



ETD 2024

27th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

*"Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Visibility at a Global
Scale"*

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27th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations

The 27th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD 2024) aims to bring together global leaders and researchers working in the broad areas of digital libraries, institutional repositories, scholarly research and electronic theses and dissertations. The theme of ETD 2024 is "ETD Visibility at a Global Scale", and will explore innovative approaches that make use of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs), including the use of modern-day Artificial Intelligence techniques such as Large Language Models and exploration of advances that will result in increased visibility of ETDs at a Global Scale.

Thank you so very much for coming to Livingstone, Zambia to participate in the ETD 2024 conference events. We sincerely hope you enjoy the conference and your short stay in Livingstone, and, more importantly have productive and worthwhile discussions and meet new people!

Zikomo Kwambili!

Best Wishes
Lighton Phiri (Chair)

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The ETD 2024 conference was organised by the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) and, additionally hosted by The University of Zambia (UNZA) and co-hosted by The Higher Education Authority (HEA) of Zambia and Zambia Research and Education Network (ZAMREN).

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Improving the Mkulima Repository Content: Utilizing Theses, Dissertations, and LLMs for Agricultural Knowledge Dissemination in Kiswahili

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The Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL) at the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) faces significant challenges in disseminating agricultural information to Swahili-speaking communities, as most research outputs are predominantly in English. This language barrier hinders the effective transmission of vital agricultural knowledge to key stakeholders in the agriculture-food value chain, who use Kiswahili in their daily activities. To address this gap, SNAL established the Mkulima Collection and Repository, dedicated to collecting agricultural content in Kiswahili. Despite these efforts, the Swahili content in the repository remains limited.

This study aims to enhance the Mkulima Repository by translating abstracts from English-language theses and dissertations using MarianMT, a machine translation (MT) model based on large language models (LLMs). The selected abstracts underwent pre-processing, machine translation, and subsequent quality assessment by multilingual experts.

Our findings reveal significant challenges in using LLMs like MarianMT for low-resource languages such as Kiswahili. While the MT system offers a rapid and scalable method for translating academic content, the accuracy and fluency of the translations were found to be suboptimal, as indicated by the evaluators. Common translation errors, particularly in agriculture-specific terminology and scientific names, highlight the limitations of current MT models in handling specialized agricultural content. These issues underscore the need for a more refined approach, including the development of a curated dataset of Swahili-English pairs that focus on agricultural jargon, as well as the integration of a knowledge base to improve the translation of scientific terms.

E-Theses and Dissertations in Zambia: A Case Study of Two Universities in Kabwe

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This study investigates the successes and challenges in the implementation of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) at Kwame Nkrumah University and Mulungushi University in Kabwe district, Zambia. Employing a qualitative research approach, data were collected from four purposively selected key informants using structured interview guides. These informants were personnel from the e-resources departments of the university libraries.

The findings reveal that both institutions share common attributes, such as the establishment of institutional repositories and the successful initial implementation of ETDs. However, the study identifies significant challenges, including staff resistance to depositing their dissertations into institutional repositories, a lack of expertise in configuring the repository platforms, and intermittent network connectivity. Thematic analysis was utilized to analyze the data.

The study concludes that while some progress has been made in the implementation of ETDs, the current state at the two institutions has not yet reached the desired level. To address these issues, the study recommends enhanced training programs for staff on the importance and use of ETDs, improved technical support and infrastructure for repository management, and strategies to foster a culture of compliance and participation among academic staff.

Designing a plan for sharing ETD among the University Libraries in Bangladesh

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Purpose – ETDs have a great impact on exploring higher education in all higher educational institutions of the world. Sharing of ETDs among the universities can prevent repetition of research and guide new research direction. It assures in averting plagiarism, controlling theft and copyright of one's intellectual property. Hence, the purpose of this research is to design a plan for sharing ETD among the University Libraries in Bangladesh within the existing consortium and networking and resource sharing framework.

Design/methodology/approach – This study uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches along with review of related literature. This paper begins with an overview of consortium and networking and resource sharing framework currently being employed by the university libraries of Bangladesh in electronic and digital platforms. It moved into a discussion of necessity of consortium and networking and resource sharing among the libraries as a whole and particularly in higher education. It closes by stressing a suitable model plan for developing countries like Bangladesh. Data has been collected through survey questionnaire. The conceptual and textual information related to the present study have been collected from primary and secondary sources of information such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, conference proceedings, official documents, and unpublished sources. Websites of the sampled University Libraries have also been used for collecting information. Literature has been reviewed and extraction has been presented in the form of figure and tables. After processing and analysis of the data, appropriate physical meaning and interpretation to the numerical results in real life given for each of the Table and Figures.

Findings – The study reveals that ETDs have a great role in disseminating knowledge among the academic communities. ETDs can be shared and impart in academic community locating any corner of the world. In such a paradox, no standard University Consortium has been built in Bangladesh since the independence in 1971. Several initiatives were taken by different organization including University Grants Commission (UGC), BANSDOC and universities individually but failed due to administrative skills and national guidelines. In case of university library consortium the situation is worse than other research organizations. There was no library consortium in Bangladesh before 2007. In 2006, an initiative was taken by the UGC of Bangladesh to form a Digital Resource Consortium for university libraries in Bangladesh for sharing integrated library resources including e-resources and computer database (Uddin Chowdhury, 2006, p. 490-3, Uddin, 2009, p. 196). In 2007, one consortium formed in Bangladesh was named Bangladesh

INASP-PERI Consortium (BIPC), presently LiCoB with the participation of major public and private universities and a few research institutions under the guidance and supervision of Bangladesh Academy of Sciences (Uddin, 2009, p.196). Digital Archive on Agricultural Theses and Journal (DAATJ) found only established network in Bangladesh. In 2009 UGC has formed UDL consortium under HEQEP to provide electronic resources among the universities with the financial support of World Bank.

Research limitations/implications – There are around 172 universities in Bangladesh now. Data collections from these universities are important to come in any concrete conclusion.

The study depends on questionnaire on selected public and private universities only.

Practical implications – This study divulges a simple and cost effective Model Plan to implement within the existing framework of resource sharing to support in the digital environment. The research findings will direct the students of Library and Information Science, Faculty Members, and Policy Makers in further decision making and research.

Implementing Persistent Identifier Infrastructure for Effective Management of ETD Repositories: A Case Study from Chartered Institute of Personnel Management, Sri Lanka

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Introduction:Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) have become integral components of scholarly communication, offering valuable insights into academic research and contributing to the advancement of knowledge across diverse fields. As the digital landscape continues to evolve, the management and accessibility of ETDs present both opportunities and challenges for academic institutions, libraries, and researchers alike. In this context, it is important to establish a vibrant infrastructure for persistent identifiers (PIDs) to proper management of ETDs. Persistent identifiers are essential tools that enable the unique and unambiguous identification of digital objects, ensuring their long-term discoverability, accessibility, and citability. In the context of ETD repositories, implementing a comprehensive PID infrastructure is paramount to streamline access, enhance interoperability, and facilitate scholarly communication. In this research study, it is described the significance of implementing a persistent identifier infrastructure for the effective management of ETD repositories. By examining the role of PIDs in improving discoverability, ensuring integrity, and fostering collaboration within the scholarly community, this study seeks to provide insights into best practices and strategies for implementing PID systems tailored to the unique needs of ETD repositories.

