



Grey literature: The evidence not published in commercial publications

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Article Info

ISSN (online): 2582-7138

Volume: 03

Issue: 03

May-June 2022

Received: 06-04-2022;

Accepted: 21-04-2022

Page No: 117-120

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.54660/anfo.2022.3.3.10>

Abstract

Grey literature will be discussed in this paper, as well as what it is and how it impacts people. Grey Literature refers to materials and research created by groups that do not follow the most usual or standard publication and distribution channels. Grey Literature refers to materials and research created by groups that do not follow the most usual or standard publication and distribution channels. The objective of this article is to assist the reader comprehend "what if" the paper has always been made by certain people who we have always looked at as common, but suddenly have a new perspective and are not doing it in the traditional way. We can argue it is for the officials' personal use, but it is sometimes made public, and there may be a lack of systematic distribution and collection methods. A comparative analysis of literature and Grey Literature, which will be contrasted in the topic, will be included in the research.

Keywords: Grey Literature, Commercial, Intelligence

1. Introduction

Researchers create articles, as they always do, to be later published in the commercial that has already been made by academics and distribution channels. We can always notice this or call it Literary Research, which refers to the discovery of anything new within a literary work, such as song lyrics, novels, books, or even diaries. The literary community in this town is continuously talking about literature. It not only discovers new things, but it also discovers ingredients, formulas, and even innovations. It also includes theories that were later utilized as approaches to material, such as the one that was constantly used by some people, based on Karl Marx's. His theory discussed the power and wealth that exist in the real world as well as fictions about economics and power structures in society. People sometimes use theories that include history or even culture that existed in the actual world and then compare them to literary works, which are then paired with research that is sometimes required to dig into the society in real life.

The research refers to the overall strategy that has already been chosen to be integrated with some of the different components of the study, with the coherent and logical, thereby, and also ensuring for the researcher to effectively address the research problem in the paper, while also including the importance of literature in it to be later compared and continues with the blueprint for the collection of data, as well as the measurement or even analysis of the data.

Tyndall (2010) ^[12] state that about William M.K Trochim, a professor in Cornell University's Department of Policy Analysis and Management, spoke on the importance of research methods as well as the knowledge base. According to him, Research Methodologies Knowledge is a complete web-based textbook that covers all of the topics covered in an introductory undergraduate or graduate course in social research methods.

While a literature review is concerned with locating, synthesizing, and evaluating relevant material within a certain field of study, a literature review is concerned with identifying, synthesizing, and assessing the literature. The literature review explains how knowledge has progressed in the topic, as well as the information that has already been achieved by people and is widely recognized in society. The literature must be referred to as a collection of knowledge or resources that have already been published in a specific area of research or topic, such as books, journals, or even academic articles.

The research comprised major sources relating to the main subjects or debates, trends, and any gaps that were discovered in the research area. The review of literature must be able to identify established, as well as what has been accepted within the discipline; it must also include areas of disagreement, unsolved problems, rising trends, and a broad research topic. To put it another way, the researcher doesn't only have to focus on the body of literature; he or she also needs to be able to compare, contrast, or even synthesize what's accessible before making arguments (Putri *et al.*, 2020) ^[9]. Grey Literature as the subject of my research because it is critical for the researcher to grasp what it is and how it affects society and life. According to Auger *et al* (1975), the researcher and author of *Use of Reports Literature in 1975*, "Grey Literature" refers to intelligence reports and notes on atomic research published in large volumes by the Allied Forces during World War II. In a meeting hosted by the British Lending Library Division in 1978, he used the phrase "Grey Literature" to define the concept for the first time. The concept was based on the "huge body of records" and "constantly expanding amount," both of which were defined by the "difficulty it offers to the librarian." He defined documentation as having a significant deal of uncertainty between its transient nature and its long-term durability, not to mention its expanding impact on scientific study.

