIBNET Centre, an IUC of UGC, Min. of HRD, Govt. of India is standardised as a repository in the nation by hosting more than 83000 full text theses from more than 250 Universities. The word "Shodh" originates from Sanskrit and stands for research and discovery. Ganga is a popular river with its root in Indian culture and civilization.

Universities are encouraged to sign an MoU with INFLIBNET Centre for joining Shodhganga, subsequently, 270+, universities came forward to sign the MoU and contribute to the repository. CFTIs (Centrally Funded Technical Institutes) like IITs, IIMs, NITs, etc. are also directed by Min of HRD to deposit their research output in order to make Shodhganga as a National portal of theses and Shodhgangotri with synopses.

Signatory Universities which sign MoU on Shodhganga with INFLIBNET Centre usually get financial assistance from the UGC for digitization of back lists of theses, funds for setting-up of ETD Laboratory and getting access to plagiarism detection software.

Shodhganga portal has unique features and functionalities such as (i) Open access repository of Indian theses for world wide access, (ii) Customized ingestion interface for ease of submission of theses using DSpace, (iii) Integration with Theses Database of IndCat (with 2.66 Lacs bibliographic data), (iv) Visually linked browser; (v) Multi-lingual support for theses hosted in the repository. Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Sanskrit, Malayalam, Urdu, Marathi already enabled and many other features for easy navigation through the theses.

There are different discovery tools to get relevant information and knowledge snippets from the research output in Shodhganga. These tools are categorised into two types viz-a-viz Search and Browse. Searching enable the user to do simple search with a word or sentence, advance search with boolean operators, subject wise search based on WoS subjects and LoC subjects,

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and Google API to find information from the theses' content.

Strategy, design, workflow, status, growth and use of Indian ETD repository is discussed in the poster which highlight the efforts made by INFLIBNET as well as UGC for bringing quality in Indian Research through the project called Shodhganga.

Keywords: Indian ETD, Shodhganga, Digitization, INFLIBNET Centre, UGC, Govt. of India, Indian Universities, Theses, Research, Data and Dissertations

Dissertations as Data

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Problem/goal

The paper provides an overview and empirical evidence on the usability of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) and related research data for text and data mining (TDM) techniques.

Research method/procedure

The first part of the paper is a review of recent publications and projects on the potential and usefulness of ETDs for TDM, followed by a description of our own research projects in the field.

Anticipated results

Usually, research studies on dissertations and data address the handling and potential exploitation of dissertations as a "data vehicle", where data are published together with the dissertation (e.g. as a kind of data appendix), or as a "gateway to data", where the data are not published together with the text but are available on a distant server. Yet, often the data are not available; or data, methodology, tools, primary sources are mingled, not indexed, badly described, and unrelated with the text, unconnected with other files.

Our paper will describe a different approach that may be helpful to cope with this problem, in particular (but not only) when it is impossible to distinguish between data and dissertations and thus to process the data appropriately (data repository etc.). Our approach is to consider the dissertation as a whole (text, metadata, data, numbers, facts, figures etc.), as "material" potentially exploitable by TDM tools (including natural language processing) designed for unstructured information, i.e. lacking a pre-defined data model or not organized in a pre-defined manner.

These tools and techniques may be helpful to find patterns or other useful information but usually involve some kind of structuring the documents, e.g. through manual tagging with metadata. A quite different condition is the legal feasibility. While in some countries TDM for scientific purpose does not require copyright clearance because copyright exceptions recognize that it is legal to extract content for data analytics, in other countries like in France copyright-based legal barriers to TDM are still waiting for removal.

Our paper will address these issues, in a general way but also with regards to recent research on content mining of UK dissertations in law and chemistry, to automatic processing of PhD metadata for innovation search and identification of scientific skills and to our own research

*Speaker

projects on TDM of unstructured information in the fields of cultural and industrial heritage, geographical data and academic publishing. In particular, we will draw on preliminary results of our interdisciplinary research project TERRE-ISTEX (2016-2018) that will retrieve, organize and make accessible knowledge related to geographical territories from heterogeneous digital academic resources available on the ISTEX platform and in dissertations.

Also, we will address the issue of retro-digitisation of older print dissertations and related material in order to make them usable for automatic content mining and to valorise these often hidden treasures of academic heritage.

Practical implications/originality

The paper will provide an up-date on an emerging and promising field of research and development. Our results will be useful for academic libraries and repositories, for the conception and creation of added value services for their ETDs.

On the authors:

Joachim Schöpfel is senior lecturer of Library and Information Sciences at the University of Lille (France), Director of the French Digitization Centre for PhD theses (ANRT) and researcher at the GERiiCO Research Center. He was Manager of the INIST (CNRS) scientific library from 1999 to 2008. He teaches Library Marketing, Auditing, Intellectual Property and Information Science. His research interests are scientific information and communication, especially open access, research data and grey literature. He is member of euroCRIS.

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Bernard Jacquemin is senior lecturer of information science at the Department of Information and Document Sciences at the University of Lille, head of the Department of Continuous Education and researcher at the GERiiCO Research Center. His research focuses particularly on information structure building, collaborative information design, and practice of digital information services.

Keywords: Electronic theses and dissertations, text and data mining, content mining, retro, digitisation, research data

One Size Does Not Fit All: The Challenges of ETD Submission of Creative Works

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The University of Texas at Austin (UT) has required online publication of doctoral dissertations since 2002, and since the Fall of 2010, UT Austin has required all master's and doctoral students to publish their ETDs open access through the Texas Digital Library (TDL). Approximately 1700 ETDs are submitted each academic year, and are managed by a staff of 3 in the Office of Graduate Studies (OGS).

All ETDs must adhere to a standard format, which has been determined by the expectations of the academic disciplines. Our format guidelines presume a traditional approach to a dissertation - an independent investigation that is an original contribution to scholarship presented in book form.

However, a number of our ETDs are not independent scholarly works. We are now seeing more dissertations comprised of a series of unrelated papers, or comprised in part of collaborative work, as well as creative works, such as novels, screenplays, movies, and musical scores.

UT's Graduate Assembly recently revised the definition of a dissertation to allow for more flexibility across disciplines. Despite this change, our expectations of the presentation of our ETDs remain very much the same.

In the past, some students, particularly in creative writing, were allowed to submit their theses in alternative formats, such as bound copies. However, the workflows to process these works and make them available to the public proved challenging, both for OGS and UT Libraries staff. As such, we now expect all theses and dissertations to be submitted electronically. As an example, it was not easy to bring the creative writing community within UT onboard the idea of electronic submissions, due to the unique nature of their theses as creative works. In order to achieve the goal of electronic submissions, we had to work with that community and make some compromises regarding handling of those works.