Objectives ●To enhance discoverability ●To improve accessibility and long-term preservation ●To foster interoperability and integration among different ETD repositories ●To enable accurate and reliable citation of ETDs

Methodology:A comprehensive review of existing literature, scholarly articles, reports, and best practices related to persistent identifiers, electronic theses and dissertations, repository management, and digital preservation were conducted. This review provides a foundational understanding of the current state-of-the-art, challenges, and opportunities in implementing persistent identifier infrastructure for ETD repositories. Various persistent identifier systems and frameworks such as DOI (Digital Object Identifier), ARK (Archival Resource Key), were evaluated to identify the most suitable system for the repository.

Results and Conclusion:Implementation of persistent identifier infrastructure led to a significant increase in the discoverability of ETDs within repository systems and external

databases. By assigning unique identifiers to each document, ETDs became more easily searchable and identifiable, thereby improving their visibility among scholarly community.

Further, it ensured the long-term accessibility and preservation of ETDs. Stable links provided by persistent identifiers enabled continued access to ETDs over time, even as technologies evolved and platforms changed. In this context, ETDs remained accessible

to future generations. It promoted collaboration and knowledge sharing across institutional boundaries, facilitating interdisciplinary research and fostering a more interconnected scholarly ecosystem. Persistent identifiers streamlined the citation process

for ETDs, promoting accuracy, reliability, and proper attribution to authors. Stable references provided by persistent identifiers were easily included in scholarly publications,

citations, and bibliographies, supporting transparency, reproducibility, and scholarly communication.

Conclusion The implementation of persistent identifier infrastructure has

proven to be instrumental in enhancing the management of ETD repositories. By providing unique PIDs for ETDs, this infrastructure has improved the discoverability, accessibility, interoperability, and citability of scholarly works, thereby facilitating broader dissemination of knowledge and fostering collaboration within the academic community.

PIDs support the long-term preservation and accessibility of valuable research outputs for the benefit of future generations.

Empowering HRM Professionals: Advancing Research Culture with ETDs in The Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (CIPM), Sri Lanka

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Introduction: The Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (CIPM) plays a key role in the professional development of Human Resource Management (HRM) practitioners.

To enhance this development, there is a growing recognition of the importance of fostering a culture of advanced research within the HRM community. This study focuses on the utilization of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) as a means to empower

HRM professionals in CIPM, enabling them to engage in rigorous research practices. **Objectives:** •To assess the current state of research culture among HRM professionals in CIPM •To identify the potential benefits of ETDs in advancing the research culture, and •To provide recommendations for integrating ETDs effectively into the professional development framework in the field of HRM

Methodology: A mixed-methods approach was employed, starting with a comprehensive literature review to establish the foundation of research culture, the significance of ETDs, and their potential impact on HRM practitioners. This was followed by a survey distributed among a sample of HRM professionals within CIPM to gather insights into their awareness, usage, and perceptions of ETDs. Additionally, qualitative interviews were conducted with HRM leaders to delve deeper into the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating ETDs into professional development.

Results: The findings reveal a varied kind of utilization of ETDs among HRM professionals in CIPM. While there is a general awareness of ETDs, their full potential in enhancing research skills and knowledge dissemination is yet to be realized. Challenges such as limited access to ETD repositories and inadequate training opportunities were identified. However, respondents expressed enthusiasm for incorporating ETDs into their professional development, higher education activities recognizing the value they hold in expanding their research capabilities and staying updated with current HRM trends. **Conclusions:** In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of advancing research culture among HRM professionals in CIPM through the effective utilization of ETDs. Recommendations include developing tailored training programs on ETD usage, improving access to ETD repositories, and nurturing collaboration between HRM professionals to share research findings. By embracing ETDs, HRM professionals can not only enhance their individual skills but also contribute to the overall knowledge base within the field. This research serves as a call to action for CIPM and similar

organizations to prioritize the integration of ETDs into their professional development strategies, ultimately empowering HRM professionals to excel in their roles and drive innovation in the field for the sustainable economy of the country.

International Visibility of ETDs in Portuguese and in English on a Brazilian Repository

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Background and Introduction: Portuguese is the 9th most spoken language (4th Western language) in the world according to Berlitz (<https://www.berlitz.com/blog/most-spoken-languages-world>) or the 8th (4th Western) according to Statista

(<https://www.statista.com/statistics/266808/the-most-spoken-languages-worldwide/>).

Both numbers indicate that Portuguese has a large number of speakers. The Comunidade de Países de Língua Portuguesa (<https://www.cplp.org/>) lists nine countries that have Portuguese as one of the official languages – Angola (36.7M), Brazil (216.4M), Cape Verde (0.6M), Guinea-Bissau (2.2M), Equatorial Guinea (1.7M), Mozambique (33.9M), Portugal (10.2M), São Tomé and Príncipe (0.2M), and Timor-Leste (1.4M). Their populations in 2023 were informed on Worldometer (<https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/population-by-country/>). It can easily be observed that Brazil holds 71.3% of the Portuguese-speaking population. This work focuses on the ETD collection of a university in Brazil. It has offered graduate programs since the early 1960s, when theses and dissertations were published in Portuguese unless a special request was submitted. ETDs had been optional since 2000 and became mandatory in 2002. In 2008, ETDs presented in foreign languages started being accepted without special authorization. The current numbers of ETDs by language are:

Objectives: The objective of this work is to examine if the patterns of accesses (numbers of accesses and the numbers and languages of the countries where they originated) are different for ETDs in English and in Portuguese.

Method: This work is based on the analysis of data available on the Institutional Repository and organized in an open-access dataset available on the same repository.

Data in the dataset include the numbers of ETDs and open-access ETDs, average numbers of partitions, numbers of accesses, and the countries from which they originated. The dataset shows that the percentages of ETDs in each language are very different. The percentages of ETDs in English are contained in the interval from a little less than 5.0

Results and Conclusions: Most results are not surprising. The first is that accesses from Brazil account for almost 75% of accesses to ETDs in Portuguese. The second is that accesses from the US are over 39% for ETDs in English, and accesses from countries that have neither language as official are over 35% and over 9%, respectively, for English and Portuguese. The numbers of countries are between 150 and 172 for English and

between 194 and 215 for Portuguese. It is important to remark that the numbers of ETDs in Portuguese are over 10 times larger than the corresponding numbers (per year) in English. A surprising result is the number of accesses from Portuguese-speaking countries, which were less than 7% for ETDs in Portuguese. A not so surprising result is that in the five years of observation, the average numbers of accesses are different for both languages, but ETDs in Portuguese had two to three times the average numbers of accesses when compared to the works in English. There are differences in the patterns of accesses in the two sets. The percentages of accesses from Brazil are significant even for works in English. This is easy to explain due to the fact that the university is in Brazil. The other difference comes from the fact that ETDs in English are mostly in Science and Technology and Economics, and there are many repositories in these areas offering works in English.

ETD-MS v2.0: A Proposed Extended Standard for Metadata of Electronic Theses and Dissertations

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The growth of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) in academic repositories requires comprehensive and robust schemas for compliance with the FAIR (Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability) principles. Dublin Core and ETD-MS v1.1 were established as the metadata standards for general scholarly documents and ETDs. We identified several gaps between the existing schemas and the need to represent ETDs comprehensively toward a better digital service. The content-level data, including objects comprising ETDs, become increasingly crucial to facilitate the development of machine learning models to mine scientific knowledge from ETDs, and scholarly big data services in general. By organizing content-level data into a new schema, this paper addresses the critical need for enhancing the expressiveness and depth of metadata for ETDs. The schema proposed includes a Core Component building on the existing ETD-MS v1.1 schema, and an Extended Component that captures objects, their provenance, and user interactions for ETDs. The schema covers 28 entities with a total of 160 metadata fields. To demonstrate applicability, we implemented the schema using MySQL and populated it with data derived from 1,000 ETDs collected from U.S. university libraries. This work provides a comprehensive and flexible approach that addresses the limitations of existing standards by enabling the description of content-level data, laying the groundwork for integrating advanced AI techniques into academic repositories.

