

The Library and the Researcher: Can two walk together?

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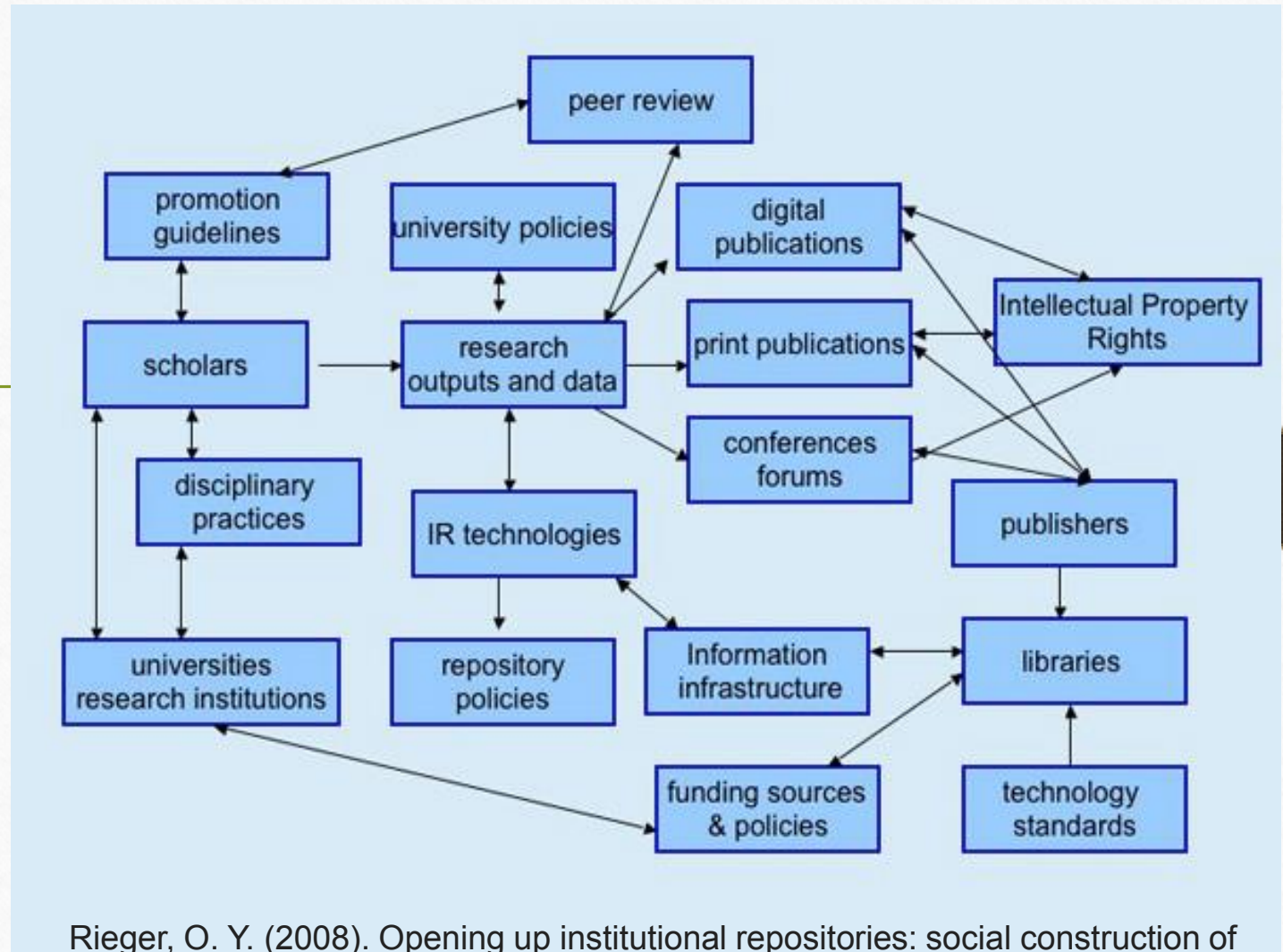
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Library as Institutional Repositories (IR)

- An archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution.
- A university-based IR is a set of services that a university offers her members for the management and dissemination of digital materials or assets created by the institution and her community members:
 - monographs, journal articles (preprints & postprints), electronic theses and dissertations, datasets, administrative documents, course notes, learning objects, or conference proceedings. [[Clifford Lynch](#), 2013]
 - must ensure long-term preservation, proper organization and access or distribution

Institutional Repositories, IRs activities

- Knowledge management
- Research assessment
- Dissemination of research output.