We are limited by the software requirements of TDL, and therefore our students must submit a PDF of their ETD to meet graduation requirements. In the majority of cases, that doesn't cause an issue. But there are times when a PDF limits the student's expression of their work. Are we doing enough to be able to accept, process and publish a student's ETD when it isn't in a standard format easily convertible to PDF? Are we doing enough to encourage the creation of born digital works? When a user accesses an ETD through our repository, are they getting the full experience intended by the author? If not, how can we make that experience richer? We can't get around the PDF requirement, but we are exploring ways to answer these questions. This presentation will discuss some of the questions that arise surrounding the submission and publication of creative works, as well as some solutions, including adjusted workflows and flexible embargo options, we have implemented to balance the needs of the creators of these works

*Speaker

with the needs of the institution.

Keywords: creative works, embargoes

Augmented ETDs

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Graduate students have taken advantage of the various electronic theses and dissertations systems to enhance their capstone projects with supplemental files since the earliest days of ETDs. In 1997 when Timur Oral was required to submit his digital thesis to the Graduate School at Virginia Tech, "A Contemporary Turkish Coffeehouse Design Based on Historic Traditions," it was augmented by two QuickTime movies. Along with the text, the PDF of his thesis contains many drawings and colorful pictures, but these now-primitive digital videos convey the atmosphere of a coffeehouse-everything but the coffee aroma.

Recently the discussion of ETDs and their supplementary files has gained momentum. In 2010 Joan Lippincott and Clifford Lynch reported that 43% of Coalition of Networked Information's higher education members permitted students to submit some type of non-text formats as part of an ETD. In 2012 Nancy Stuart presented Canadian practices at the ETD conference in Peru, citing Colin Doroschuk's University of Victoria's ETD entitled "Impossible to Pan." In 2014 the American agency, Institute for Museum and Library Services awarded \$250,000 to address a "national need for preserving and making available supplemental research data and complex digital objects that accompany ETDs." In Nov. 2015 Ana Pavani reported that the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro started making research data available that was used for ETDs.

But Lippincott and Lynch also noted that lack of information about how many authors include non-textual materials when institutions permit. There have been a few studies that also begin to fill that gap as well as provide information about the data sets accompanying ETD submissions. These include Sarah Shreeves (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Steven Van Tuyl (Oregon State University) reporting on the situations at their universities at the 2015 Research Data Access and Preservation Summit.

To this mix can now be added the 504 Virginia Tech ETDs that became available in 2013-2015 and are augmented by files that contain animations, audio files, software code, numerical data, data visualizations, drawings, web pages, videos, and more. This presentation will share data about these augmented ETDs and it will discuss a range of issues based on the evidence in the accompanying data sets. These issues include, but are not limited to, file types, formats, sizes, and content; disciplines, metadata, documentation, availability and accessibility. A variety of questions will also be addressed, including: Are search engines and information vendors enabling researchers to find these data sets? Do these accompanying files belong in data repositories or nested with their ETDs in institutional repositories? How dependent are the supplementary files on the ETD?

This presentation will include audience discussion about what institutions are learning from ETDs with accompanying data and this window onto students' curation practices.

*Speaker

On the author:

Gail McMillan is director of Scholarly Communication (SC) at Virginia Tech's University Libraries. Before joining the faculty at Virginia Tech, McMillan earned two master's degrees (MLS, MA) at the University of Maryland, College Park, and was an Archivist at the Smithsonian Institution.

Virginia Tech set the standard for ETDs and McMillan played a significant role in this initiative beginning in 1995. Under her direction, SC developed ETD-db, the software that managed all aspects of ETDs from submission and approval to access until 2013. She is a founding member and serves on the steering committees of both the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations and the MetaArchive Cooperative, which broke new ground in 2004 with its distributed digital preservation strategy. McMillan is regularly invited throughout the world to make presentations and publish about Virginia Tech's scholarly communications initiatives.

Keywords: supplemental files, accompanying data sets, curation

ETD@ANRT

Rachid Berbaché^{*} ¹, Amélie Buirette^{*}

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Problem/goal

The poster presents the main activities and new projects of the French National Reproduction Centre for PhD dissertations (ANRT) at Lille, especially in the field of electronic theses and dissertations.

Research method/procedure

The poster contains figures, statistics, technical and IT resources and project descriptions, together with screenshots, based on annual activity statistics, inventories, reports, communications, agreements etc.

Anticipated results

Since 45 years, ANRT[1] is a central part of the French national infrastructure for the dissemination and preservation of PhD dissertations. First as a printing office, then as a microfiche and a print-on-demand service, ANRT has become over the years a major public digitization centre for theses, dissertation and other scientific heritage material (books, journals, manuscripts, photos...).

The ANRT collections contain 220,000 PhD dissertation in all scientific domains, all of them on microfiche, 80,000 also on digital support (image and text files). The ETD related activities and projects are:

- Digitization of new PhD dissertations not yet submitted in digital format.
- Retrodigitization of dissertations on microfiches and in print format, for preservation on local university servers and/or dissemination via institutional repositories and digital libraries.
- Deposit of Lille PhD dissertations in social sciences and humanities in the national ETD infrastructure (STAR).

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- Retrodigitization of Lille Master theses for local preservation and dissemination in the academic intranet and/or open access.
- Research projects in the field of open access to ETDs, text and data mining, linked data and the processing of research data produced by PhD students.
- Education of LIS BA and Master students in digitization techniques and equipment.

ANRT is member of the ETD2016 organizing committee. The poster will document its rapid transition from the bygone print world to the digital age of ETD and open science and its potential use of new ICT tools.

Practical implications/originality

The poster will present the resources, capacities, activities and projects ANRT to an international audience, in order to extend its professional network and foster international partnerships in the field of ETD processing and research.

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Amélie Buirette works at ANRT since 2007. From 2006 to 2007, she worked at the printing office of the University of Lille 3. She holds a diploma of management assistant. Currently, she is in charge of the ANRT print on demand service for dissertations "Thèses à la Carte" and contributes to the ANRT marketing and communication (web site, social networks...).

Aurélien Halipré works at ANRT since 2008. She holds diploma in design and applied arts and has a BA in Visual Arts. At ANRT, she worked as a technical agent in charge of digitization, layout and desktop publishing and is now in charge of the institutional communication and community management, studies and service development.