Nurturing Advanced Research Culture among Medical Practitioners through ETDs: A case study from University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

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Introduction: In the context of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) play a pivotal role in fostering an advanced research culture among medical practitioners. This study delineates the multifaceted contributions of ETDs across various academic programs, including the Master of Public Health (MPH), BSc Degree in Speech and Hearing Sciences, BSc Degree in Occupational Therapy, and PhD dissertations from the Molecular Medicine Unit.

Purpose of the Present Study: The aims of the present study were to highlight the significance of ETDs in advancing medical research data and showcase the diverse applications of ETDs across different academic programs at the Faculty of Medicine.

Methodology: A comprehensive review of ETDs produced by students across various academic programs within the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Kelaniya was conducted. The review encompassed ETDs from the MPH program, BSc Degree programs in Speech and Hearing Sciences and Occupational Therapy, and PhD dissertations from the Molecular Medicine Unit. Data were analyzed to identify key themes, contributions, and impacts of ETDs on healthcare services and research activities. The Master of Public Health (MPH) program equips students with evidence-based approaches to promote health and prevent diseases, with ETDs contributing substantially to evidence-based public health interventions and policy formulation. PhD dissertations from the Molecular Medicine Unit provide consultancy services in Molecular Diagnosis and DNA typing and engage in research on infectious/vector-borne diseases and genetic diseases, thereby enhancing healthcare services in Sri Lanka. Importantly, it was noticed that the students of the BSc Degree program in Speech and Hearing Sciences produce compact discs (CDs) rather than ETDs. The BSc Degree program in Occupational Therapy commenced only two years ago and has not yet produced any theses.

Discussion: The findings from this research highlight the significant contributions of various academic programs to the field of public health and healthcare services in Sri Lanka. Each program plays a crucial role in advancing health-related knowledge, practices, and policies. The MPH program emphasizes evidence-based approaches to health promotion and disease prevention, equipping students with critical skills. Their ETDs contribute substantially to public health interventions and policy formulation,

enhancing the effectiveness of interventions and policies at both local and national levels. PhD dissertations from the Molecular Medicine Unit illustrate the program's pivotal role in advancing healthcare services through specialized research and consultancy, directly enhancing healthcare delivery. In contrast, the BSc Degree program in Speech and Hearing Sciences has been producing CDs rather than ETDs, hindering accessibility and dissemination of research findings. Transitioning to ETDs could facilitate interdisciplinary research and collaboration. The BSc Degree program in Occupational Therapy, established only two years ago, has not yet produced any theses. Adopting the practice of producing ETDs from the outset would ensure that student research contributes to the global body of knowledge in occupational therapy and aids in developing evidence-based practices. ETDs serve as catalysts in identifying potential opportunities for collaborative research endeavors, driving innovative solutions despite financial constraints.

Conclusion: It is imperative to encourage the initiation of ETD production for newly established degree programs that have not yet commenced research activities. Transitioning from CDs to ETDs is highly recommended to amplify the impact and accessibility of student research outputs. The widespread adoption of ETDs in all Faculty of Medicine programs is crucial for promoting interdisciplinary research, fostering partnerships, and innovating health care solution.

Future-Proofing Research by Long-term ETD Preservation: Challenges and Opportunities

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This paper examines the challenges and opportunities in preserving Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs). It highlights the significance of ETDs in academia and public knowledge while addressing technological hurdles such as digital obsolescence, data integrity, cybersecurity threats, and infrastructure limitations. The paper explores technological advancements like digital preservation tools, open-source platforms, cloud storage, and automation that can mitigate these challenges. Organizational and policy issues, including institutional policies, funding, legal considerations, and the need for collaboration, are also discussed. The study advocates for comprehensive preservation policies, strategic funding, enhanced legal frameworks, and strengthened institutional collaboration. It calls for a proactive approach to ensure ETDs' long-term accessibility and reliability, urging stakeholders to prioritize and invest in preservation efforts to safeguard these critical academic resources for future generations.

Do More Complete Dissertations' Metadata Get More Engagement?

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This study investigates the role of metadata quality in Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs), focusing on its completeness and its impact on discoverability and user engagement within institutional repositories (IRs). Using DSpace@MIT as a case study, the current research analyzed 22,276 doctoral dissertations to assess metadata completeness and its correlation with the number of views and downloads. Various metadata fields and usage statistics were extracted for detailed analysis. The study identified a moderate positive correlation between the number of unique metadata fields and both the Department Views Ratio (DVR) and Department Download Ratio (DDR), suggesting that enhanced metadata can improve the visibility and accessibility of dissertations. Additionally, the length of abstracts is positively correlated with engagement metrics. In contrast, title length does not significantly influence the visibility. These findings showed the importance of high-quality metadata in enhancing the discoverability of ETDs.

Characterization of scientific production on electronic theses and dissertations based on a bibliometric analysis

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The text presents the importance of expanding the dissemination of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs). Given this importance, the study proposes a bibliometric analysis of scientific production that focuses on ETDs. The time frame used for the analysis was from 2002 to 2023. To assist in data recovery, the Publish or Perish tool was used. Therefore, the result was the identification of 601 documents, of which 61 were selected for analysis. There was a greater maturity in scientific publications in English, with the majority of publications being in that language. Given this, it is possible to infer that there are still gaps in the topic to be filled, which could lead to greater incentives for studies in the area.

Extracting and Registering References to Improve Scholarly Impact of ETDs

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Background:

The UNT Libraries began registering Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) with Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) for the documents submitted in 2023. This decision was made to position our students' ETDs in the best light and to collaborate better in the scholarly communication landscape. Assigning DOIs to ETDs is not a new activity for many institutions and has been a major way of providing persistent linking to these resources and improving their discoverability. The assignment of DOIs introduces the option to register references to the scholarly resources cited by the work receiving the DOI in the Crossref platform. Doing so allows for Crossref to display interconnections of cited works and improves their scholarly impact. While assigning DOIs to ETDs is common, registering references for these resources is much less common. Currently, there are over 660,000 theses and dissertations registered with Crossref. Of these, just 1,558 (less than 0.24

Objectives: This paper presents work by the UNT Libraries to build reference lists for ETDs created by students at UNT for two main purposes. First, these lists provide references to Crossref to support additional visibility and functionality related to DOIs created for ETDs in the UNT collections. Second, they provide a building block for local collection analysis regarding high-level usage of library resources purchased for our students and faculty.

Method: In order to register our references with Crossref, we decided to create a human-curated workflow to extract text references from ETDs. First, we established a workflow with documentation for student assistants in the libraries to identify and copy references from the submitted PDF documents. Next, we adopted a simple text format to serialize each text reference from the ETD. We developed simple normalization and transformation scripts in Python to modify the copied text references so that they are presented in a standard format. Finally, these text-based reference lists are added to a public Git repository on GitHub.com, where they can be used as a starting point for different analyses and data mining.

