EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF THE PRACTICE OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY IN NIGERIA

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

• Introduction
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• Methodology
• Research Findings
• Conclusion
• Recommendation
• Reference
INTRODUCTION

Open Access Initiative (OAI) is a deliberate plan to curtail the high-cost of publication in the global research community. To achieve this target, OAI developed two main strategies; Green (OA) and Golden (OA) which means self-archiving of the research findings and open access publishing of the journal articles respectively. Institutional Repository (IR) is one of the common platform used for green (OA) (Zhong and Jiang 2016).

Institutional Repository (IR) is “a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution”. Lynch (2003).


Institutional Repository Today: IR become an ideal avenue for Knowledge management, scholarly communication, sharing research findings and making institution more visible to the global research community (Leila and Mina 2018).
WHY INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

For identification of the intellectual capital and facilitation of knowledge sharing and management among faculty and research staff at institutions, the creation of Institutional Repository became necessity (Leila and Mina 2018).

IR provide institution with
- Platform for sharing & opportunity to have full control over their scholarly works (Bhat 2014) (Dill 2005)
- Mechanism for reducing the cost of invention (Hagedoorn 2001)
- Chance to attain global recognition Arlitsch (2014) (Dill 2005)

IR provide author / researcher with
- Wider audience & Global recognition (Pinfield 2002)
- Increases the visibility and impact (Willinsky 2010).
- Free long term preservation and storage mechanism (Lynch 2003)

IR provide library / librarians with
- Rebranded library image & Reformed services (Leila and Mina 2018).
- Prestigious position in the academic (Walters 2007) and
- Cutting cost and contiguous budgets of the library (Suber 2010)
### Authoritative Databases Used in the Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Directory Of Open Access Repositories (Open DOAR)</td>
<td>• Worldwide authoritative directory of open access repositories&lt;br&gt;• It was first hosted by the University of Nottingham in United Kingdom in the year 2006</td>
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<td>Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR)</td>
<td>• Searchable international database indexing the creation, location and growth of open access repositories and their contents&lt;br&gt;• Created by EPrints University of Southampton UK, in 2003</td>
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<td>Registry Of Open Access Repository Mandates And Policies (ROARMAP)</td>
<td>• Searchable international registry charting the growth of open access mandates and policies adopted by universities, research institutions and research funders that request their researchers to provide open access to their peer-reviewed research article by depositing it in an open access repository</td>
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<td>Webometrics Ranking of World Universities (WRWU)</td>
<td>• Is an initiative of Cybermetrics Lab; a research group belonging to the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), the largest public research body in Spain</td>
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RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The general objective of this study is to analyse the current statistical indicators for the practice of IRs in Nigeria and describe their performance.

In a specific term the study has following objectives:

- **To provide the current statistical indicators for the practice of IRs in Nigeria:**
  - The statistical indicators here include; number of registered repositories, deposit by each repository and total deposit by all repositories.

- **To provide content analysis of the developed IRs in Nigeria:**
  - Content analysis include; types, number and currency of content.

- **To explore the technical and operational challenges as well as policy adopted by IRs in Nigeria:**
  - These include types of software uses by the repositories, functionality of the links, IRs web design and the status of the policy.
METHODS

The study adopted quantitative exploratory research design to analyse and describe the practice of IRs in Nigeria. Data for this study were collected from the followings;

- **Analysis of registered repositories** on the “Directory of Open Access Repository (OpenDOAR)” Database from Nigeria.

- **Search enquiry for registered repositories** on Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) and The Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies (ROARMAP) database from Nigeria.

- **An investigatory study into the identified IRs web sites**; monitoring the functionality of the URLs. The evaluation of the usability and the design of the site was carried out using;
  - 1. Functionality test; 2. Content Analysis; 3. Identification of mode of access and policy adopted; 4. Evaluation of usability and design of the site criteria.

The data collected were verified to ensure they are still relevant. The data also validated through literature and contact to some of librarians working on IRs in the identified libraries. The URLs were thoroughly checked, tested and individually monitored to testify their functionality. The processes of data collection, test and analysis were conducted in three months (August, September & October 2018).
FINDINGS

CURRENT STATISTICAL INDICATORS FOR THE PRACTICE OF IRS IN NIGERIA

Total number of registered repositories

23 Repositories

Total number of functioning repositories

16 Repositories

Total number of deposit by all repositories

54,590 Digital Documents
CONTENTS ANALYSIS OF THE IRS IN NIGERIA

• Deposit by types of Resources

![Pie chart showing deposit by types of Information Resources]

- Thesis: 40%
- Article: 35%
- Book: 15%
- Conference or Workshop Paper: 10%
- Others: 5%
- Videos: 1%
- Image: 1%

Currency of the Resources

![Line graph showing deposit of Information Resources by year of publication]

- Number of Deposit
- Year of publication

Deposit of Information Resources by year of Publication

- 1930-1939
- 1940-1949
- 1950-1959
- 1960-1969
- 1970-1979
- 1980-1989
- 1990-1999
- 2000-2009
- 2010-2018

- Number of Deposit
- Year of publication
TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF IRS IN NIGERIA

Proportion Of The Repositories By Software

- Dspace: 76%
- ePrint: 12%
- Unknown: 8%
- Open Source: 4%

State Of The 23 Registered Repositories In Nigeria

- Duplicate registered organization: 4%
- Duplicate registered repositories: 4%
- Nonfunctioning links: 28%
- Functioning repositories: 64%
SAMPLE OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY PLATFORM IN NIGERIA (WEB SITES)
CONCLUSION

- Practice of IRs in Nigeria has started taking a new shape. Deposit into the repository is taking place with diverse distribution of different types of information resources. Authors started depositing their articles without any hesitations. But the process of registration of repositories on OpenDOAR/ROAR and deposition of information resources are still very slow. The absent of policy mandate is among the major challenges that are facing the practice of IRs, which if provided could have changed the slow-moving face of the development of IRs in Nigeria. Librarians are also lacking IT and professional skills for development and management of IRs.
RECOMMENDATIONS

• Implementation of policy mandate
• More training for librarians on development and management of IRs.
• Collaborations between libraries locally and internationally for the achievement of good practice of IRs were recommended.
• Finally, the universities are urged to consider substantial increase in the quantity and quality of their research output through the repositories.
• Further study on IRs development in Nigeria may provide the way forward from different perspectives.
SAMPLE OF REFERENCE