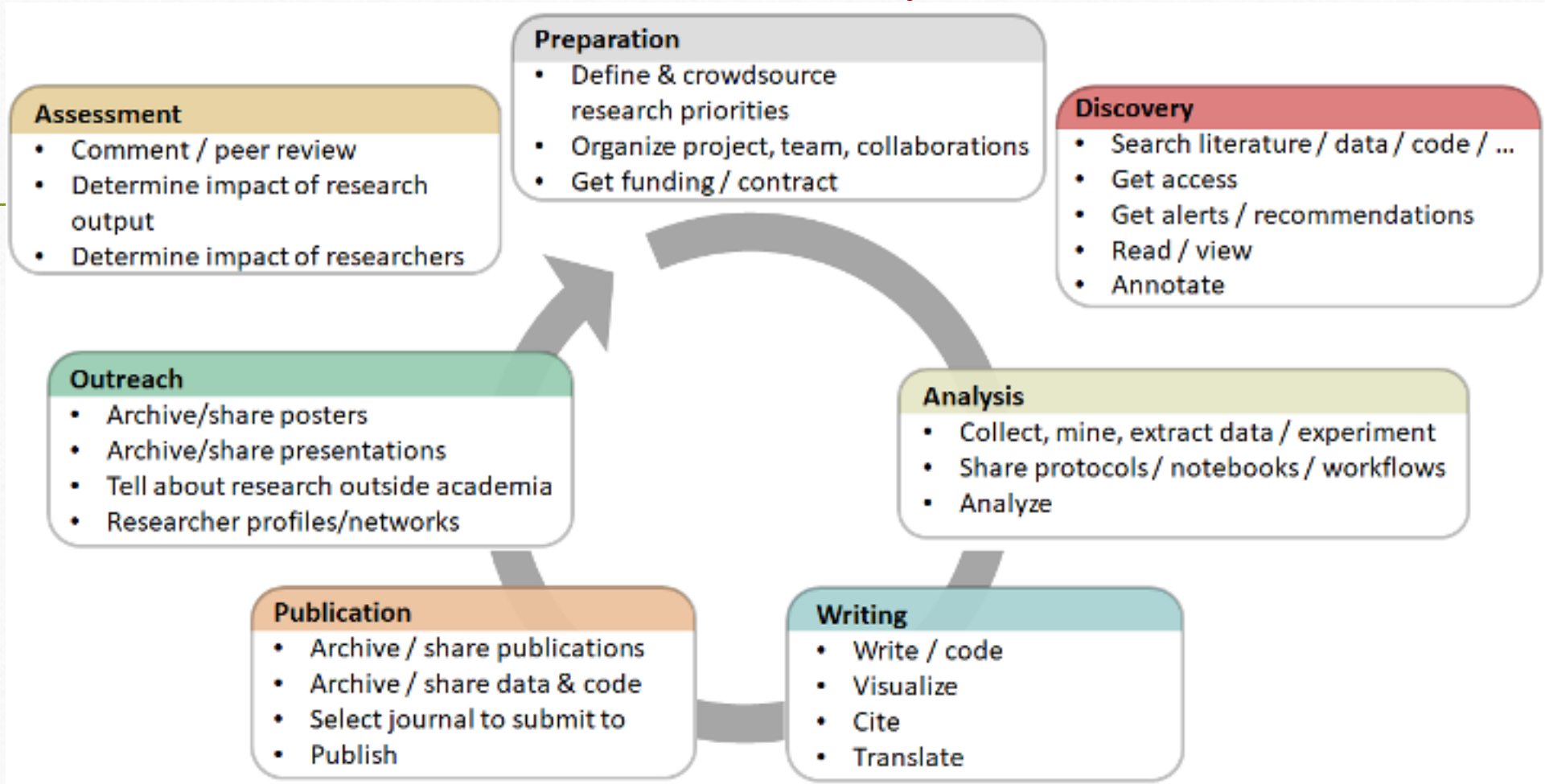
Rieger, O. Y. (2008). Opening up institutional repositories: social construction of innovation in scholarly communication. *Journal of Electronic Publishing*, 11(3).

Academic researchers at different levels:

- PhD, MSc and BSc students
- postdoctoral researchers, and professors;
- researchers working for governments;
- researchers working for inter/national organizations;
- researchers working for commercial enterprises.