Results: In 2023, 410 ETDs were added to the UNT Libraries collection, containing nearly 48,000 references. Once we had these references in a consistent format, we were able to leverage the Crossref API to register these references with our DOIs. The goal

for including these references is to increase the scholarly impact of our students' theses and dissertations while also contributing to the global scholarly communication landscape in a new way.

Conclusion: This paper presents a background of automated methods for reference extraction in ETDs and also discusses the benefits and challenges of building reference lists for these documents in our collections. It presents the workflow that has been piloted at the UNT Libraries to extract and normalize references for the 410 ETDs submitted in 2023, along with the costs associated with human efforts to prepare these reference lists. The goal of the paper is to provide a clear set of steps and methods that other institutions could replicate without complicated technologies or processes.

Examining the Cultural and Institutional Factors Impacting ETD Visibility in Zambia: Policy and Practice Implications

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This study delves into the cultural and institutional factors influencing the visibility of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) in Zambia and their implications for policy and practice. Employing a mixed-methods research design comprising surveys, interviews, and document analysis, the research seeks to illuminate the multifaceted landscape surrounding ETD accessibility. The findings of this study unveil a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities in the Zambian context. They reveal a complex interplay of cultural attitudes towards digital scholarship, institutional infrastructures, technological literacy, and policy frameworks shaping the accessibility of ETDs.

Furthermore, the study uncovers significant barriers hindering the dissemination and utilization of ETDs beyond academia. These barriers include limited digital infrastructure, inadequate institutional support, and prevailing cultural norms favouring traditional forms of knowledge dissemination. The implications of these findings underscore the need for targeted policy interventions and institutional reforms aimed at fostering a culture of open access and digital scholarship in Zambia. By addressing these cultural and institutional challenges, Zambia can harness the full potential of ETDs as valuable resources for education, research, and socioeconomic development. **KEYWORDS:** Digital Repositories, Resource accessibility, Research visibility

The changing landscape in research data management in Kenya's Universities: an analysis of development and implementation

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There is a move towards Open Science with the goal of making research data accessible and reusable by the research community is a growing global trend. Research data is a key pillar to Open Science. Research institutions are generating research data in huge magnitude which requires well planned and thought out strategies for ensuring that they are available when needed. This has resulted in implementation of research data management (RDM) strategies as a critical component for any research organization for enhancement of quality research output. Development of policies and guidelines by Universities in Kenya is critical in implementation and provision of research data management services. Institutions in developed countries have already developed policies which require researchers to deposit their research data in open repositories. With the globalization this trend is finding its way to developing countries such as Kenya as evident in the development of research data management services in countries such as South Africa. In Kenya, there are few indications that point to existence of research data management services such as awareness training. There is evidently huge research activities in research institutions in Kenya, however management of research data that are acquired during the research processes seems to be largely ignored or given inadequate attention that it deserves. The impact of RDM on innovations has consequently not been documented. This begs the questions as to what extent research data is managed in academic institutions in Kenya. This study will therefore unravel the state of development and implementation of RDM services in academic Libraries in Kenya. The analysis draws on a review of existing RDM policies at Kenyan universities, interviews with key stakeholders, and a survey of researcher awareness and practices. The findings will inform the development of a framework for robust RDM policy design and implementation in the Kenyan university context. This framework will contribute to improved research data management practices, fostering transparency, reproducibility, and ultimately, the impact of Kenyan research.

Introduction:

Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) represent a vital and widely utilized open-access resource for scholars and researchers globally. Within higher education, these digital versions of theses and dissertations serve as crucial reservoirs of information and knowledge for forthcoming research activities. ETDs cover both electronic versions and traditional hard copies of scholarly works submitted by researchers to their respective universities or institutions. In brief, ETD can be defined as any thesis or dissertation mainly submitted, archived, and disseminated in electronic format. The creation of ETD

repositories represents a revolutionary advancement in utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to organize institutional research materials systematically, nurturing a creative platform to drive forthcoming research activities. However, in Sri Lanka, despite the growing significance of ETDs, there exists a gap in the availability and accessibility of these resources, particularly in the field of Human Resource Management (HRM). The implementation of a novel ETD repository tailored specifically for HRM research in Sri Lanka.

Objectives:

1. To implement a novel ETD repository to serve the scholarly community to conduct novel research.
2. To increase the accessibility and visibility of HRM research outputs by providing a centralized platform.
3. To enhance the research culture and academic reputation of Sri Lanka by promoting open access to high-quality HRM scholarship through the ETD repository.

Methods:

Implementing a new ETD repository has become a crucial task, and initiatives have already been taken to upload the selected ETDs from bachelor and master level scholars. DSpace software is being used to build up the repository according to the customary needs. Copyright clearance has been duly taken to host the institutional ETDs on the platform. Open access ETDs, which are collected through web navigation, are uploaded to the repository based on the institutional curriculum. Initially, ETDs are uploaded to the repository in descending order, starting from 2023, the latest. Anti-plagiarism software is being used to check for plagiarism issues in ETDs before uploading them to the repository. Metadata can be considered an integral part of the ETDs lifecycle. Thus, it is ensured to adhere to internationally recognized metadata standards such as ETD-MS, established by the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD).

Results and Conclusion:

Quality ETDs are selected by the appointed academic committee. Moreover, proper guidance is provided to newly enrolled students to encourage them to make use of the institutional repository and come up with innovative research titles for their academic assignments. Regular awareness programs are conducted to optimize the use of the ETD repository, and statistics are collected for annual evaluations. Scholars can provide comments for further improvement of the repository. This is the starting point of the scholarly journey by unlocking the potential of ETDs and inviting the new generation to conduct novel research using the ETD repository and find solutions for the burning questions in the field of HRM in the country. Moreover, this ETD repository links with Google Scholar and thereby generates Google Scholar Ranking for the research scholars

who are the authors of the particular ETDs and Webometric Ranking for the hosting institute of the repository. It provides global visibility to HRM research. It preserves valuable resources and thereby reduces the dependence on physical copies and enables efficient search and retrieval of information. Further, ETDs contribute to environmental sustainability by decreasing paper consumption. In this context, ETD repositories create a dynamic and vibrant knowledge-sharing ecosystem that empowers the scholarly community to thrive in their careers and contribute meaningfully to build a vibrant research culture.

Landscape of Open Access Repositories with Special Reference to Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) across SAARC and BRICS Nations: A Comparative Analysis

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Background of the Study: Research outputs stored as softcopy and archived through open access are gaining momentum globally. Academic and research institutes, following research guidelines and policies, are systematically producing and storing research results in sophisticated ETDs in almost every nation. In the digital age, global visibility of research is crucial, with Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) playing a vital role. Open Access Repositories (OARs) have gained traction, led by Europe, North America, and increasingly by Asia. Key repositories like ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global and DART-Europe are instrumental in this movement. Noteworthy ETD repositories in SAARC and BRICS nations include Shodhganga in India, maintained by INFLIBNET Centre, the Digital Archive on Agricultural Theses and Journals in Bangladesh, Pakistan Research Repository, and Biblioteca Digital Brasileira de Teses e Dissertações in Brazil. India, starting later in 2010, gradually created its repository and stands out for its substantial contributions to the ETD landscape. However, challenges remain in establishing comprehensive ETD repositories, given the diverse characteristics of these nations in terms of population size and higher education institutions. Key concerns include ETD structure and architecture, submission workflows and authentication, metadata standards, harvesting methods, scalability, interoperability, and DRM issues. A detailed analysis of ETD repositories across SAARC and BRICS nations is essential to identify commonalities and differences.

