

12th Conference on Grey Literature and Repositories.

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NTK

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Národní technická knihovna
National Library of Technology



conference on
grey literature
and
repositories

Increasing the Visibility of Grey Literature in Algerian Institutional Repositories

Ahcene. Babori

**Ph.D Student, Library Science and Documentation Institute
Abdelhamid Mehri University Constantine 2**



Nabil.Aknouche

**Full Professor, Library Science and Documentation Institute
Abdelhamid Mehri University Constantine 2**



via <http://www.nusl.cz/ntk/nusl-407826>

OUTLINE

- **Introduction**
- **About Algerian institutional repositories**
- **Visibility**
- **Best practices**
- **Conclusion**

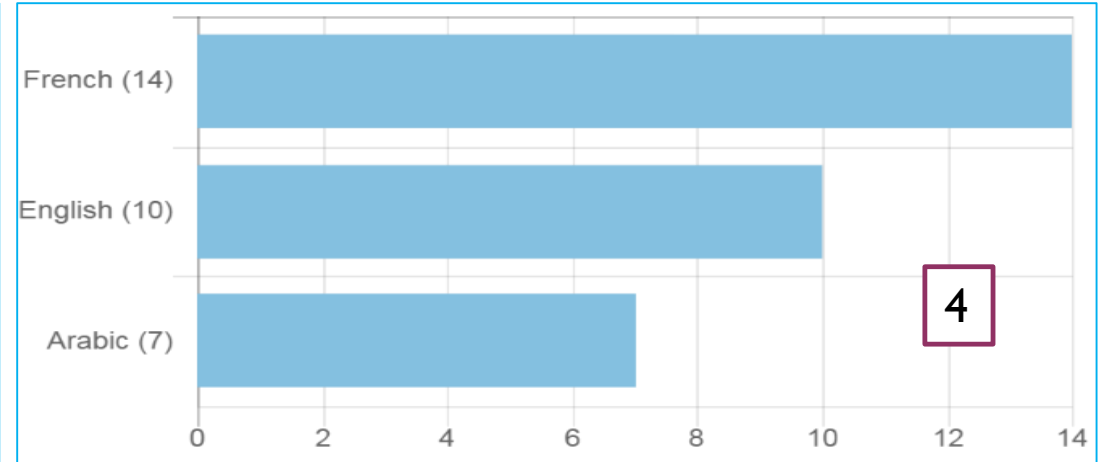
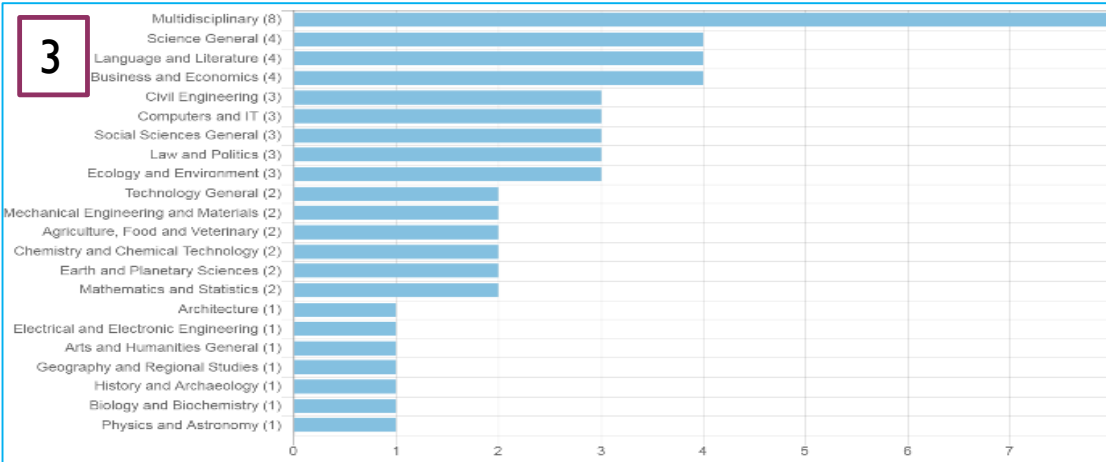
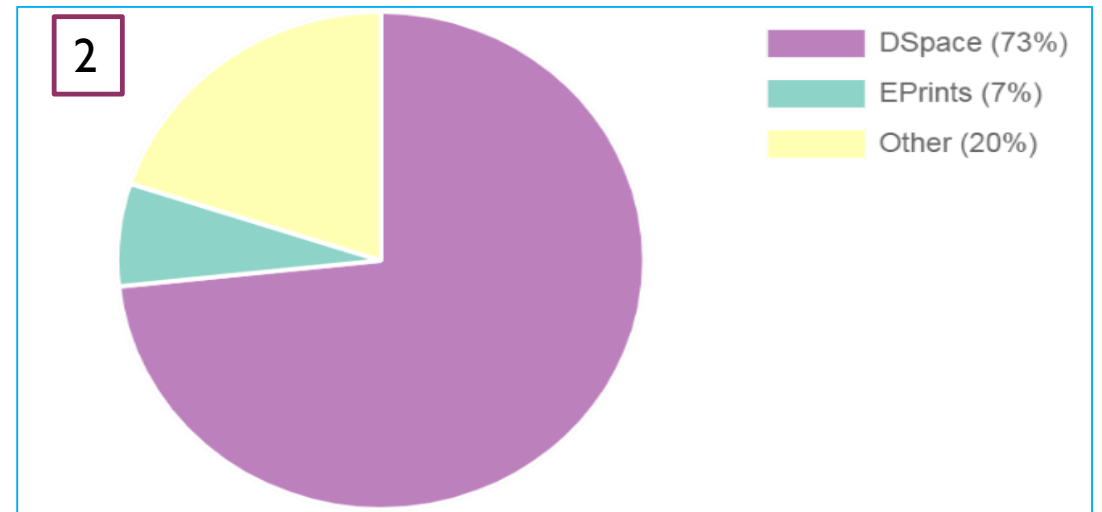
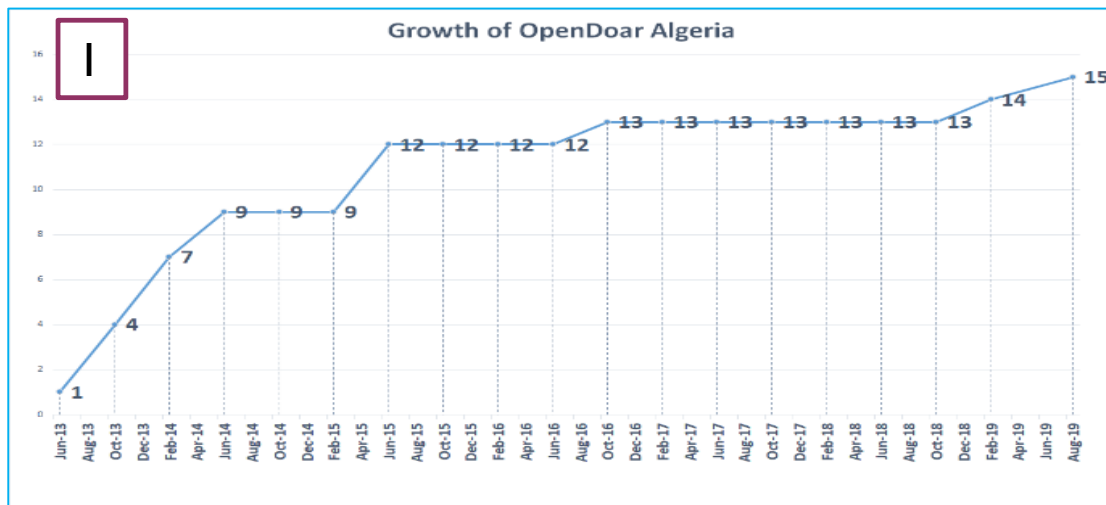
INTRODUCTION

- institutions over the world contribute to the development of scientific communication by launching open access repositories to promote widely visibility and accessibility of intellectual output of the institution to the world.
- Archive a copy of your work to share with others now and in the future.
- Increase your work's visibility impact and citation.
- Get a persistent URL of your work that you can use on other webpages.
- Fulfill grant requirements for providing the public with access to your research.
- Improve your university visibility and ranking.