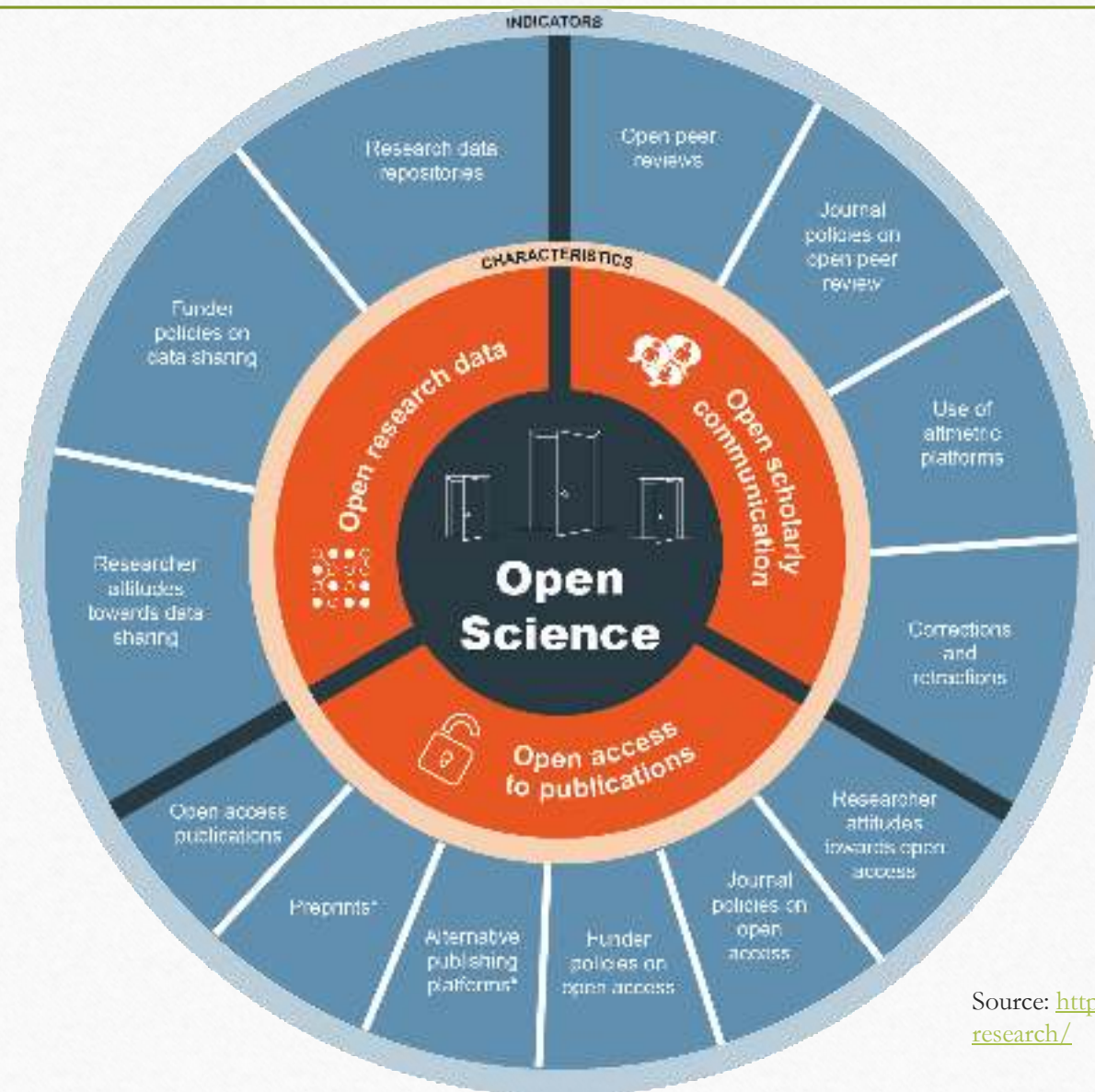
Diverse Requirements, Different Needs !!!