The "Luxembourg definition," which was discussed and then approved at the Third International Conference on Grey Literature in 1997, defined Grey Literature as "that which is produced in print and electronic formats on all levels of government, academics, business, and industry, but is not controlled by commercial publishers." Grey literature is "...not controlled by commercial publishers, i.e., where publishing is not the core activity of the generating entity," according to a postscript added to the definition in 2004 at the Sixth Conference in New York City. The scholarly community has come to embrace this definition.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Literature

Writing a literature review entails examining and synthesizing previously published research. The two processes of analysis and synthesis may appear to be mutually exclusive. Whereas analysis is systematically breaking down the relevant literature into its constituent parts, synthesis is the process of making connections between those parts identified in the analysis,' according to (Bloomberg & Volpe, 2012) ^[3]. So that it will be recognized as a synergy between the two, whether it is analyzing a single source or a larger area. In this situation, the researcher must also synthesis the pertinent between the sources after examining the range of sources so that they can be linked, connected, and then positioned against one another, as well as trend up the agreement or disagreement within the research area.

Literature evaluations can be found in a variety of scholarly publications with varied interests and emphases. To set the foundation for the study effort and provide a general overview of the research issue, short or miniature literature reviews can be presented in journal articles, book chapters, or coursework projects. A literature review in a graduate research thesis, on the other hand, is used to identify gaps and argue for the need for more research. A selective or thorough approach may be chosen, depending on the writer's goal and the context in which the literature review will be presented.

According to the Wikipedia website, Grey Literature comes in a variety of forms in terms of organizations. Grey literature is created by organizations as a way of encapsulating, storing, and disseminating information for their personal use as well as for wider circulation. This can take the form of a record of data and information on a site or project (Alfian, 2020) ^[1]; sharing information on how and why things happened (technical reports and specifications, briefings, evaluations, project reports); describing and advocating for changes to public policy, practice, or legislation (white papers, discussion papers, submissions); or meeting statutory or other requirements for information sharing or management (academic reports, technical reports and specifications, briefings, and evaluations (O'Leary, 2010) ^[8]. Organizations frequently seek to produce the required output fast and easily, without the delays and constraints that academic journal and book publication impose. Organizations and individuals typically have little incentive or rationale to publish in academic journals and books, and there is often no need to charge for access to organizational products.

2.2. Grey Literature

From the U.S. Interagency Grey Literature Working Group (IGLWG), defined Grey Literature as "foreign or domestic open source material that usually is available through specialized channels and may not enter normal channels or systems of publication, distribution, bibliographic control, or acquisition by booksellers or subscription agents" in its "Grey Information Functional Plan" of 1995. Despite the fact that most key reference tools, such as databases and indexes, are inaccessible to the literature itself. Despite the fact that the idea is difficult to define, the word "Grey Literature" is agreed upon as a collective phrase by scholars and professionals who have access to the material to discuss the separate but disparate group of resources. Given McKenzie (2010) ^[7] argued that previous definitions of Grey Literature were primarily economic, and that in the changing research environment, this was no longer the case. They then proposed the "Prague Definition," which states: "Grey literature refers to a diverse range of document types produced at all levels of government, academia, business, and industry in print and electronic formats that are protected by intellectual property rights, of sufficient quality to be collected and preserved by library holdings or institutional repositories, but not controlled by commercial publishers, i.e., where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing organization (Jury, 2016) ^[5]. The focus of Grey Literature has switched to quality, intellectual property, curation, and accessibility as a result of the rapid increase in digital publishing and access to materials. Grey Literature is a collective noun that refers to a wide range of publishing types that have already been created by organizations for a variety of purposes (Kimberley and Crosling, 2016) ^[6]. The reasons include, for example, research and project reports, annual or activity reports, theses, conference proceedings, working papers, some newsletters, technical reports, patents, various notes such as from the field, lecturer or even valuations, data and statistics, presentations, and research books.

Various databases and libraries collect and make print and digital Grey Literature available, according to the databases for Grey Literature; nonetheless, the cost and difficulty of discovering and cataloging Grey Literature means that big collections are still difficult to come by. In the post-World War II period, the British Library began collecting print Grey

Literature and today has a large collection of print resources. ArXiv is a collection of preprints on physics and other sciences, and Repec is a collection of economics working papers. Analysis and Policy Observatory has an extensive collection of Grey Literature on a wide range of public policy issues, while ArXiv is a collection of preprints on physics and other sciences. Many university libraries offer subject guides that include information on Grey Literature as well as database

recommendations. ROAR and Open DOAR are open access institutional and subject repositories directories, many of which contain Grey Literature. Several academic search engines exist that incorporate open data from open archives via OAI-PMH, as well as records from publishers placed in Cross Ref and other sources. BASE, CORE, and Unpaywall are among them, with Unpaywall indexing over 20 million open access journals by 2020.