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Keywords: electronic theses and dissertations, digitization, scientific heritage collections, valorization, text and data mining, French ETD infrastructure

A missing link? Connecting data and dissertations in the Netherlands

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A doctoral thesis contains by definition ground-breaking new scientific work that expands the current knowledge of a research field. While the importance of guarding and sharing this knowledge is usually well recognized, there are challenges when it comes to finding and accessing research data resulting from dissertations.

This poster presentation will focus on the problem of the (often) missing link between a PhD thesis and related data sets. Taking the Netherlands as a use case, we will illustrate the current situation and demonstrate possible ways in which this issue can be overcome.

Most Dutch universities require their PhD candidates to submit their dissertations to a digital repository where they are stored safely for the long term and made accessible to others. Regulations for sustainable storage of the PhD data are, however, much less strict. Research data collected during a PhD project is stored in a multitude of different ways and usually, the data is archived separately from the dissertation. In most cases, no direct link to an associated dataset is provided in the dissertation, which makes it hard or impossible for the reader to check claims in the thesis or to reuse a potentially useful dataset.

DANS (Data Archiving and Networked Services) is an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) promoting sustained access and reuse of digital research data, including data from dissertations. DANS aims to inform PhD candidates, universities and other stakeholders about ways in which consistent linkage of data and dissertations can be realized to preserve the data for the long term and to make it better findable, accessible and reusable.

A couple of steps need to be taken to solve the currently missing links between data and dissertations: on the one hand, consistently linking the two types of digital objects requires agreement on and adaptations of the relevant metadata standards describing the objects. These adaptations then need to be implemented in the research information and repository systems used by the universities. On the other hand, awareness about the importance of proper data storage and reference has to be raised with young scientists. University policy makers could set clearer requirements and should promote facilities and training to support this.

In this poster presentation, we would like to sketch the current situation in the Netherlands and propose a set of action steps that will bring us closer to consistent linking of data and dissertations, thereby unlocking the "hidden treasures" of Dutch PhD theses. Of course, a similar approach can be followed elsewhere.

On the author:

Ricarda Braukmann works at Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS) in The Hague

^{*}Speaker

(NL). She is involved in a project led by Ingrid Dillo and Peter Doorn, assessing how Dutch data and dissertations can be connected in a more sustainable way. DANS is an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) promoting sustained access and reuse of digital research data, including data from dissertations.

Next to her work at DANS, Ricarda is currently finishing her PhD in cognitive neuroscience at the Radboud UMC in Nijmegen (NL). Her PhD project is part of a large European collaboration through which Ricarda has gained interest and experience in research data management.

Keywords: Linking data and dissertations, Netherlands

ETDs for Research: A Poster Presentation on Rajshahi University Central Library (RUCL), Bangladesh.

Noor Elahi ^{*† 1}

¹ Rajshahi University – Bangladesh

Abstract:

Now a day the free-flow usage of ETDs have given the scholarly community of developing countries a unique opportunity to get his information smoothly, where they had to face difficulties to access information for their research studies. This poster presentation aims to bring about the present state of ETDs in Rajshahi University Central Library, Bangladesh. How transformation process from printed to electronic theses, institutional repository reflects the researchers need. What is the future prospect of the library and what mechanism are maintained for transforming its contents into digitized format. It also describes the success story of building ETD repository infrastructure with the financial support from ‘World Bank’ and how ETD supports for research and development in RUCL scholarly community.

On the author:

Khundkar Noor Elahi is an Assistant Librarian of *Rajshahi University Central Library* and he is working in this university for more than three years. He completed his Master’s Degree in “*Library and Information Science*” from Rajshahi University. Before this job, he has worked different institutions like: college library, public library, special library and served as a ‘*Cataloger*’ or ‘*Librarian*’. He has almost ten years of working experience in library profession. Currently he is studying in “*PGD in IT*” (Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology) course which is a one year degree. He has attended different local and international conferences, seminars and has keen interest on research related to librarianship. He is also working as an ETD (Electronic Theses and Dissertation) representative at his native country (Bangladesh) and engaged to work farther towards the development of ETD.

Keywords: Rajshahi, Bangladesh, World Bank

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Faculty Members and Research Scholars towards National ETD Repository of India

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ETD repositories help in easily disseminates the latest research information to a wider community, avoiding the duplicity of researches as well as reducing the plagiarism in research work. In order to improve the ETD system in India, INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network) has established 'SHODHGANGA' National ETD repository and made it compulsory for all the Indian Universities to submit a softcopy of all the Ph.D. theses and for that sign an MOU with INFLIBNET. However, the success of the ETDs repository is dependent on the contribution of universities, librarians, research supervisors and research scholars. By now less than half of the universities have signed the MOU with INFLIBNET. The major objective of the present study is to investigate the attitudes and perception of the faculty members and researchers' towards their role and responsibility in the contribution to the national ETDs repository and to highlights the obstacles encountered by the Faculty and researchers in participation of National ETD repository and give suggestions to expedite promotion of submission and usage of National ETD repository.

On the author:

Prof. Dinesh K. Gupta is presently Professor in the Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Sc., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, INDIA. He has a long teaching and research experience of more than 24 years. He has supervised 5 Doctoral Scholars; Dissertations in M. Phil. (15) and M. Lib. & Inf. Sc. (30) courses and has been supervising many research scholars for their Doctorate degree and Dissertations in Ph. D. and M. Phil. courses. His research/ interest areas include ICT Applications in Lib. and Inf. Centres, Crowdsourcing, E-Governance etc. He has published more than two dozen research papers in National and International Journals and contributed Chapters in books, co-authored and edited one book each and prepared Course Material for the Distance Education courses of various universities and presented papers in Conferences. He has delivered more than 70 lectures in the Orientation and Refresher Courses and about 80 extension lectures in other universities and institutions. He has attended more than 25 National and International Conferences & Workshops, Refresher Courses etc. He presented a paper in International Conference 'ETD 2013' in September 2013 organised by Hong Kong University, Hong Kong. He has Chaired Technical Sessions in many National and International conferences and Presided over the Valedictory Function of a National Workshop. He Chaired a Technical Session in ETD 2015 organised by JNU, New Delhi, INDIA. He is Member of *Editorial Advisory Board (EAB)* and Reviewer of '*Library Management*' International Journal of Emerald; Executive Editor, *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, India; had been Member, Editorial Board and Reviewer, *Kurukshetra University Research Journal of Arts and Humanities*, KUK, for 6 years; Reviewer, *Annals of Lib. & Inf. Studies*, India. He had been twice Chairman, Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Sc., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India and Board of Studies (UG & PG). He is/had been Member, Academic Council; Faculty of Arts and Languages, UG and PG Board of Studies of Kurukshetra University. He is on the Panel

*Speaker

of Selection Committees, Ph. D. Examiners of a number of Universities. He is Life Member of many national professional bodies and Annual Member of NDLT.