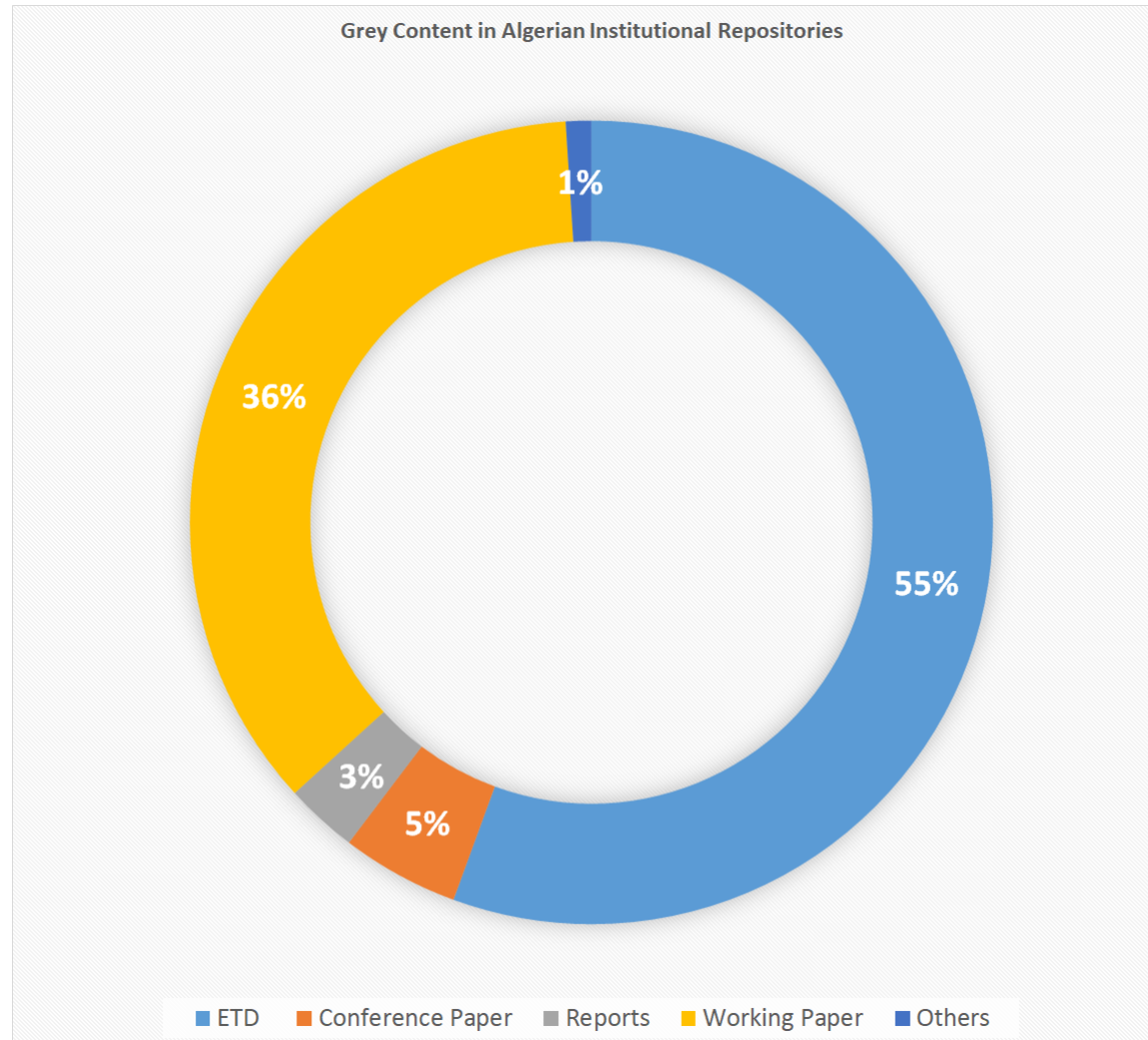
Research Questions : The study will response the following question:

- Which are the best practices to improve the visibility of grey literature?
- How could we achieve a high visibility of grey literature in Algerian institutional repositories?