Objectives: 1. To compare open access ETD repositories in SAARC and BRICS countries, focusing on subject coverage and regional language contributions. 2. To investigate the software used for open access ETD repositories across SAARC and BRICS nations. 3. To analyze copyright policies relevant to open access ETD repositories across SAARC and BRICS nations. 4. To evaluate persistent metadata standards within the open access ETD repositories across SAARC and BRICS nations.

Methodology: The available open-access ETD repositories under Open ROAR/DOAR are examined to derive the sample size for analysis. The study employs a systematic approach for ETD data collection and analysis, identifying active ETD repositories based on accessibility and content relevance. Information on software platforms, copyright policies, metadata standards, and subject coverage is gathered. Both thematic analysis and quantitative methods are used to identify patterns and trends.

Data Analysis: The analysis includes identifying active ETD repositories, gathering repository information on software platforms, copyright policies, and metadata standards, categorizing ETDs based on subject classifications and language assessment, developing a search strategy for AI-related ETDs, and performing both thematic and quantitative analyses.

Results: The analysis shows a varied landscape of ETD repositories across SAARC and BRICS nations. India's Shodhganga is a significant contributor, reflecting the country's leadership in this area. Differences in repository management software and metadata standards are observed, with some countries adopting more advanced systems than others. Copyright policies vary, affecting ETD accessibility and use.

Conclusion: The analysis underscores diverse open-access ETD repositories across SAARC and BRICS nations, differing in subject coverage, language representation, software, copyright policies, metadata standards, and interoperability. By spotlighting regional languages and AI research, this study suggests a democratization of knowledge access and innovation.

A Pre-Processing Pipeline for Improved ETD Metadata Quality in Downstream Services

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Introduction: The Zambia National Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ZNETD) Portal serves as a crucial platform for accessing Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) from Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Zambia. The ZNETD functions by automatically harvesting ETD metadata from HEI Institutional Repositories (IRs) across Zambia. However, its usefulness is hindered by inconsistently formatted and poor-quality metadata. This paper outlines the core challenges surrounding metadata quality in the ZNETD Portal and proposes the implementation of a pre-processing pipeline to address these issues.

Motivation: There are a reported 10 IRs, of which eight (8) are presently functional (Chisale and Phiri, 2023). The HEIs with functional repositories generally have different ingestion policies and practices, resulting in inconsistently formatted metadata. More importantly, existing studies have revealed that some HEIs lack IR policies (Kasonde and Phiri, 2023).

Methodology: The work presented in this paper involved two (2) primary objectives: Empirical evaluation of inconsistencies with ETD metadata from HEI IRs:—Metadata from HEIs with functional IRs was harvested using the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. The metadata elements were then analyzed in relation to the ETD-MS metadata standard. Design and implementation of an ETD metadata preprocessing pipeline: —Pre-processing pipeline scripts were implemented to format metadata consistently and address the issue of incomplete metadata.

Anticipated Results: It is anticipated that the implementation of the pre-processing pipeline software tool will lead to a significant improvement in metadata quality within the Zambia National ETD Portal. Enhanced metadata consistency and completeness will facilitate more efficient resource discovery and retrieval, thereby enriching the user experience and maximizing the utility of the platform.

References:

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Determining the Factors Influencing the Utilization of Open Source Digital Repository Software in the Preservation of ETDs in Academic Libraries in Bangladesh

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Problem/Motivation/Goal: This article aims to identify the factors affecting the utilization of open source digital repository software (DRS) for the preservation of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) in academic libraries across Bangladesh. The study also examines compliance challenges with standards and protocols such as metadata, WebDAV, OpenSearch, OpenURL, RSS, ATOM, the Open Archives Initiative (OAI)-PMH, OAI-ORE, SWORD, and WebDAV for access, ingest, and export when using open source DRS. Furthermore, the relationship between the technical and financial aspects of employing DRS is explored.

****Methodology/Approach**:** This investigation will employ a quantitative methodology. A structured questionnaire will be distributed to academic librarians in Bangladesh to meet the study objectives. The questionnaire will be shared through various forums, email groups, and mailing lists related to libraries. It will consist of three sections (A, B, and C). Section A will gather respondents' demographic information, Section B will focus on factors related to employing DRS for the preservation of ETDs, and Section C will address issues and complaints regarding the use of DRS. A 7-point Likert scale will be utilized to gauge the degree of responses. Descriptive statistics will be employed to analyze the collected data, alongside statistical significance tests to evaluate the relationships between the technical and economic factors influencing DRS usage.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study is to explore the factors influencing the use of open source DRS. The specific objectives are: 1. To determine the factors affecting the use of DRS in the preservation of ETDs. 2. To identify the complaints regarding the use of DRS for the preservation of ETDs.

Research Questions 1. What is the level of factors influencing the usage of open source DRS by academic libraries in Bangladesh? 2. What is the relationship between multiple factors and the usage of open source DRS? 3. What complaint issues are reported by academic institutions in Bangladesh?

Anticipated Results: Despite the advantages of open source DRS—such as the ability to capture and ingest ETDs along with associated metadata, providing easy access to ETDs through listing and searching, and ensuring long-term preservation—there are notable drawbacks. These include a flat file and metadata structure, poor user interface, lack of

scalability and extensibility, limited API, restricted metadata features, inadequate reporting capabilities, and insufficient support for linked data. Overcoming these barriers, the utilization of open source DRS has been increasing steadily in Bangladesh. Most open source DRS are functional and based on the OAI-PMH. DSpace remains the preferred software for DRS content management. However, many DRS lack content control policies and do not provide usage data, with English being the predominant language for materials. A considerable number of institutional repositories (IRs) incorporate Web 2.0 tools, with RSS being the most utilized. Many IRs have not modified their user interfaces, and the majority maintain a bilingual interface.

According to Crow (2002) and Rahman (2015), DRS in Bangladesh essentially began as a part of the institution's digital repository, defined as "[...] a digital archive of the intellectual products created by the faculty, research staff, and students of an institution, accessible to end-users both within and outside the institution, with few if any barriers to access." Academic libraries in Bangladesh have chosen open source software for their institutional repositories and comprehensive digital library platforms. In the last twenty years, the computerization and digitization of libraries in Bangladesh have gained significant momentum, marking an impressive achievement (Rahman et al., 2015).

Creating an Electronic Thesis Database (ETD) using OMEKA. The Zimbabwe Open University experience

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The purpose of this study was to establish the implementation experiences of the Zimbabwe Open University librarians in creating an Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Database (ETD) using OMEKA over Dspace software. The study explored the successes and challenges that were faced when coming up with the new institutional repository. The objectives of the study were to: (i) Establish the benefits of using OMEKA over DSpace. (ii) Establish the challenges faced in implementing the new ETD database. (iii) Highlight the benefits accrued from establishing the ETD. The study was qualitative in nature and used the phenomenology paradigm. Data was collected from all Librarians and Library IT staff at the Zimbabwe Open University that were involved in the implementation of the new repository. An interview guide was drafted in order to collect responses from the target population. The study was significant in that it gave a comparison of DSpace and OMEKA as two open source software that were available on the market. Results of the study revealed that lack of trained staff was one of the major problems in creating the ETDs.

Exploring AI-driven Strategies for Enhancing the Visibility of E-Theses in Shodhganga Repository

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Shodhganga Repository, managed by the INFLIBNET Centre, serves as a national digital repository for Indian electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs). It plays a crucial role in the academic ecosystem by providing a platform for researchers to access an extensive collection of scholarly works, thereby contributing to academic and research excellence.