Keywords: ETD, Universities, Shodhganga, Theses

Four dimensions of data curation on electronic theses and dissertations in Taiwan

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² National I-Lan University – Taiwan

Data curation was defined by Lord, Macdonald, Lyon & Giaretta as "managing and promoting the use of data" in 2004. Choudhury(2008) mentioned that at Johns Hopkins University, the institutional repository (IR) is being developed as a "gateway" to the underlying digital archive that will support data curation as part of an evolving cyberinfrastructure featuring open, modular components and also, is developing new roles and relationships between the library and the academic community, most notably through the development of "data scientists" or "data humanists." Data curation seems to play an important part in the academic research due to reusing research data.

The methodology of this poster will be questionnaire and interview. In our poster, we will show the four dimensions, which are decomposed from the advantage, weakness, opportunity, and threat, of data curation on electronic theses and dissertations in Taiwan.

On the authors:

Yi Shuan Huang is a PhD. Student in the Library and information science at the National Taiwan University and had worked as a librarian at Academia Sinica, where she was in charge of digital system development and management.

Lee Chen Chen is an Associate Professor of Humanities and Science Education Center and Bao-Tzuoh Huang is a Professor of Applied Economics and management at Nation Ilan University.

Keywords: data curation

*Speaker

A Plan to Standardize Theses and Dissertations at the Global Scale

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Today, globalization affects almost all aspects of human life as it seems that every local activity, whether modern or old, is out of date and ineffective. ETD doesn't have a certain and dedicated institution yet and as we know all affairs related to ETD around the world (like this conference) are conducted by national institutions and universities. In today and future world, with strong globalization trends, it seems that all activities which are scaled globally finally need to be planned and conducted on the same scale. So, we will need an independent, certain and dedicated institute that deals with activities related to ETD globally. It can act both regionally and globally to ensure the quality and quantity of ETD. This paper proposes to have some headquarters to arrange regional activities and one main center to coordinate headquarters. Independence of ETD have many advantages, from focusing on global scales to resolve the likely pessimistic view that current ETD (in the highest level) is affected by some western institutions supporting it. Without a globally organized ETD institution, theses and dissertations remain nonstandard and on a local and domestic essence. Here also arouses superstructure problems because in many countries we may not have any system to evaluate and rank theses and dissertations. There is a more serious problem which is that in some countries scholars can affect and manipulate the results of selecting the best works. Therefore this paper suggests planning a regional (and finally global) strategy to evaluate and rank theses and dissertations. This has three benefits (that are explained in this paper): 1. it will setup a standard that is applied regionally and globally. 2. It prevents authority in selecting superior theses and dissertations process and thus just scientific merits are the measurement units. 3. It offers a new and effective method to categorize and store almost all theses and dissertations globally. There are still some problems that need to be solved before bringing this plan to act. The main problem is many students around the world write their theses and dissertations in a language other than English. Another issue is copyright. Proposed ETD institution can either buy all theses and dissertations which are written around the world and offer them freely or just publish their abstracts and let the authors sell them in an arbitrary way. The third way is developing a network in which all students of membered scientific identities share and interchange ETDs. In a concise way, this poster presents a new approach to ETD in two ways: First, infrastructure, with the suggestion of establishing an independent center to deal with ETD affairs around the world. Second, superstructure, with the suggestions of organizing ETDs around the world. On the author:

Saman Jafari is a graduate student in political geography at the faculty of geography, university of Tehran, Iran. He received his bachelor in Software Engineering in Informatics Development Center, Tehran, Iran. His research interests include preparation and distribution of digital, scientific publications and open to access digital documents. Nowadays, he is working on his dissertation which is about the application of computer softwares in Political Geography. He has some new ideas in various fields, such as Human Geography, Internet and digital contents,

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Identifier Functionality for EThOS at the British Library

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¹, Laura Reuda ²

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The Horizon2020-funded THOR project (<http://thor-project.eu>) is developing the infrastructure for persistent identifiers for all objects and actors within the research landscape, from organisations to individuals, from big data collections to individual sections of code. Linking identifiers together not only makes it possible to acknowledge the contribution of each party but it enables individuals to track the impact and influence of their work.

Doctoral theses are a strategic area of focus for THOR. As theses and their underlying data become available as independent objects, there is a need to maintain the relationship between them, while providing a method for each to be cited and identified in its own right. At the same time, the limited research output of the authors up to that point can make disambiguating them particularly difficult. Identifiers for thesis authors will enable them to demonstrate their personal impact right from the start of their careers.

Initial changes to the British Library EThOS service have already been made to support persistent identifiers for theses, thesis data and their authors. We will present the outcomes of that work in a full conference paper at ETD 2016.

This poster will introduce the follow up work that has begun in this area, with the aim of generating discussion on the future development of identifiers for PhD students and their outputs.

Aims

Now that UK thesis metadata has been extended to support persistent identifiers, it is vital that functionality is further developed to enable maximum benefit to be achieved. Building on this, our aims are to:

Investigate the number of theses within EThOS that have already been claimed by researchers via their ORCID records to gauge current take-up and to identify the potential impact of improvements to the claiming process

Enable authors to claim their thesis on their ORCID record via EThOS

Engage with UK higher education institutions to further encourage assignment of DOIs to theses and their data, and encourage submission of that information to EThOS

*Speaker

Work with an institution to test end-to-end assignment and sharing of identifiers between the institution and EThOS

Expected results and impacts

Strengthening support and functionality of persistent identifiers for theses will fundamentally encourage good data management practice at the start of research careers. It will also allow us to look in more detail at how theses are cited at present. Building on that foundation, we hope to be able to track the career path of PhDs and impact of PhD funding. If we can encourage international adoption of this work through a venue such as ETD, then this tracking can also be achieved globally.

On the authors:

Sara Gould is a Development Manager at the British Library and manager of some key services for researchers. She manages EThOS, the UK's national database of doctoral theses or ETDs. This role involves managing the development of EThOS within the Library, as well as working with UK universities to ensure their requirements are reflected in the service. Sara is a Board member of NDLTD and DART Europe, the European database of ETDs.