Research Ecosystem



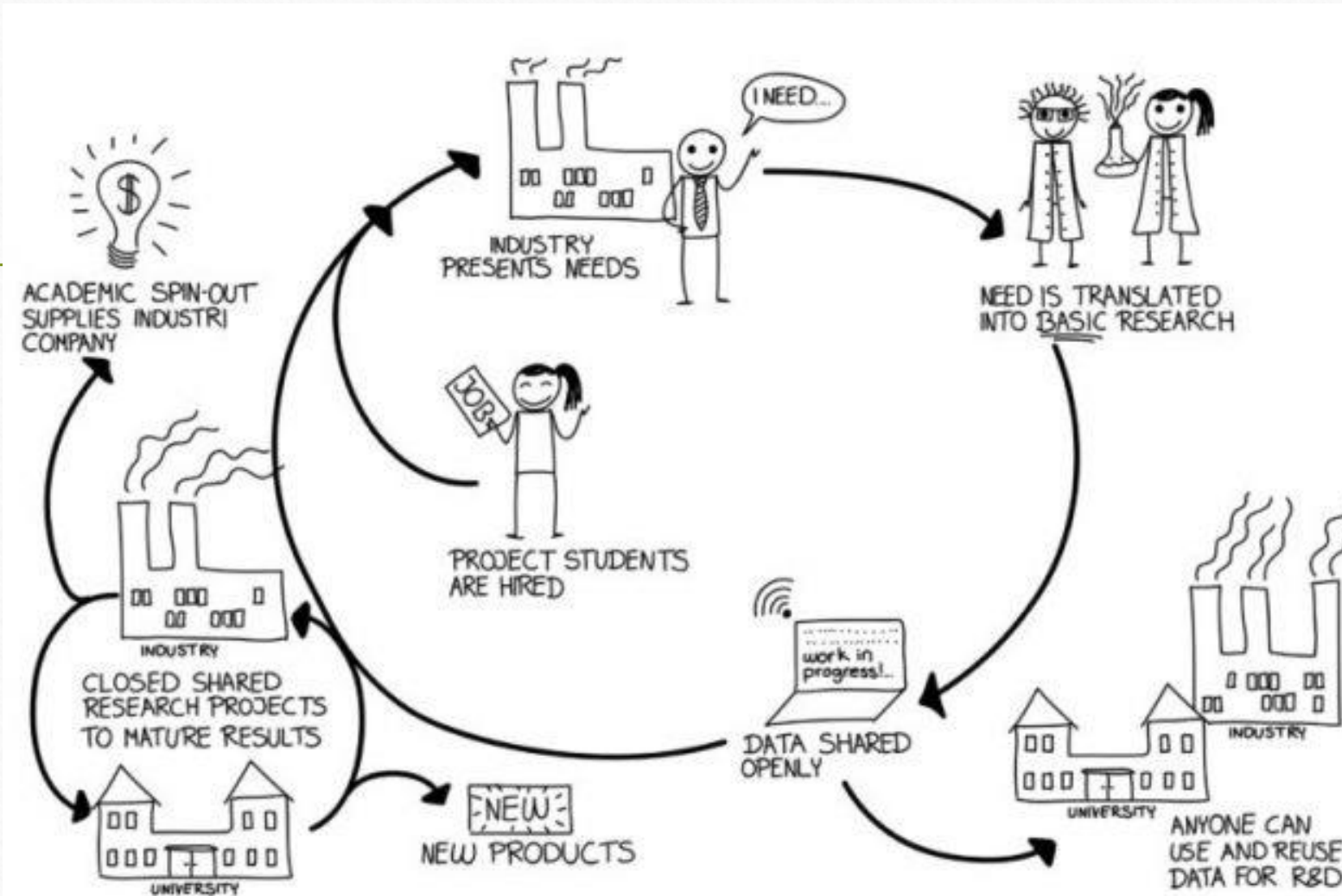
Research in the 21st century

- Highly data-driven and computation-demanding
- Systemic change in how researchers work, collaborate, share ideas, disseminate and reuse results
- All research data and the associated tools and services should be Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (i.e. FAIR) – the concept of Open Science.