Despite its significance, Shodhganga faces several challenges in managing ETDs, including inconsistent metadata quality, manual entry errors, and a lack of comprehensive metadata for some records. With over 500,000 theses from various universities across

India and continuously increasing annually covering diverse subjects such as science, technology, humanities, and social sciences, the repository requires robust solutions to streamline its management processes and enhance user experience. AI has evolved to facilitate technological solutions in various sectors which need human intelligence. There are many areas including the creation of ETDs as well as dissemination of knowledge by picking up knowledge snippets to help the researchers. This poster proposes the efforts and integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in creation and managing ETDs to address the challenges and improve ETD management in Shodhganga.

Objectives primary Goal: To provide a comprehensive flowchart and step-by-step implementation plan for enhancing ETD management in Shodhganga using AI, based on literature review. Specific Objectives: 1. Illustrate AI-driven solutions for improving metadata quality and consistency. 2. Outline steps to enhance search and retrieval functionalities. 3. Present a roadmap for increasing user engagement and satisfaction.

The implementation plan for these AI-driven solutions is divided into three phases: Research and Development, Testing as a prototype, and Full-Scale Deployment. During the Research and Development phase, a detailed literature review will identify best practices in AI-driven ETD management, and current management practices in Shodhganga will be analyzed to pinpoint areas for improvement. AI models for metadata creation, search enhancement, and recommendations will be developed and tested. The

Pilot Testing phase will involve implementing these solutions on a subset of ETDs, collecting user feedback, and refining the algorithms based on initial results. Finally, in the Full-Scale Deployment phase, the AI solutions will be rolled out across the entire Shodhganga repository, with continuous monitoring and iterative improvements to ensure optimal performance and adaptation to new data.

Expected Outcome: Integrating AI into Shodhganga's ETD management will streamline

processes, reduce manual workload, and enhance efficiency. Improved search, personalized recommendations, and better metadata will enhance user experience and discoverability. Integration with external databases will broaden research access, making Shodhganga a more valuable resource for the academic community.

Visual Elements for Poster: Figure 1: Flowchart of AI-driven ETD Management Process. Figure 2: Automated Metadata Extraction Flowchart. Figure 3: Flowchart of Graph Machine Learning for Metadata Quality Enhancement. Figure 4: Diagram Illustrating Semantic Search Implementation. Figure 5: Diagram Depicting Personalized Recommendation System. Figure 6: Diagram Automated Content Tagging and Classification. Figure 7: Metadata Standardization Process Diagram. Figure 8: Integration External Databases with Diagram Illustration. Figure 9: Graph showing the expected outcome for the enhancement of Shodhganga.

References: Shodhganga, INFLIBNET Centre. Available at:
[<https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/>]

Design and Implementation of an Interoperable Zambia National Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Portal

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Introduction: Zambia boasts a significant number of Higher Learning Institutions (HEIs) contributing to a vibrant academic landscape marked by prolific scholarly research output. The Higher Education Authority (HEA) reports a total of 123 HEIs as of 2024 (Higher Education Authority, 2018). Many of these HEIs offer postgraduate programs that require students to produce thesis or dissertation manuscripts. Increasingly, such manuscripts are stored electronically, resulting in the proliferation of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs). Existing literature indicates that 10 HEIs have implemented Institutional Repositories (IRs), with eight still operational (Chisale Phiri, 2023).

Motivation: With the increase in the number of HEIs offering postgraduate programs, along with the rise in the adoption of IRs, the discoverability of these scholarly outputs is compromised. Additionally, assessing the quality of ETDs by entities such as the HEA is challenging. A potential solution to this problem is the implementation of a centralized platform for accessing ETDs.

Methodology: A national ETD portal has been developed, primarily utilizing the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) to harvest ETD metadata from HEI IRs across Zambia. By leveraging OAI-PMH, the portal ensures efficient and standardized retrieval of metadata, enabling seamless integration of ETDs into its centralized repository. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance will be conducted to uphold the functionality and usability of the portal.

Results: It is anticipated that the centralized repository of ETDs will significantly improve accessibility to scholarly resources for researchers in Zambia. By providing a single platform for accessing ETDs from various institutions, researchers will save time and effort in locating relevant materials. Furthermore, the portal is expected to increase the visibility and recognition of research outputs from higher learning institutions in Zambia.

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Automatic Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Guideline Verification For Consistently Formatted Manuscripts

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Introduction: Higher Education Institutions worldwide enforce guidelines and academic approaches to ensure scholarly integrity and adherence to academic standards (Razi et al., 2019). The University of Zambia is not an exception. Like most HEIs, it offers training to postgraduate students, and one of the key aspects of postgraduate training is producing an Electronic Thesis and Dissertation manuscript. The Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies (DRGS) at the University of Zambia provides guidelines that stipulate how ETDs should be formatted. However, the process of checking for conformance is a manual and tedious procedure, resulting in the submission of inconsistently formatted manuscripts in the Institutional Repository (IR). To address this challenge, our project seeks to implement a tool that will automate the process of checking ETD compliance against established postgraduate guidelines. The tool will leverage data mining techniques to perform these tasks. More specifically, Document Layout Analysis (DLA) (Binmakhashen Mahmoud, 2019) will be the core approach used in the implementation. The tool will flag portions of ETD manuscripts that do not conform to established guidelines. Hence, this will help resolve the inconsistencies in the format of submitted manuscripts.

Methodology: Using a mixed methods approach, document analysis will be employed to understand the postgraduate guidelines stipulated in the “Regulations and Guidelines for Postgraduate Studies” document; content analysis will be used on randomly sampled ETDs to experimentally determine the extent of the problem. Finally, a DLA Natural Language Processing model will be developed and evaluated using standard DLA metrics such as Structure Similarity Index and Intersection over Union.

Results: This study is part of ongoing work aimed at developing an automated tool that will verify ETD manuscripts’ compliance with postgraduate guidelines. Upon successful completion of this project, we anticipate a reduced workload associated with the manual checking of manuscript conformity to postgraduate guidelines, freeing up time and resources to handle other academic tasks like focusing more on the content of the manuscripts. Not only that, academic integrity will consequently improve through the standardization of ETD formats, adding to the university’s reputation and credibility.

In conclusion, the development of an ETD automatic guideline verification tool presents an opportunity to enhance efficiency and promote consistency in the quality of ETDs

while alleviating the challenges faced in the manual checking process, consequently reducing the workload for students, supervisors, and examiners alike.

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Automatic Summarisation of Electronic Theses and Dissertations for Increased Media Engagement

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Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) regularly publish manuscripts of academic research which provide useful insights into social, economic and technological issues affecting society (Phiri M'sendo, n.d.). In the Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs), researchers often focus on impact-driven research that has the potential to inform policy direction. However, due to the large size of these ETD manuscripts, important stakeholders, such as local mainstream media outlets, find it difficult to synthesise the content of these manuscripts. A potential solution would be to take advantage of advances in Artificial Intelligence by using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to summarise the ETDs. Automatic text summarisation, as Allahyari defined it, is the task of producing a concise and fluent summary while preserving key information content and overall meaning. The text summarisation techniques can be employed to generate snippets of scholarly research output that are concise and easy to assimilate by non-technical persons (Allahyari et al., 2017; Ingram et al., n.d.). Existing literature broadly categorises automatic summarisation into two classes: abstractive summarisation and extractive summarisation. This study seeks to understand the challenges with synthesising ETDs and the design and implementation of software tools to be used to automatically summarise ETDs, focusing on mining text data and designing tools that allow for automated summarisation and modification of the text using usable tools. Specifically, the objectives of this study are: 1. To determine how frequently research findings are reported in mainstream media. 2. To investigate challenges with synthesising long documents (ETDs). 3. To implement summarisation models for summarising ETDs for public consumption. 4. To evaluate the summarisation models.