Keywords: Persistent identifiers, THOR, DOIs, ORCID

How far we plan to preserve: Do current digital preservation research suffices?

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Purpose

Digital content is a strategic asset that has observed an exponential growth in recent years. Like the physical universe, the digital universe is large. It is doubling in size every two years, and by 2020 the digital universe i.e. all the data we create and copy is tend reach 44 trillion gigabytes. Digital data is useful if it is suitably organized, tagged and preserved. So, to better understand current research trends in Digital Preservation and create awareness among scientists and policy makers the urgent need to explore more possibilities in preserving digital content, Bibliometric techniques are applied for quantitatively evaluating the related literature in Digital Preservation research.

Methodology/ Approach

Using data from the IEEE database between 2001 and 2015, a total of 139 publications were retrieved by searching keyword- "Digital Preservation". The records were analysed for research trends in Digital Preservation.

Conclusions/ Findings

The preliminary results show that the yearly publications on Digital Preservation have increased exponentially, specifically peak in publications was observed in years 2010 and 2014. Other findings are related to patterns of International research collaboration, research interests, keyword frequency/subject interests to researchers, high impact articles etc.

Novelty/Significance

As observed by authors, this article signifies the vibrant growth of research in Digital Preservation. It is a priority research area that need to be explored more, as mankind in this modern world is dependent on digital technology. Also we believe there seems to be minimal work in Bibliometric mapping of publications related to Digital Preservation. Hence, this article can be considered as a fundamental work within this field of study.

On the author:

Dr. M. Krishnamurthy is Faculty at DRTC, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore. He was Professor at Mangalore University, before taking this assignment he served as librarian of Indian statistical Institute Bangalore centre, and University Librarian, University of Mysore. He did his Mater degree in economics and Master of Library Science from Bangalore University in 1987 and 1989 respectively. He has 18 years experience as Librarian. He is recipient of the

*Speaker

prestigious Fulbright Fellowship in 2006 and visited Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Illinois (USA), to carry out research in the field of digital library for one year. And also he is recipient of the Open Repository Scholarship to attend Sydney, Australia conference in 2007. He has contributed extensively to national and international journals and conferences (100 articles). He receives Bharath Shiksha Ratana Award in 2102, and ILA CD Sharama Best paper award in 2013.. He has guided 4 Ph.D students in various university.

His research interests are in the uses of emerging information and communications technologies (ICTs) to enhance libraries and education. His research and teaching are in the areas of Social Networking, Digital Archives, Digital Libraries, and Educational Technology. At present he is treasurer for the Association of British Scholars, Bangalore. He visited USA, UK, Germany, Italy, Spain, Australia, Singapore, Japan, and South Korea, Scotland for academic assignment.

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Keywords: Scientometrics, Digital Preservation, Bibliometrics, Research output, Digital Repositories

Ph.D. Theses Mass Digitization at ULB

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In 2012, our library initiated a mass-digitization project of all the Ph.D. theses produced at the university since its creation in 1834.

The goal was twofold: improving the visibility and accessibility of our scientific research and freeing space for the development of our learning centers. Over ten thousand volumes and three million pages needed to be digitized.

We decided not to outsource the project to a vendor but to perform it fully in-house. This choice offered several advantages: we kept full control over the production, it was less expensive and, once in place, the infrastructure could be reused for other projects.

After three consecutive years of intensive work, our digitizing project is now about to end.

This poster describes the main characteristics of our digitization workflow custom-designed to fit our dissemination and preservation requirements.

The workflow handles each step from the collection of paper volumes on bookshelves to the online release of the corresponding digitized objects in our institutional repository and their storage in our preservation repository.

While the most prestigious theses have to be digitized with a non-destructive book scanner, other paper volumes are to be sent for destruction and recycling. Most theses can thus be digitized with a production feeder scanner after trimming the book binding.

Thesis volumes are duplex-scanned twice with ultrasonic multi-feed hardware detection and multiple page count verification.

The first pass produces raw uncompressed TIFF images dedicated for preservation and keeping all the features of the original paper version.

The second pass produces JPEG images optimized for dissemination by automatic image quality improvement filters (background whitening, sharpness, color calibration).

Quality assurance was paramount in the design of our workflow. It is fully automated to lower the risk of human error: metadata is directly extracted from the library catalog to generate QR identification barcode. All generated files are automatically named based on the barcode content.

Quality assurance is also supported by custom-designed quality control software. Quality control is always performed with the original in hand. The application allows the operator to report

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quality issues both in the digitized object and in the original paper object.

Every week, this workflow generates up to half a terabyte of raw images which would be too costly to preserve. For preservation purposes, raw images are thus migrated to visually lossless JPEG 2000 format for one tenth the original image size with the same quality of experience. The image quality degradation due to compression is automatically controlled with image comparison metrics.

For dissemination purposes, ocerized PDFs are generated from the JPEG files with ABBYY OCR 11 with mixed-raster content technology to provide the best trade-off between image quality and file size.

Dissemination and preservation copies are referenced in the institutional repository using a custom-designed METS profile.

The workflow outlined in this abstract is designed to be generic and thus can be reused for our other in-house digitizing projects.

On the authors:

Anthony Leroy is Digitization & Digital Preservation Engineer at Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium). He coordinates the technical activities of the SAFE PLN international preservation repository and many in-house mass digitization projects. Anthony holds a Master of Science degree in electronics and telecommunications engineering and a Ph.D. degree in applied sciences from Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Benoit Pauwels has been Head of Library Automation in the Libraries of Université libre de Bruxelles since 1991. His field of expertise includes: library management systems, institutional repositories, Belgian virtual union catalogue, portals, open linking systems, image databases, electronic PhD theses, electronic publishing, inter-library loan systems. Recently he has extended his scope of interest and has since acquired significant knowledge in the following domains: record management and archives, digital preservation, e-learning, teaching evaluation systems, installation of learning and innovation centers. His short term priority will be the choice for and installation of a Library services Platform. Since almost 20 years, he has been involved in several regional, national and European projects where he was generally in charge of the technical IT implementation.

Keywords: digitizing, dissemination, preservation, METS, quality control, workflow

TEL : An open access corpus available for research

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TEL (Theses-en-Ligne) (<https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr>) is a french open repository dedicated to theses self-archiving. It has been created in 2001 and is a particular instance of HAL. It is multidisciplinary, and available to any user who has defended a thesis, whatever his university. Moreover, with its partnership with ABES, it occupies a central position in the dissemination of theses. Indeed, TEL is supplied by the STAR application, which allows academic institutions to submit defended theses under a digital format.