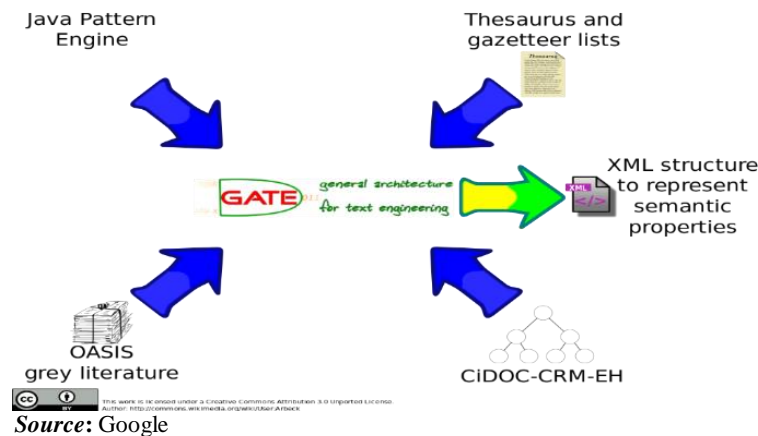


Fig 1: The STAR NLP Framework for Grey Literature.

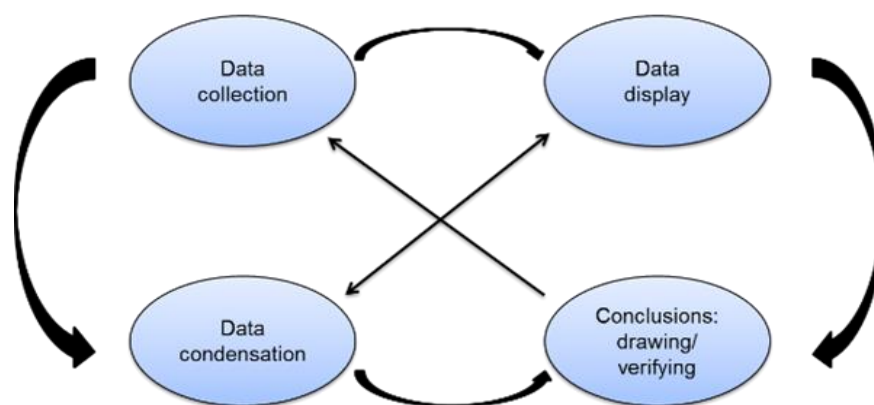
3. Method of Study

The study will be carried out utilizing a qualitative descriptive design with a case study in order to characterize the major topic, which is Grey Literature, and then compare it to the Literature that the researchers usually do. Qualitative research, according to Bodgan and Biklen (1992), is a direct source of data, with the researcher as the essential instrument. Qualitative research entails determining how a theory operates in diverse phenomena with data collected in the form of words rather than numbers (Aprilia *et al.*, 2020) [2]. Qualitative research takes place in natural settings, with the goal of making sense of or interpreting occurrences through the lenses of the meanings people assign to them

(Simanjuntak *et al.*, 2018) [11]. The Grey Literature is the source of data, which was gathered from a variety of places, including the internet (Google, Wikipedia, Advanced Information Research Skills (AIRS), and certain publications acquired from websites like Research Gate. Words, sentences, and clauses were used as data in this study, which were eventually incorporated into this paper.

4. Findings

The data will be analyzed based on interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) with three phases of data analysis. The phases are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.



Source: Google

Fig 2: Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana 2014.

The goal of data condensation is to process the raw data found in written field notes so that it may be evaluated. Selecting, concentrating, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming are all examples of the process. Data display is defined as an organized assembly of information that permits conclusion is drawing and action taking. A display can be an extended piece of text or diagram, chart, table, or matrix that provides

new way of arranging and thinking more textually embedded data.

5. Conclusion

Drawing conclusion involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to access their applications for the questions at hands. Conclusion is drawn based on the data

display. Grey Literature refers to materials and research created by groups that do not follow the most usual or standard publication and distribution channels.

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