The proposed research methodology is as follows: - **Frequency of publishing research findings** — Manual and automatic content analysis of existing media publications will be conducted to determine the frequency of publishing research findings. Challenges synthesising ETDs: — Interviews will be conducted with purposively sampled journalists from randomly sampled media outlets. Design and Implementation of ETD summarisation models: — Classic text summarisation techniques such as abstractive and extractive summarisation will be employed to build the ETD summarisation models. Additionally, publicly available ETDs from HEIs in Zambia will be used to construct a dataset for the study.

Evaluation of ETD summarisation models: — Standard evaluation metrics for text summarisation, such as ROUGE (Johnson, n.d.), BLEU (Allahyari et al., 2017; Johnson,

n.d.), BERTScore (Bhandari et al., 2020; Zhang et al., n.d.), and METEOR (Ermakova et al., 2019; Johnson, n.d.), will be used to determine the effectiveness of the ETD summarisation models. In addition, human evaluation will be employed to determine the perceived usefulness of the ETD summarisation models.

The study could potentially provide useful information on the challenges of enabling the general public to engage with ETDs and how the application of NLP and automatic text summarisation can help overcome some of these challenges.

Total Quality Management in ETD Repository at Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (CIPM)

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Introduction: As the landscape of education and professional development evolves, the use of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) has become integral to knowledge dissemination and research advancement. The Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (CIPM) recognizes the significance of its ETD repository as a valuable resource for HRM professionals. This study focuses on implementing Total Quality Management (TQM) principles in the ETD repository at CIPM to ensure efficiency, accessibility, and the highest standards of content.

Objectives: 1. To identify the areas for improvement through TQM principles. 2. To assess the impact of these enhancements on user experience and knowledge dissemination. 3. To make recommendations to improve the quality of ETD repositories in order to provide effective service to the CIPM stakeholders.

Methodology: A comprehensive approach was employed, starting with an analysis of the existing ETD repository at CIPM to identify strengths and areas needing improvement. TQM principles were then applied, including process mapping, stakeholder engagement, and continuous improvement strategies. A survey was conducted among HRM professionals and researchers utilizing the ETD repository to gather feedback on usability, content relevance, and accessibility. Additionally, interviews were conducted with repository administrators and stakeholders to gain insights into challenges and opportunities for enhancement.

Results: The assessment of the ETD repository at CIPM revealed strengths in terms of content variety and relevance to HRM professionals. However, areas for improvement were identified, including navigation complexity, search functionality, and metadata consistency. Through the application of TQM principles, enhancements were implemented, such as improved metadata tagging, streamlined search features, and user-friendly interface updates. The survey results indicated a positive reception to these enhancements, with users reporting increased satisfaction with the repository's usability and content accessibility.

Conclusions: In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of implementing TQM principles in the ETD repository at CIPM to ensure it remains a valuable and user-centric resource for HRM professionals. The enhancements made through this process have

resulted in a more efficient and user-friendly repository, aligning with the institute's commitment to excellence in knowledge dissemination. Recommendations include regular audits of the repository, ongoing stakeholder engagement, and continuous improvement initiatives to uphold TQM standards. By embracing TQM in the ETD repository, CIPM can continue to support the research and professional development needs of HRM professionals, contributing to the advancement of the field. This research serves as a model for other organizations seeking to optimize their ETD repositories through TQM principles, ultimately fostering a culture of quality and innovation in knowledge management within the HRM community.

Enhancing Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Visibility: A Focus on Institutional Repository Platforms and Inherent Challenges in the Nigerian Context

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Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) are an essential part of academic work since they provide insightful analysis and significant contributions to the international academic community. Platforms for institutional repositories (IRs) are vital conduits for the international distribution and availability of ETDs. However, there is a notable disparity in the visibility and accessibility of ETDs due to particular difficulties with the implementation and efficacy of IR platforms in Nigerian institutions. With a focus on the difficulties Nigerian institutions confront, this paper examines how institutional repository platforms might improve the visibility of ETDs globally.

The study emphasises the transformative potential of IR platforms in boosting the impact and dissemination of ETDs through a comprehensive evaluation of the literature. It also emphasises how critical it is to fill the knowledge vacuum in the literature about the application and efficacy of IR platforms in Nigerian academic institutions. This study used a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative investigation through stakeholder surveys and interviews with Nigerian institutions' stakeholders, with quantitative analysis of IR availability and usage data. The quantitative analysis looks at IR availability, citation counts, download trends, and ETD submission rates on IR platforms to get a sense of how visible Nigerian ETDs are right now.

Qualitative approaches explore the particular obstacles Nigerian institutions have in efficiently leveraging IR platforms, such as infrastructure limits, institutional support, cultural considerations, and knowledge gaps. Compiling quantitative and qualitative data allows for a more thorough understanding of the intricate relationships surrounding ETD deployment and visibility in the Nigerian context. The study exposes inherent challenges to the efficient use of IR platforms. These results demonstrate how urgently customised interventions are needed to solve these issues and raise Nigerian ETDs' profile internationally.

The study makes further recommendations based on its findings on the use of IR platforms in Nigerian institutions. These recommendations include making investments in technology infrastructure, starting capacity-building programmes, proposing a cultural mind shift, advocating for open access laws in policy, and encouraging stakeholder collaboration. Through the implementation of these suggestions, Nigerian establishments can surmount current obstacles and utilise IR channels to augment the prominence and

influence of their ETDs on the international academic scene.

This study clarifies the unique difficulties encountered by Nigerian institutions while also enhancing knowledge of the function of institutional repository platforms in increasing ETD visibility. Through the implementation of focused interventions and the resolution of these issues, stakeholders can strive to promote increased inclusivity and involvement in the worldwide ecosystem of academic communication.

Keywords: Nigerian Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs), Institutional Repository Challenges, Global Research Visibility Gap, Open Access Scholarship, Digital Divide Impact, Nigerian Universities.

Enhancing Access to Scholarly Knowledge: Strategies for Promoting Open Access ETDs in Sri Lanka

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Introduction: With the emergence of digital technology and the advancement of open access initiatives, the accessibility and dissemination of scholarly knowledge have undergone a significant transformation. This has been evident in Sri Lanka, as in many other parts of the world. There is a pressing need to increase access to scholarly knowledge and promote the adoption of open access principles, particularly in the realm of ETDs. ETDs play a dynamic role as repositories of treasured research output, representing the high point of academic activities. Though there is a significant number of scholarly outputs produced by universities and research institutions in Sri Lanka, access to this knowledge remains limited. Traditional bottlenecks, such as subscription fees and restricted access models, prevent the broader dissemination of research findings, hindering the possible impact of Sri Lankan scholarship on a global scale. At this juncture, the elevation of open access ETD repositories is of paramount importance to Sri Lanka. Open access facilitates the unrestricted online availability of scholarly literature, enabling anyone, anywhere, to access, read, download, and distribute research outputs freely.