THE STATE OF ALGERIAN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES



GREY CONTENT IN ALGERIAN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES



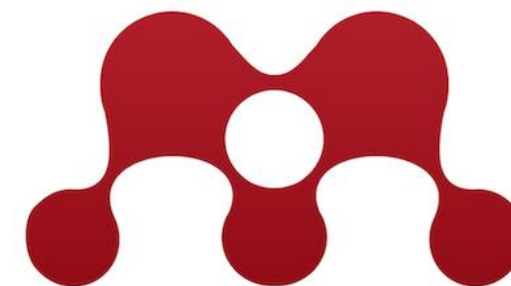
BEST PRACTICES AND WAYS TO INCREASE GREY LITERATURE VISIBILITY IN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

- **The visibility includes the following aspects:**
 - Metadata interoperability.
 - International registries.
 - Metadata standard and metadata quality.
 - Interactions in social networks.
 - Open access for all grey literature.
 - Incorporation of ORCID and DOI and Handle.
 - Use of Creative Commons licenses.
 - Mandatory self-archiving of grey literature.
 - Search engine indexing.

METADATA INTEROPERABILITY AND METADATA QUALITY

- Metadata plays a key role in describing, accessing, and managing digital objects of different formats and media. The purpose of metadata is to offer the user multiple access points (e.g. author, title, subject, etc.). However, if the metadata is incorrect, the resources in IR are not adequately represented and will remain invisible to the users.
- Metadata problems can occur not only when elements are not applied properly but also when values are not consistently or accurately recorded. Literature review reveals five categories of metadata problems, “incorrect values, incorrect elements, missing information, information loss, and inconsistent value representation.

