

A Review – Use of Open Access and its resources among the Research Scholar

¹Minakshi & ²Dr. Manoj K Joshi

¹Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Kurukshetra University (India)

²Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Kurukshetra University (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 12 June 2019

Keywords

Open Access, Open Access Resources, Open Access Journals, Institutional Repositories.

*Corresponding Author

Email: gill.meenakshi5[at]gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the digital world, the concept of open access in terms of scholarly communication has gradually emerged. Lot of initiatives and declarations has been given on the movement of Open Access. Use of Open access and its resources in higher education specially in the field of research now has become the major concern of education in the 21st century. Open access has played the vital role to motivate the researchers by providing access to the research article without any financial constraints and its content can be accessed by anybody in anywhere in the world. For the Betterment of the society to deliver the quality research work Open access resources is playing a dominating role. This paper will elaborate concept of open access and its resources which further elucidate the impact of open access resource on the research scholar.

1. Introduction

In the era of 21st century technological changes provide a great diversion in order to improve the source of information and communication among the society. In the contemporary education system Technology is a main driving force. With the advent of information and communication technology (ICT) Online publication has become easier. ICT also persuade to exchange information among the society for the development of the people. Websites and lots of Apps are becoming the place for content creation and publication for the professionals and users. Most of the libraries are setting up their websites as well as portals for all services and using as a marketing package to attract the users. In this digital world a lot of information is available for the researchers, scientist and research scholars. But useful information that is required to carry your research work further still is available at very high prices. Scientist and researchers produce a lot of intellectual work in the form of research articles for the betterment of the society. This paid information produce a barrier in the path of the development of the society.

A study has been conducted by Surendra Kumar Sahu and Satish Kumar Arya (2013) and they found that to remove this financial barrier, for free flow of information and information accessible to everyone, these objectives can be achieved by use of "Open Access Publishing Model". The fundamental objective of the Open access is providing unrestricted access of information and extensive research visibility without any financial barrier.

According to A.N Joshi, R.M. Vatnal and Manjunath.G.A (2015) Open access model is free of copyright rules and licensing restrictions. Open access provides full text article and these content can be accessed by anybody around any place of the world. Open access performs peer review like their conventional counterparts and make the approved contents free available to the world. Open access model amplifies the citation rate of any research scholar and research work of any researcher. Open access publishing modal creates the connection among the research scholars, scientists and

students. Open access movement provide the platform for the research scholar, academician and end user to carry out their research work on the next level. Under the Open Access moment user has the right to access to the information but indeed, have the right to further send this information.

According to Emojorho.D., Oghenetega Ivwighregweta and Onoriode, K.O. (2012) open access model enhance the knowledge, research article quality through peer review process, exchange the information with intended users.

1.1 Open Access

In the new era of the digital world, the concept of open access in terms of academic communication has gradually developed. Lot of initiatives and declarations has been taken on the movement of Open Access. The mile stone in the history of open access initiative is the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI), which was a conference by the Open Society Institute. According to BOAI, the basic definition of Open Access is freely available as a source of information on the internet without any permission barrier to read, download, print, search link for the full text articles. Reproduction and distribution is the only constrains in the open access moment and it should be covered under the rules of copy right domain. Opening statement of the Budapest Initiative appropriately reflected the objective of the open access movement: An incorporation of old traditions and recent advancements in technologies procured new possibilities for enhancing the public reach for the betterment of masses. However, as per the old tradition it is entirely depends on the desire of a scientists and scholars that where the author want to publish his work and the nature of journal for further sharing the information and knowledge. Internet is the base of New technology. Open access model deliveries the online peer-reviewed journal and that is free of licensing and copy right policies to the all the research scholars, students, and other users. '(BOAI, 2002)'

According to A.N Joshi, R.M. Vatnal and Manjunath.G.A (2012) the another mile stone in the Open

Access movement is the Bethesda Statement . It defines the Open Access authors and copyright holders grants for all the users a free, worldwide everlasting right to access and a license to transmit and display the information for any responsible purpose.

Another most significant initiative in the field of Open Access moment is the Berlin Open Access declaration which held on October 2003. In this declaration, they concentrated and promote the internet as basic instrument for the global research and specify research policy makers, research institutions, funding agencies, and academic libraries for the open access moment. Similarly, the UN World Summit has been organized which was held in Geneva in 2003 to impart the Information among the society in which declaration of principles and plan of action recognized the importance of education.

Another remarkable step has been taken in the conference that was held in October 2004 and hosted by the Max Planck Society in Berlin, the participants adopted the Berlin Declaration on open access to knowledge in the sciences and humanities. This is considered another historic event in the open access movement. The Berlin declaration which provided a working definition of open access