In January 2016, it contains the full text of more than 53000 theses, the older one dating back to 1907. It forms a remarkable corpus available to researchers interested in data from these theses, whether they're interested in a specific domain, or for a comparison purpose. Since TEL is an HAL portal, the data can also be observed in the author's other publications, if they've been submitted to HAL. Metadata describing the theses (author, universities, jury members...) also form a corpus that can be used for any study on doctoral research in France. Indeed, API allow to search through them with a high level of accuracy. They can be used for forming a corpus, producing statistics, cross-check data, and compare them to other corpus data.

The poster presents the corpus with some statistical data.

On the author:

Professional profile : Engineer at CNRS (National Center of Scientific Research). Specialist in Scientific and Technical Information. I have worked in several research centers, in Human and Social Sciences as well as in Cognitive science where I have managed libraries.

I work in CCSD since 2012 as a community manager. I am responsible of moderation activities on HAL and of the technical documentation(HAL and Episciences.org).

Keywords : academic libraries, information monitoring, databases, open repository, community manager

Resume :

Since October 2012 : Community manager and communication manager at CCSD (Villeurbanne)

2005-2012 : Academic librarian at the Institut des Sciences de l'Homme (Lyon). I was responsible of two specialized libraries (sociology, medieval history and archeology) and I was moderator of HAL-SHS, the French open repository for HSS.

*Speaker

1998-2004 : Academic librarian in the Neurosciences et systèmes sensoriels laboratory (Villeurbanne)

1993-1998 : Academic librarian in the Institut d'Asie Orientale (Lyon)

1989-1992 : INIST (Nancy) : Librarian in the digital archiving service

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Keywords: TEL, open repository, open access, API, corpus

French system for ETDs (and more) in a cartoon strip

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The French system for ETDs presents many original features compared to other countries:
- a national framework based on legal deposit of theses. Effective since the 80s, the legal deposit originally concerned paper. In 2006, the legislation changed to strongly support ETD. Ten years later, ETD is going to become the rule: all French PhD will be ETDs in a few months.

- a national institution, Agence bibliographique de l'enseignement supérieur – ABES, is in charge of metadata, full-text deposit, and allocation of a national identifier.

- cooperation with other national actors : Centre informatique national pour l'Enseignement Supérieur - CINES for long-term preservation, HAL for open access.

- the French system is a complete workflow from the idea of the doctoral project to the graduation, and even more.

To cope with those issues, ABES launched 3 softwares : "STAR" for ETDS, "STEP" for theses and dissertations before defense, and "theses.fr" search engine which gathers all French theses, from 1985 to present.

Around 130 universities and IT schools use this national framework. If universities want it, "STEP" and "STAR" can be connected, upstream with their IT system to recuperate metadata, and downstream with their open repositories. Then, metadata, including the URL to access full-text, are widely disseminated.

The poster is a comic strip focused on the whole "life-cycle" of a thesis from the subject being registered to the post-thesis period. A librarian explains the national framework to a PhD student, step by step.

First, you can see the PhD student preoccupations before defense: how giving information about his thesis in progress ? Metadata extraction from IT system university enables automated cataloging in "STEP". When necessary, the PhD student and the librarian complete cataloging. The PhD project description is then published on "theses.fr" as an ongoing thesis.

^{*}Speaker

Three years later, more or less, the student graduates. Metadata are pushed from "STEP" to "STAR" and the PDF file is uploaded in "STAR" which controls its quality and push it for long-term preservation to CINES. Meanwhile, the librarian helps the PhD to make up his mind : is open access a good choice to promote his/her theses ? is embargo relevant ? According to PhD wishes, the deposit of PDF file is made by "STAR" in HAL or an another open repository. At the same time, "theses.fr" is updated and provides both accurate description of ETD and access to full-text, when available. "theses.fr" generates a personal HTML page for each person in relation with the thesis : the author of course, but also, the supervisor, the examiners. Each HTML page has a proper and persistent ID.

A few years later, when the PhD becomes a researcher, the librarian will show him how "theses.fr" promotes his thesis and the books written since the PhD defense. The "theses.fr" HTML page for this thesis aggregates all information.

On the authors:

Olivier CIAN, Isabelle MARTIN and Isabelle MAUGER PEREZ are French librarians, currently working for the Bibliographic Agency of higher education (ABES). This French governmental agency manages the network of the French academic libraries. Olivier CIAN is the functional manager of the STAR software, used for production and dissemination of digital theses. Isabelle MAUGER PEREZ is the functional manager of theses.fr, a search engine solely dedicated to French PhD, from the choice of subject to the promotion of the thesis. Isabelle MARTIN is in charge of the coordination between ABES, the Ministry of Higher education and the 130 French universities and "grandes écoles" concerned by PhDs

Keywords: France, ETD programs, workflow, persistent identifiers, open access, long, term preservation

Data Intensive Research at Raman Research Institute: A case study of challenges and perspectives employing questionnaire survey and ETD repository

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Raman Research Institute (RRI), a pioneering institute of research in physics, started in 1948 has ongoing research activities in Astronomy & Astrophysics, Light & Matter Physics, Soft Condensed Matter and Theoretical Physics.

RRI specializing in physics has witnessed data intensive research. This paper is a case study aiming to understand the challenges faced by graduate students and their perspectives in data intensive research at RRI regarding - Data types; collection methods; storage and access; Data processing; Legal and Ethical issues.

To understand the perspectives of the present students, questionnaire survey will be conducted. We plan to elicit information of the past students, already graduated by consulting their theses (ETDs) archived in RRI digital repository. We also attempt a verification cycle by seeking feedback from respective student/guide on our above evaluation.

Inferences will be drawn based on the analysis of the responses received in the questionnaire survey and information captured from ETD repository. These will be validated against the hypothesis. Inferences thus drawn is hoped to help us in capturing the trend in scientific research in this era of big data.

On the authors:

Dr. Meera B. M. is currently working as Librarian at Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru, India since April 2011. Before this, her assignment was with Indian Statistical Institute, Bengaluru as Associate Scientist in the Library for 24 years. She acquired B.Sc, B.Lib.Sc. and M.Lib.Sc from University of Mysore. She obtained Ph.D. in 1998 from Bangalore University. She has published More than 40 research papers in international and national peer reviewed journals and presented papers in international and national conferences. She is on various committees for staff selection process. She is also resource person in many academic activities at India. Currently she is the Vice President of Karnataka State Library association. Her research interest includes Scientometrics, Total Quality Management, Open source, Institutional/Digital repositories and Electronic Information Resources.