AUTHOR IDENTIFIER AND ACADEMIC PROFILE

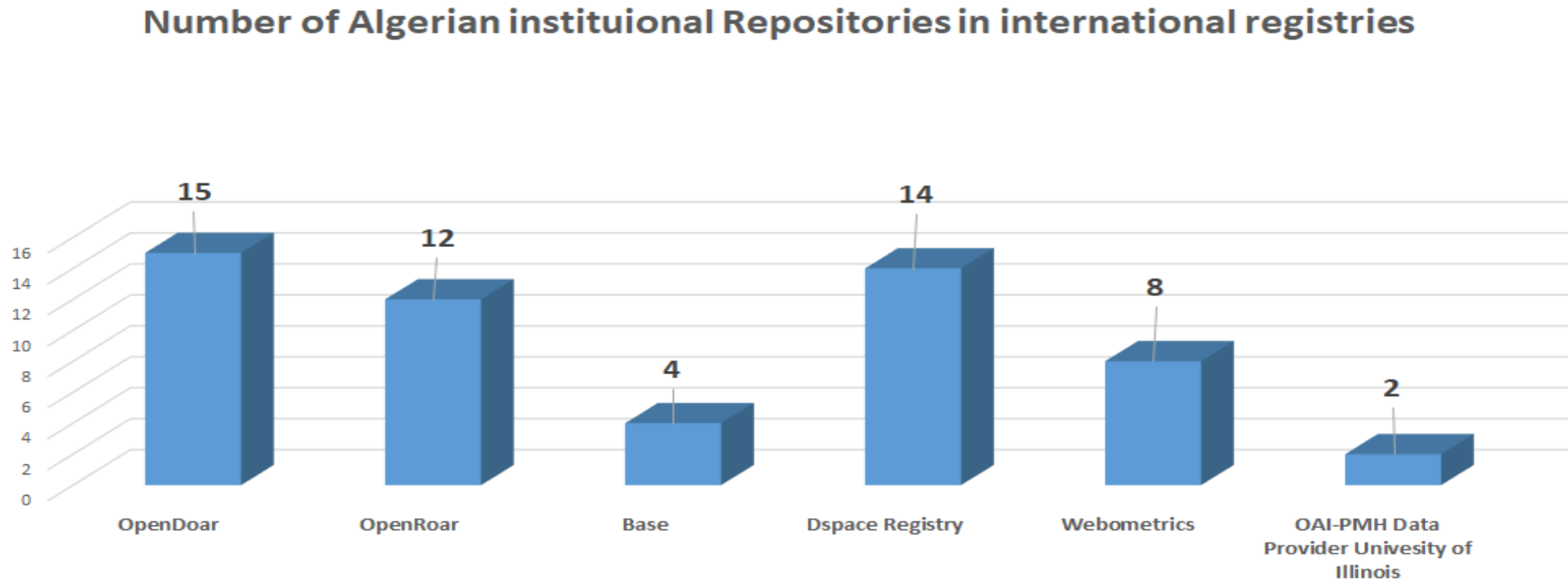


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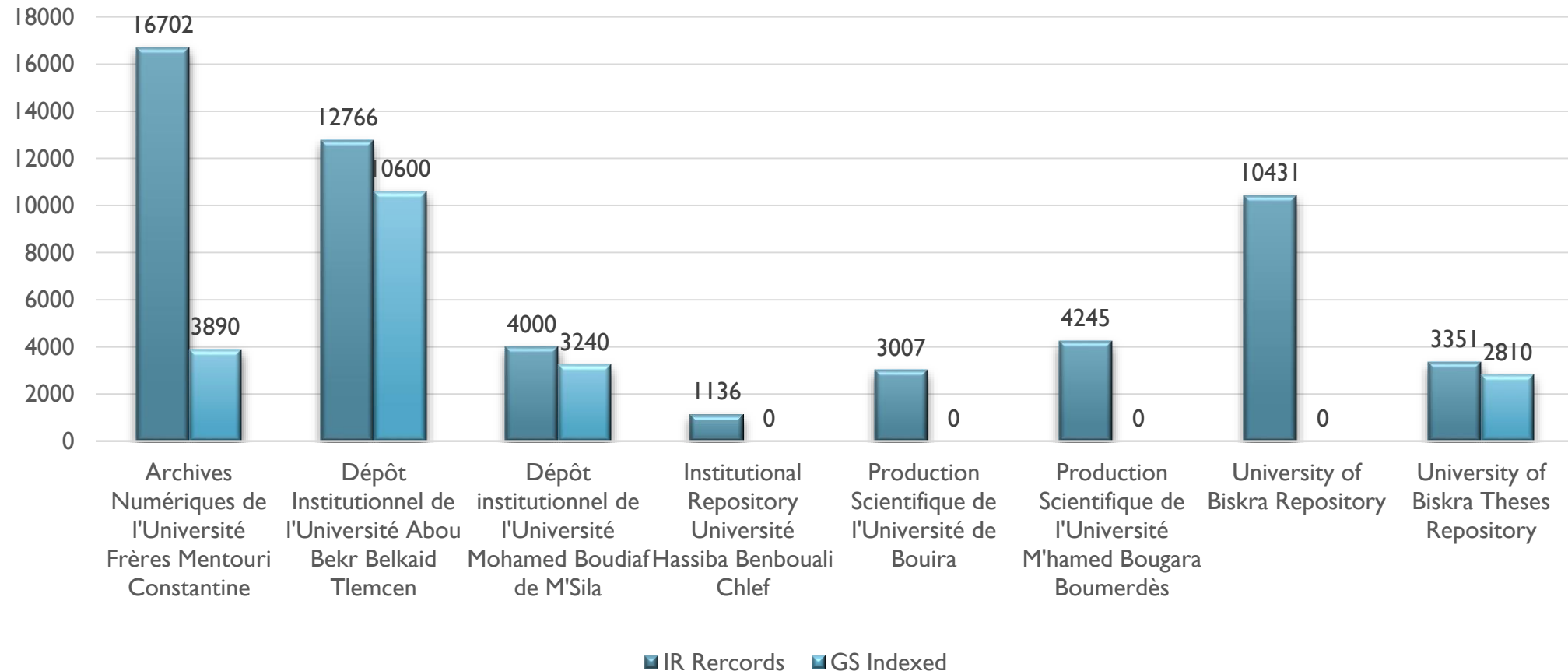
MENDELEY

NUMBER OF ALGERIAN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES IN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRIES



NUMBER OF RECORDS VS RECORDS INDEXED BY GOOGLE SCHOLAR

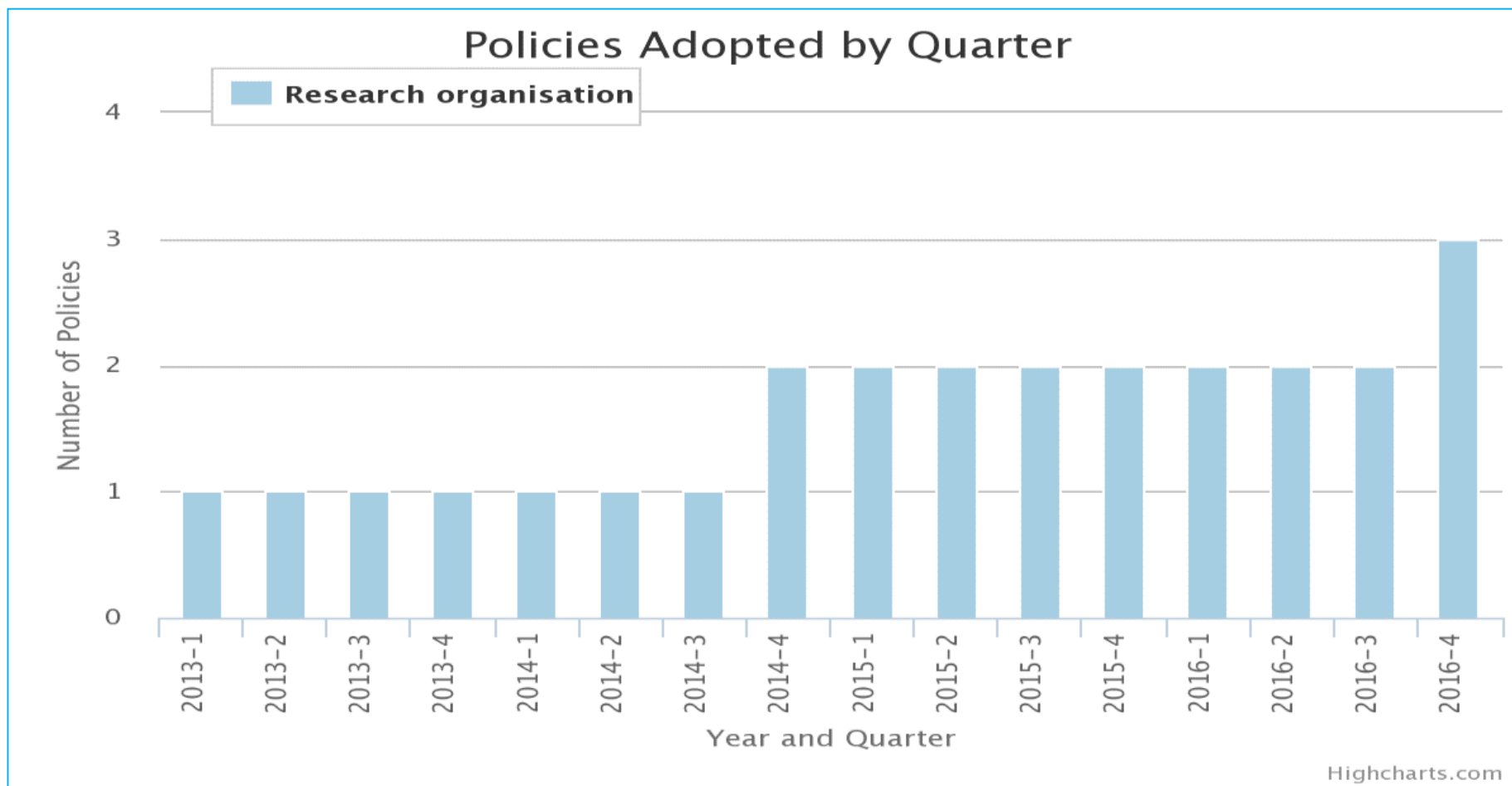
Number of Records vs Records Indexed by Google Scholar