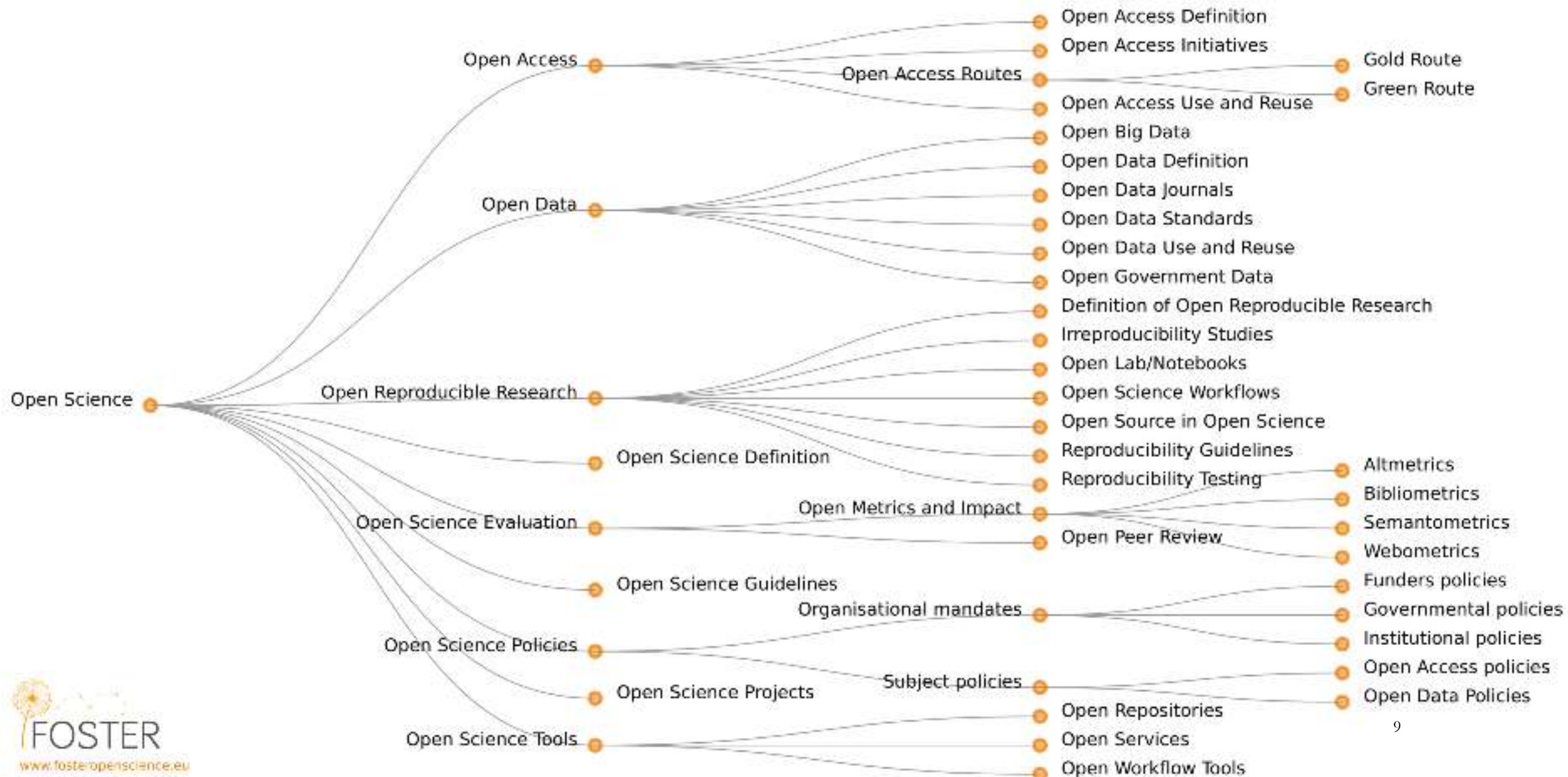


Source: <https://www.hrb.ie/funding/policies-and-principles/open-research/>

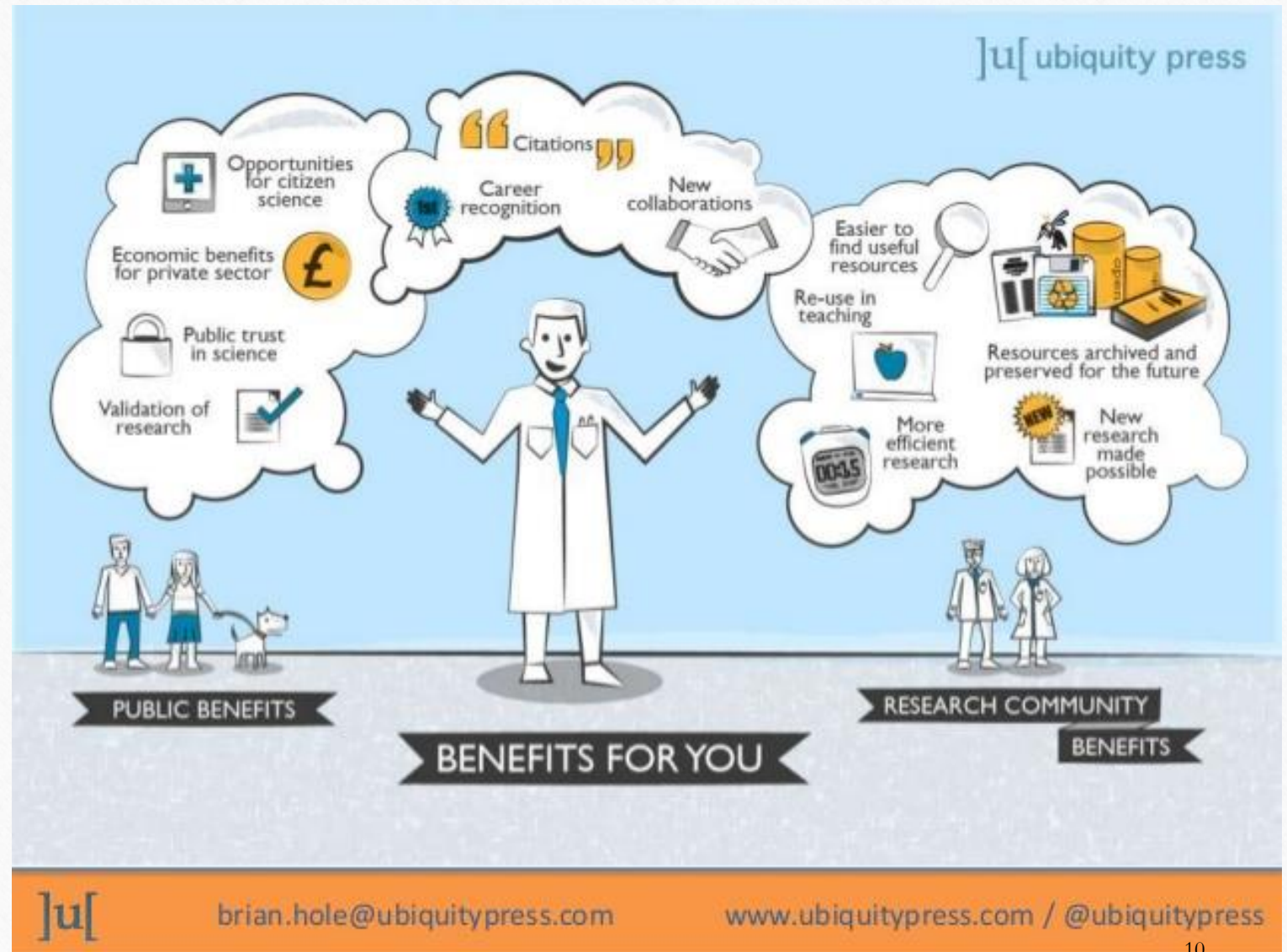