Objectives: • To Assess the Current Scenario in Sri Lanka • To Develop Strategies for Promoting Open Access ETDs • To Promote Collaboration and Capacity Building.

Methodology: A comprehensive review of existing literature, scholarly articles, reports, and best practices related to open access ETDs was conducted. In-depth reviews were conducted on existing policies and guidelines related to ETDs, copyright, open access, and scholarly communication at the national and institutional levels in Sri Lanka.

Results: Key barriers to the accessibility and dissemination of ETDs in Sri Lanka, including limited awareness of open access principles, inadequate technical infrastructure, and legal and copyright concerns, were identified. It was revealed that there are institutions that have already implemented open access policies, while others need support and guidance to implement ETD repositories. Moreover, it is important to promote open access strategies such as policy development, repository infrastructure, metadata standards, and capacity building and collaboration among universities, libraries, government agencies, and international partners to support the implementation of open access ETD initiatives. Awareness programs and knowledge exchange are needed on a regular basis to build the capacity of researchers, librarians, and administrators in managing and promoting open access ETDs in both countries.

Conclusion: Open access ETDs have the potential to significantly improve the accessibility and visibility of Sri Lankan scholarly knowledge, promoting collaboration, innovation, and knowledge exchange both domestically and internationally. Addressing bottlenecks such as technical infrastructure, legal concerns, and awareness gaps is crucial for the successful implementation of open access ETD initiatives. In the same vein, collaboration among stakeholders, including universities, libraries, government agencies, and international partners, is essential for advancing open access ETDs in Sri Lanka. Promoting a culture of open access is needed to guarantee the sustainability of open access ETD initiatives in Sri Lanka as a developing nation.

Assessing the Efficiency of Data Science Programs in Enhancing Big Data Analysis Skills among Health Libraries and Information Scientists.

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Introduction: The healthcare sector has seen a significant shift in data analysis methodologies due to the rapid advancements in technology. Data Science programs have emerged as a promising way to enhance the capabilities of professionals in health libraries and Information Science fields in managing and analyzing large datasets, known as Big Data. However, there is a research gap in assessing the effectiveness of these programs in equipping Health Libraries and Information Scientists with the necessary skills for proficient Big Data analysis. This study aims to bridge this gap by evaluating the efficacy of Data Science programs tailored for Health Libraries and Information Science professionals. The research aims to provide insights into the impact of these educational initiatives on the skill development and proficiency of Health Libraries and Information Scientists in Big Data analysis, contributing to the advancement of knowledge in this evolving field.

Aim: To assess and evaluate the effectiveness of Data Science programs in improving the capacity and proficiency of professionals working in health libraries and Information Science. The study seeks to ascertain whether these programs adequately equip participants with the necessary skills and knowledge required for proficiently handling and analyzing Big Data in healthcare contexts.

Method: The study used a quantitative approach to gather data from 150 participants in health libraries and Information Science fields who completed Data Science programs in Tanzania. The survey evaluated their perceptions, skill sets, and confidence in executing Big Data analysis post-program completion. Statistical tools like descriptive statistics were used to analyze the collected data, providing insights into the effectiveness of Data Science programs in enhancing Big Data analysis skills. **Results:** The study aimed to assess the efficacy of Data Science programs through quantitative analysis of participant responses. Among the surveyed professionals who completed the program (n=150), a significant 82

Conclusion: The survey analysis shows that Data Science programs significantly improve professional skills in Big Data analysis, enhancing competence and confidence. These findings have implications for health libraries and Information Science, fostering a more agile workforce capable of utilizing advanced data analysis techniques for informed

healthcare decision-making. However, limitations like survey bias and study scope need to be addressed for further improvement.

The University of Johannesburg's Journey to Enhance the Content of the Institutional Repository (IR) and Improve Discoverability

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Institutional Repositories (IRs) have been well established in most academic libraries over the past few decades. As technology has developed across various domains, similar advancements have been observed in the software and tools used within the IR environment. Prominent systems such as DSpace, EPrints, and Fedora are widely recognized in this context (Castagne, 2013). The University of Johannesburg (UJ) library established its IR in 2008, which currently hosts a variety of research outputs generated by the university, including journal articles, conference proceedings, books, and book chapters.

Over the past 14 years, the library has embarked on a journey of exploration and experimentation with several systems to enhance the content of the IR and increase its visibility. These systems include DSpace, Vital, and most recently, Exlibris Esploro. The purpose of this paper is to share our experiences with these systems and the software utilized throughout this journey.

The presentation will begin with a brief history of our IR development, followed by a technical discussion on the systems employed for storing and accessing content, as well as the methods used to collate relevant materials. The latter part of the presentation will focus on the latest system implemented at UJ, Exlibris Esploro, which enables us to maximize the impact of our institutional research through intelligent data capture. This innovation not only reduces the workload of IR staff but also enhances the visibility of both the content and its authors.

Keywords: Open access, institutional repositories, Esploro, University of Johannesburg

Further reading: <https://www.usetda.org/resources/institutional-repository-software/>

The Conversion of Printed Theses and Dissertations into Digital Formats: A Case Study of the University of South Africa Library

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Printed theses and dissertations in academic libraries are primarily accessible only to patrons of that particular library. Converting these printed copies into digital formats can mitigate the risk of losing valuable materials due to age and prolonged shelf time, while also enhancing the visibility of the university's research output. This study explores the process of digitizing printed materials in the UNISA Institutional Repository (UnisaIR), an open-access digital platform that hosts the research and intellectual output of the UNISA community, including electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs). The UnisaIR is globally accessible via various internet browsers and search engines, thereby promoting UNISA's research output and increasing the visibility of African scholarship.

The study employs observation as the primary data-gathering technique, focusing on the digitization process. This approach facilitates a thorough and nuanced understanding of the digitization phenomenon as it occurs in real time. Key findings indicate that converting printed theses and dissertations into digital formats not only helps prevent loss due to aging but also supports the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 4 by providing easier access to these materials for the international community.

In conclusion, this original study offers valuable insights into the digitization process within the UnisaIR, highlighting its potential benefits for both preservation and accessibility. Specifically, the findings demonstrate that digitizing printed theses and dissertations plays a critical role in safeguarding these materials and enhancing the visibility of the university's research output and African scholarship. Based on the study's findings, it is recommended that academic libraries implement digitization programs for their printed collections, particularly for materials at risk of deterioration. This initiative can help ensure long-term preservation while making these resources more accessible to a broader audience.

Keywords: Institutional Repository, ETD, open access, academic library

Global Visibility of National ETD Repositories of G20 Countries: Comparative Studies with Respect to NDLT D's Meta Repository

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ETDs are primary information sources that originate from doctoral theses or dissertations submitted to universities for the doctoral award. The FAIR ETDs are those electronic theses and dissertations that are findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable (FAIR).

The study covers ETD initiatives by G20 member countries, comprising 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States) and the European Union. The G20 member countries represent around 85

Managing ETDs in Rajshahi University Central Library: Problems and Possibilities

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Access to Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) is one of the recently introduced facilities in academic libraries. Obviously, there must be a digital library system to manage the ETDs. Rajshahi University Central Library (RUCL) introduced a digital system in the year 2016. It has been trying to establish an ETD repository and its system since then. The ETD repository in RUCL is at its primary stage now and is managed by the D-Space software. It is developing day by day, but at the same time, it is facing some problems. In this article, we will discuss the problems and possibilities of ETD management in RUCL.

Keywords: ETDs Service, Digital Libraries, Institutional Repositories, Theses, Dissertations.

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