Mrs. Vani Hiremath is Library Assistant at the Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru, India. She has obtained MLISc in 2008 from Karnatak University, Dharwad. She has 3 research articles published in journals and conference proceedings. Her research interest includes Scientometrics

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and Digital Repositories.

Keywords: Data intensive research, Big data, data attributes, questionnaire survey, Electronic thesis and dissertations, digital repository

TQM for ETD Repositories to Improve the Data Skills of Research Scholars

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ETDs are bearing greater responsibility worldwide to improve data skills of research scholars, more so for research scholars in developing countries. To improve and evaluate the quality of ETD services, it is important to implement Total Quality Management (TQM) in ETD repositories. It not only stimulates more energetic ETD development environment which eventually leads to an effective way of universal access but also strives for the continuous improvement of ETDs .

TQM being a systematic process, which focuses on understanding customer needs and improving customer services, involves the question of whether products and services do correspond to customers' expectations and needs and whether both are harmonious with each other. Here, the customer means anyone who is impacted by the product or process. The main idea of using TQM methods for ETD repositories is to satisfy and even excel the user needs by using effective scientific methods.

TQM constantly supports for the improvement of ETDs performance in an efficient way. The objective is achieved by involving all employees who maintain ETD repository to suit the needs of research scholars. To maintain an effective ETD repository, it is important to meet TQM values such as providing the customers' needs, exact assessment, continuous improvement, teamwork, and enthusiasm of the ETD repository builders.

Benefits of TQM in ETD Repositories

Achieve quality presentation and enhancing quality review process through various scientific skills to improve the process.

Excel user's expectation

Upgrading the University community

Staff development

The introduction of TQM requires the Top Management to provide leadership and support for all quality initiatives. Quality goals are moving targets and therefore require commitment from the whole Organization. Following factors, in particular, need to be taken into account:

TQM is a result-oriented approach.

^{*}Speaker

TQM involves a process of constant progress and therefore ensures that library personnel are ready to play a constructive role in the process.

TQM ensures the standard, performance, reliability, appearance, commitment to delivery time of the required information.

TQM also ensures that the effort necessary for its implementation are at the same time rewarding for both staff and the institution.

It is apparent that TQM can play a significant role in ETD repositories and it may lead to a result-oriented approach by way of improving data skills of research scholars. TQM is not a programme for a specific period, but it is the way-of-life focused towards continuous improvement of the Organization.

On the authors:

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She has undergone training on new information technologies at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand and obtained Military Library training at the National Defense University, Washington DC, USA and her papers have been accepted for presentation in International Conferences held in India, Thailand, Egypt, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Finland, Jordan, Bhutan, Peru, Belgium, Germany, USA, and UK.

Kamani Perera is an Associate Member of the Sri Lanka Library Association; Associate Network Member of Digital Curation Centre, United Kingdom; Professional Development Fund member of the International Institute for Conservation (IIC), United Kingdom 2008-2011; Affiliate Member of International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), USA; SIG-III Info Share Membership Award recipient 2012 - Special Interest Group (SIG-III) of the American Society of Information Science & Technology (ASIS&T), USA and The World Archaeological Congress (WAC), USA, 2013 - 2016 .

Keywords: total quality management(TQM), data skills, research scholars, ETD repositories

French Electronic Theses and Dissertations in Europe – A Scientometric Approach

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2

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Problem/goal

The poster presents an empirical overview on French electronic theses and dissertations, in particular with regards to the place of France in Europe, to their geographical and disciplinary distribution, to their representativity and to their openness.

Research method/procedure

The study includes a scientometric analysis of the DART-Europe e-theses portal and of the French Theses.fr portal. It will also draw on other data from the French academic union catalogue SUDOC and from the ANRT database of French PhD dissertations.

Anticipated results

The poster will present some general information about ETDs in France and will provide empirical evidence for at least five different topics:

- The part of French ETDs in the DART-Europe portal.
- Their geographical and disciplinary distribution.
- Their development over the years.
- Their representativeness compared to the French union catalogue and Theses.fr portal.
- Their availability via open repositories (openness).

The poster will also mention potential limitations of these data sources.

Practical implications/originality

^{*}Speaker

The poster has two objectives: (1) Provide some useful and original information about the French ETD landscape for the international audience of the ETD2016 conference. (2) Contribute to the monitoring of the development of ETDs in France and in particular of their openness, in an European perspective.

On the authors:

Amélie Buirette works at ANRT since 2007. From 2006 to 2007, she worked at the printing office of the University of Lille 3. She holds a diploma of management assistant. Currently, she is in charge of the ANRT print on demand service for dissertations "Thèses à la Carte" and contributes to the ANRT marketing and communication (web site, social networks...).

Aurélié Halipré works at ANRT since 2008. She holds diploma in design and applied arts and has a BA in Visual Arts. At ANRT, she worked as a technical agent in charge of digitization, layout and desktop publishing and is now in charge of the institutional communication and community management, studies and service development.

Hélène Prost is an information professional at the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (CNRS) and associate member of the GERiiCO research laboratory (University of Lille 3). She is interested in empirical library and information sciences and statistical data analysis. She participates in research projects on the evaluation of collections, document delivery, usage analysis, grey literature and open access, and she is the author of several publications.

Keywords: French ETD, open access, scientometrics

ETDs through a Scientometrics Microscope

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Providing a promising field of research, Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) seem to be considered as educational treasures which provide academic institutions with both physical and virtual credibilities and honors. The number of studies on ETDs has increased in recent years, worldwide, with different rate and directions due to the different physical, geographical, technical contexts they are preserved, managed and represented. As this domain has some fixed dimensions like physical, technical, and users' demands similarities, we believe by mapping the trend, we would help the to-be research projects visually be aware of previous applicable experience, preventing to experience what has been experienced, so far. And, this would become more important when decision making in this field usually brings much financial burden to institutes. The purpose of the present research is to examine the publications on ETDs, as a research domain. Here, we include academic papers and conference proceedings to present key publications, key authors and potential key research groups, geographic and institutional topic scattering of publications, and the growth rate. Keywords have been selected trying to include a broad span in the domain history of *digital* and *electronic* theses and dissertations. Related databases have been chosen (such as ProQuest, Google Scholar, Web of Science, ERIC and ACM Digital Library) and more is still under investigation. Several tools would be used to analyze what would be achieved through searching process, according to the fields and the number of retrieved records (title, author, abstract, and keywords for 450 records, so far), Antconc, NodeXL, GeoViz, and Bibexcel, along with Clementine software for any other possible analytic patterns. The Google Earth and Google Fusion would be also applied to map any distinguished topic dominance geographically. Besides, a concept map for ETDs would be presented to represent the knowledge structure of the ETDs domain in the scholarly world. The result of this study would give a holistic understanding of ETDs trends and concerns, at one glance.