The Concept of Open Science, from the SPOMAN project, at <http://spoman-os.org/about-os/>



Open Science Taxonomy



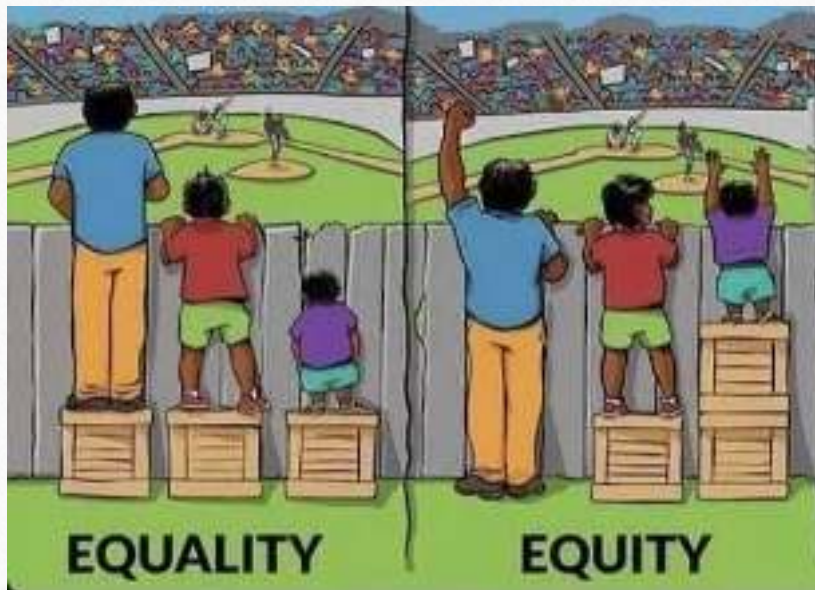
Open Science is
beneficial to all
stakeholders