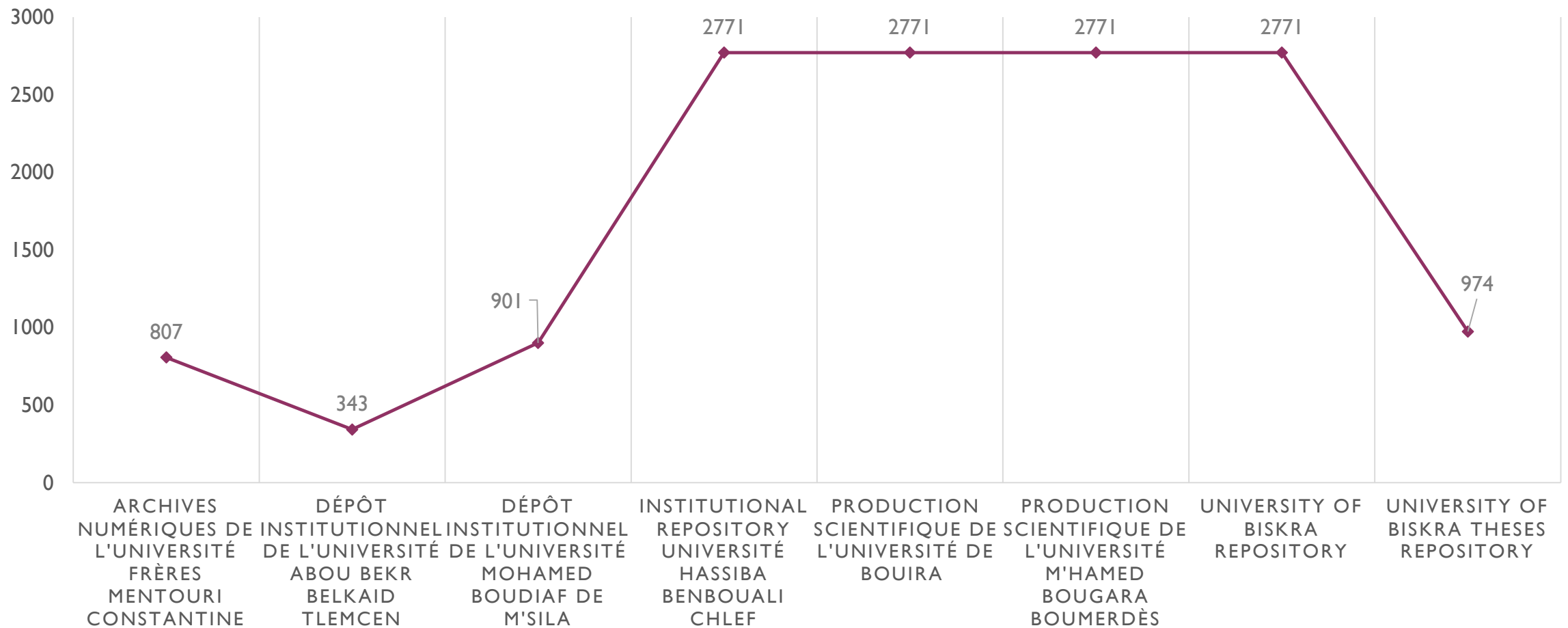
GOOGLE SCHOLAR INDEX RATION OF ALGERIAN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

Repositories	Index Ratio
Archives Numériques de l'Université Frères Mentouri Constantine	23.29%
Dépôt Institutionnel de l'Université Abou Bekr Belkaid Tlemcen	83.03%
Dépôt institutionnel de l'Université Mohamed Boudiaf de M'Sila	81%
Institutional Repository Université Hassiba Benbouali Chlef	0%
Production Scientifique de l'Université de Bouira	0%
Production Scientifique de l'Université M'hamed Bougara Boumerdès	0%
University of Biskra Repository	0%
University of Biskra Theses Repository	83.85

INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES IN ALGERIAN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES



RANKING OF ALGERIAN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Upgrade the version for Dspace software for the institutions that used old version because we observed that 8 of Algerian institutional repositories used Dspace version 1.7.
- Enable the features of Google Scholar indexing.
- Developing a national policy of open access and institutional policies of mandatory deposit.
- Allow the downloading full-text of the grey literature submitted in repositories.
- Registering the repositories in the international directories.
- Motivating the faculty author for self-archiving.
- Awareness the scholars importantly the improving of presence in academic social network.

CONCLUSION : NEXT GENERATION REPOSITORIES

- 1. Exposing Identifiers
- 2. Declaring Licenses at a Resource Level
- 3. Discovery through Navigation
- 4. Interacting with Resources (Annotation, Commentary and Review)
- 5. Resource Transfer
- 6. Batch Discovery
- 7. Collecting and Exposing Activities
- 8. Identification of Users
- 9. Authentication of Users
- 10. Exposing Standardized Usage Metrics
- 11. Preserving Resources





Any questions? Suggestions?

Thank you for your attention!