On the authors:

Shahed Rashidi is a PhD student at the Department of Information Science and Knowledge Studies, University of Tehran (UT), Iran. She has enrolled in several MA courses on Religious Studies courses at Missouri State University, USA (2012). She has seven years of experience as a private research assistant in several national and international projects. Being a T.A at Information Science Laboratory at the Central Library and Documentation Center at UT, she is now focused on her proposed project on promoting the ETDs section services. Among her academic research interests are ETDs Management, Information Retrieval Models, Ontology Design, Research Methodology, and Religious Informatics.

Keywords: ETDs, Electronic theses and dissertations, Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Visualization, Data mapping, Concept map

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A research support librarian

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The poster shows the different activities of a research support librarian, a new profile at the academic library of the University Lille social sciences and humanities campus (formerly Lille 3).

Since 2012, the university library in Lille 3 tries to lead a research support policy. It is not only to develop information resources in connection with the areas of research, but also to respond to changing needs and practices of researchers.

This poster aims to present the diversity of services (open archive, workplaces dedicated, digital library, customized workshops) and rich collections (archives, press, literature). Recovery and the increased visibility of the scientific production of researchers are at the heart of these support services to research that develop in academic libraries.

Keywords: academic library, research support, heritage collection, valorization, open access

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The Readiness of Thai Universities towards the Research Data Quality Accreditation Standards in Institutional Repositories.

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Trust and certification in research data and theses in institutional repositories are the new concept for Thai university professionals both in the university libraries and the research centers. Even though institutional repositories and research databases are infrastructures of scholarly communication that ensure accessibility of research data and theses which requires policies, standards, and data management plan. This study focuses on how Thai universities handle research data and theses for long-term use, and introducing basic and formal certification in repository assessment methods to the library directors and research center directors in Thai universities.

The research objectives are to analyze the factors of research data quality accreditation standards in institutional repositories, and to study the readiness of Thai universities towards research data quality accreditation standards in institutional repositories. A qualitative research method was applied by interviewing 30 library directors and 30 research centers directors in 30 Thai universities with high research productivity level. In-depth interviews were qualitatively analyzed using content analysis.

The research findings will identify the status of research data and theses in Thai university libraries and research centers and the readiness level of Thai Universities towards the research data quality accreditation standards in institutional repositories.

On the author:

Namtip Wipawin is an associate professor in Information Science at Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand. She is the author of more than ten books : *Modern Library Management*, *Living Library*, *Library and Knowledge Management*, *Electronic Library and Digital Library*. She is the editor of the Thai Library Association (TLA) Research Journal. She has been awarded grants by the Royal Golden Jubilee Ph.D. Program as a Ph.D. advisor. Her current research interests include scholarly communication, digital library, institutional repository, open access, digital preservation, media and information and local information management.

Keywords: Research Data, Repository Assessment, Institutional Repository, Thai university

*Speaker

Disseminating PhD Thesis through ETD: The Challenges before University Libraries in Developing Economy like Nigeria.

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Disseminating PhD Thesis through ETD: The Challenges before University Libraries in Developing Economy like Nigeria.

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Abstract

The Problem: PhD is the apex academic certification anybody can earn, provided you satisfy the requirement for the admission and have the competency to run the programme, the requirement for PhD admission dictate that it would be incomplete without writing thesis and dissertation. Also, PhD means Doctor of Philosophy Degree awarded by a university to acknowledge student academic prowess and contribution to knowledge building. PhD thesis and dissertation is a written statement of facts, principle, theory, knowledge undertaken by students seeking to be awarded Doctor of Philosophy Degree (PhD). Thesis and dissertation being what it is has certain obligation to fulfill and the obligation of any thesis is the discovery of new knowledge, fill research gap and dissemination. It is very clear from the above fact that PhD thesis has the tendency of solving human curiosity and problems, so also, the developmental quest of a Nation. Surprisingly, Nigerian universities, Nigerian citadel of learning seems not to place serious premium on the dissemination of their PhD students thesis and the PhD students can do nothing, absolutely, nothing in disseminating their thesis. Nigerian universities through their respective libraries cannot continue to keep PhD thesis in their shelves. Rather, full scale digitalization and uploading into Institutional Repository must take place, if not, number three of five laws of Ranganathan (1931) would be violated, i.e. "Every books its readers" which will be "Every thesis its readers". With the growth in the number of PhD intake or enrollment in Nigerian universities, there is urgent need to start discussing the method and the best approach to get the PhD thesis out of our libraries shelf into the global arena via institutional repositories. In order, to serve Nigerian developmental quest better, universities should be ready to

*Speaker

supply the necessary knowledge required to move the country to next level. The Nigerian Universities must all her functions as the knowledge industry that Nigerian economic development depends on. Methods: The study would adopt survey research methodology with purposive sampling technique and would be guided by well formulated research questions. The data for the research will be solicited through the instrument of interview, observation and questionnaire. The findings will be analyzed and presented in tabular and chart form including other statistical instrument. Results: The study is expected to unveil the true picture of the situation PhD thesis and dissertation in ETD format among Nigerian Universities. And provide answers to Nigerian Universities inability to show their presence in the ETD global map. Contributions: The research shall among other things recommend the way forward for Nigerian Universities to fulfill their role as citadel of learning to supply Nigeria economy the required knowledge for accelerated development and the study would fill a research gap in area of PhD thesis dissemination through ETD.

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Former ETD conferences

[ETD2015](#)

18th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

Evolving Genre of ETDs for Knowledge Discovery

November 4-6, 2015, New Delhi, India



[ETD2014](#)

17th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

July 23-25, 2014, Leicester, UK



[ETD2013](#)

16th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

Asian Values, Western Thought, World Treasure

September 23-26, 2013, Hong Kong, China



[ETD2012](#)

15th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

September 12-14, 2012, Lima, Peru



ETD2011

14th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

From Islands to Global Interconnectedness

September 13-17, 2011, Cape Town, South Africa



ETD2010

13th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

June 16-18, 2010, Austin, Texas, USA