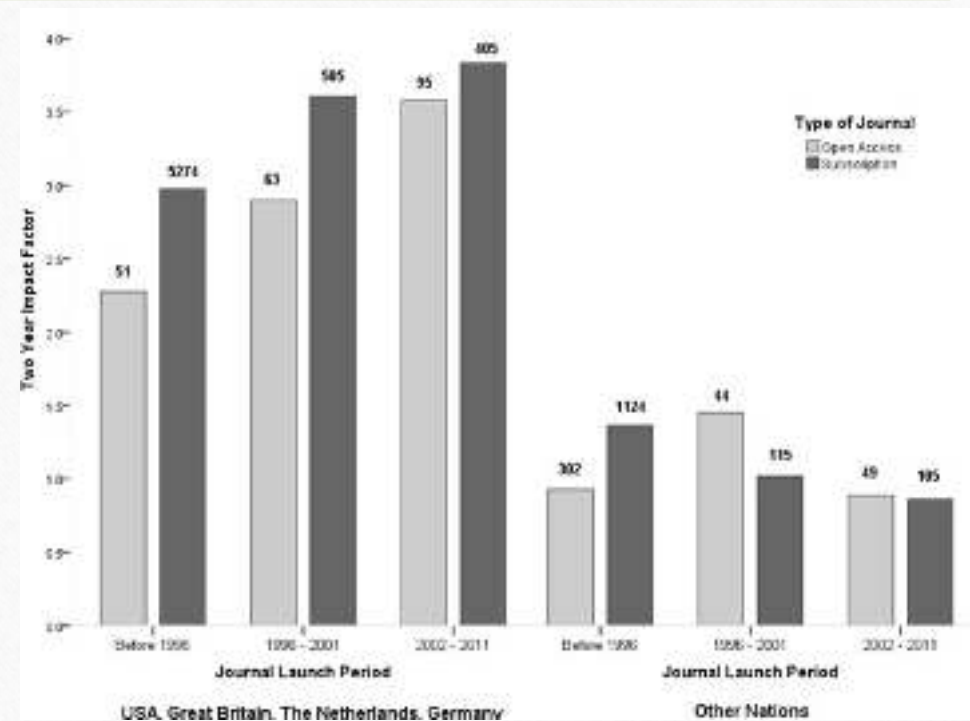
Benefits of Open Research



True equality or equity?



Source: <https://imgur.com/gallery/OR0CEJj>



Björk, B. C., & Solomon, D. (2012). Open access versus subscription journals: a comparison of scientific impact. *BMC medicine*, 10(1), 73

Open Science, Open Research, Open ?

...envisioning the future



"It's
impossible,"
said pride. "It's
risky," said
experience. It's
pointless," said
reason. "Give it
a try,"
whispered the
HEART."

“Towards the university of tomorrow” available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZjjF6WqYqXY>

Imagining Tomorrow's University

(<https://f1000research.com/articles/7-1926/v1>)

- An “open research” workshop funded by NIH and NSF in March 2017
- Attended by
 - 13 mostly early-career research leaders who are building their careers around open research
 - ten university leaders (presidents, vice presidents, and vice provosts),
 - representatives from four funding agencies, and
 - eleven organizers and other stakeholders

Excerpts from “The principles of tomorrow's university”

Katz DS, Allen G, Barba LA *et al.* The principles of tomorrow's university [version 1; referees: 2 approved]. *F1000Research* 2018, 7:1926

- Re-defining scholarship, education, and institutions in an open, networked era, to uncover new opportunities for universities to create value and serve society.
- A set of 22 principles of tomorrow's university across six areas:
 - credit and attribution (personal job security, hiring, promotion etc.)
 - scholarly communities (around tools, practices, shared interests, shared data or software, or shared hashtags)
 - outreach and engagement (access to researchers builds trust in the products and processes of research)
 - education (or open research training)
 - preservation and reproducibility
 - technologies (diverse and interoperable set of tools for open research should be known, shared, and clearly documented)

Lessons: IR and the Researcher

- Open scholarship includes open science, open humanities, and open research.
 - It can be defined as opening products such as articles, data, software, educational resources, or more broadly, opening the process of scholarship.
- Costs and benefits for scholars:
 - Researchers respond to how they are evaluated, which today mostly does not reward open scholarship.
 - Sharing can lead to increased progress and knowledge, but can have a cost when it is not rewarded.

Lessons: IR and the Researcher

- Benefit to society:
 - Most research funding comes from the public, and they should be given access to the research outputs that they have supported.
 - Public involvement in the whole process of research and not just the outputs, helps them appreciate scholarship and the scientific process.
- “Glocalization” ???

What are the most important challenges presented by open science for your university?

(Total number of respondents is 12)

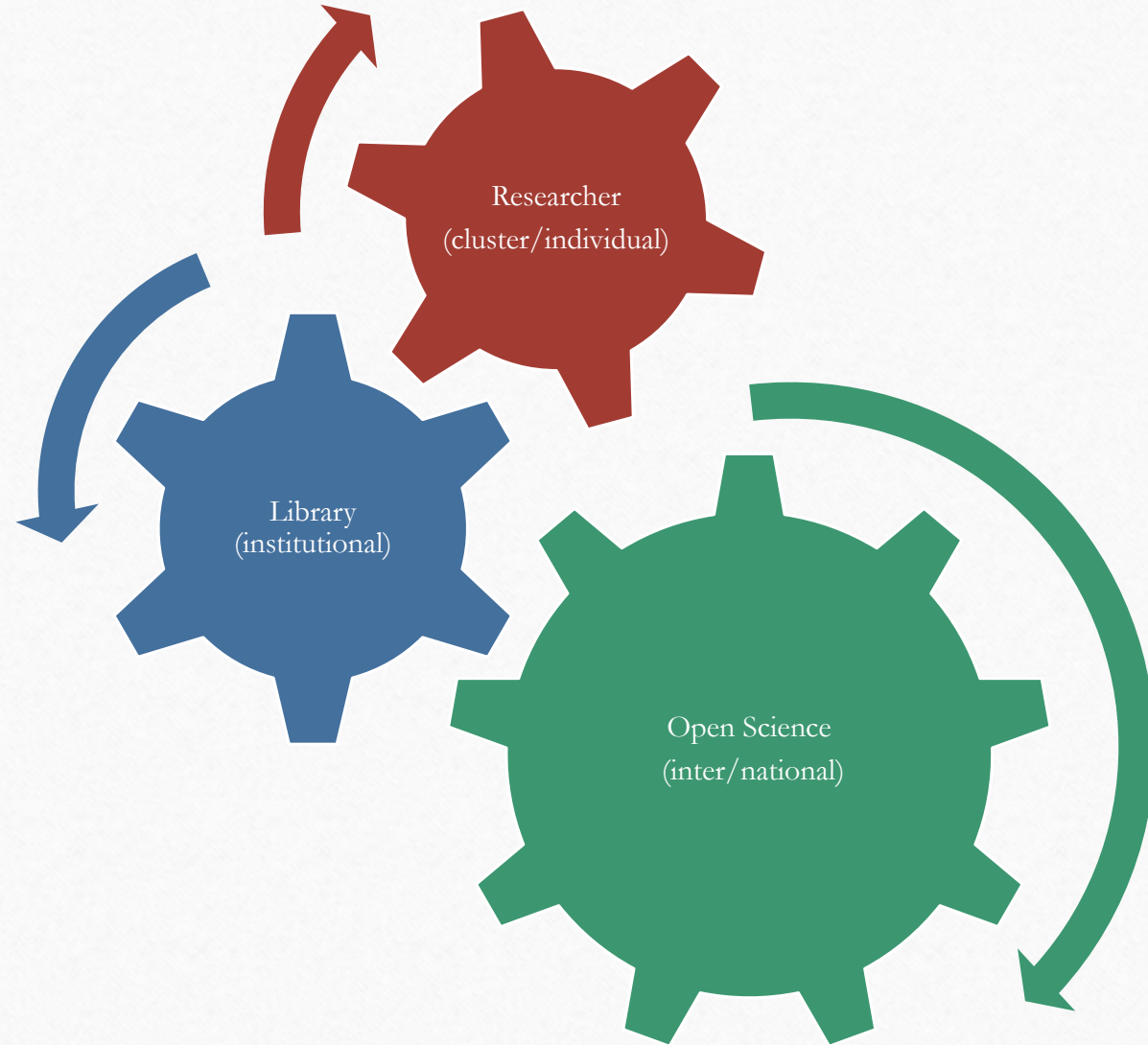
- 10 responses - To change the work culture of existing faculty and researchers
- 8 responses - To reward open science work in tenure and promotion processes
- 6 responses - To enhance library services for data curation and sustainability
- 5 responses - To improve licensing, ownership, and other legal practices for open science
- 5 responses - To develop technology infrastructure and staffing for open science


What are the most important opportunities presented by open science for your university?

(Total number of respondents is 12)

- 11 responses - To gain access to the data resources necessary for research
- 9 responses - To gain access to the software and tools necessary for research
- 9 responses - To improve discovery processes
- 7 responses - To gain access to the computational and storage infrastructure necessary for research
- 7 responses - To increase industrial relationships and partnerships
- 6 responses - To improve educational outcomes
- 5 responses - To increase funding opportunities
- 5 responses - To increase recognition/rating of the university


... the sum of the parts is
always greater than the whole





If you want to walk fast,
walk alone. But if you want
to walk far, walk together.

Ratan Tata

 quotesforu

Thank you !!!

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