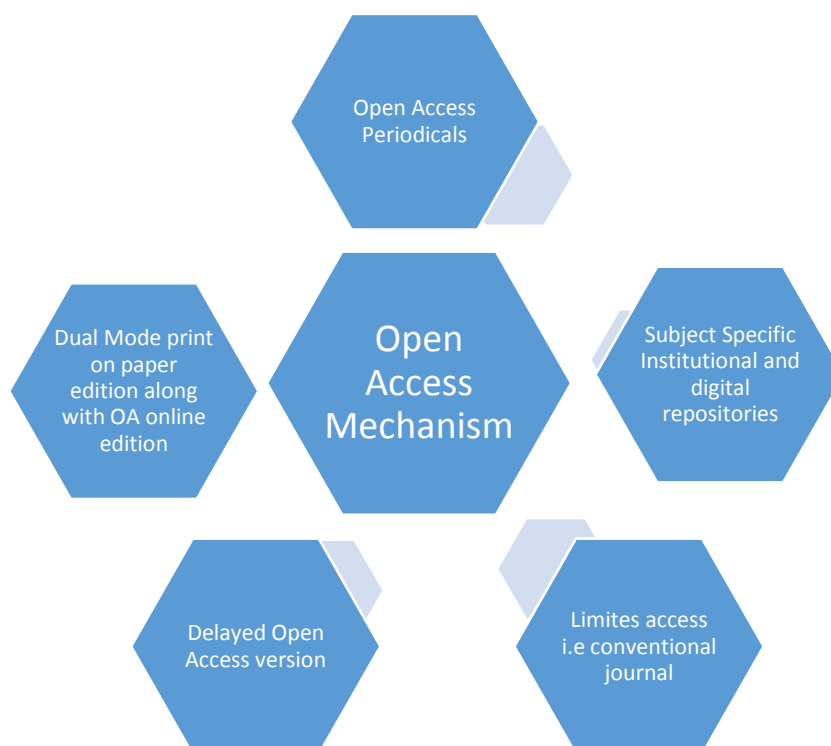
contribution further highlighted the steps to be taken to promote the transition to electronic open access paradigm.

'Harnad' (2008) has explained the open access as; "Information, which is free, immediate, permanent, full-text, on-line and accessible". As per author research work three main aspects of Open Access: "Uplift, upgrade and Enhance the applications of the research output of your organization; to cite and amplify the research work of any researcher and its organization and Open Access model maintain the permanent record of the research output and impact of your university".

As per description given by Sarika Sawant (2013) in her paper efforts that have shaped the open access initiative include the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Developments* (OECD) declaration on access to research data from public funding (2004) as well as the International Federation of library Associations and institutions (IFLA) Statement on open access to scholarly literature and research documentation, 2004. The open access movement has thus continued to generate momentum from various international organizations and groups.

1.2 Open Access Mechanism:

There are various mechanism of Open access by which it has been achieved. As this mechanism is given by Rajendra Singh Bist and V Patnaik Mohanty(2006) are below.



2. Types of Open Access

Joshi, Vatnal, and Manjunath (2012) have mentioned the following three open access routes for scholarly literature:

- i. Green route: In this route, the author (contributor) can archive-himself at the time of submission of article irrespective of its nature whether it is gray literature, a peer-reviewed journal publication, a peer-reviewed conference proceeding paper or a research monograph. This route makes publications freely

available on parallel track with any other publication system, which is not self-publishing.

- ii. Gold route: (Paid open access) In this route the author (contributor) or author's institution can pay some fee to the publisher during publication period, so that the publisher can provide free material at the point of access, without any inconvenience.
- iii. Hybrid route: In this route, the publishers are paid for some papers by the author (contributor) or the author's institution or the research funding authorities,

this model is considered under open access by the publishers and the rest of the publications follow subscription/paid model.

2.1 Characteristics of Open Access

Joshi, Vatnal, and Manjunath (2012) have mentioned the following main characteristics of open access:

- Free from copyright and licensing restrictions.
- easy availability though internet and readable also
- Free accessibility of scholarly publications.
- Provide full text material in various formats like pdf, rich text, html etc.
- Material can be accessed from anywhere & by anyone.
- Material can be freely used by anyone.
- Provide the free citation to author and enhance the research growth of author and help the scholar to publish the more research article.
- Open access literature can be in the form of texts and data to software and multi-media, scholarly articles and their pre-prints.

2.2 Open Access Resources

Surendra Kumar Sahu and Satish Kumar Arya (2013) describe the main source of Open Access and these are explained below:

2.3 Open Access Journals

Open access Journals are the main source of Open Access literature. Open access journals are those journals which provide access to full-text articles published in that journal to the reader without any financial charges. The open access journal may be 'author paid' financed by external grants, or use voluntary work. This is snapshot of Directory of Open Access Journals which contains a lot of numbers of journals.

3. Institutional Repositories

As Surendra Kumar Sahu and Satish Kumar (2013) has described the Institutional Repositories is a source of intellectual output of an institution's students, researchers and faculty in the digital form, which is accessible to end users through a channel. It contains the material like:

- Post-print articles research journal articles
- Pre-print articles & articles undergoing peer-review
- Thesis and dissertations etc.

DOAR (The Directory of Open Access Repositories) and ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories) has also been recognized as a key resources for the open access community. The main objective of the DOAR is to increase the visibility and use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. The DOAR (<http://www.openoar.org>) and ROAR,

<http://roar.eprints.org/>) lists 21 Asian countries that have initiated open access in their countries. According to the list Japan is on the top with 68 open access repositories, followed by India (43), Taiwan (16) and Malaysia (13).

Zainab (2006) describes the three basic types of electronic archives and these are given below:

- The preprint archives (holds article drafts before being peer-reviewed).
- E-print archives (hold published refereed articles)
- Open access institutional repositories (holds various documents usually generated by staff and students within the institutions themselves).

Open access library science repositories/archives have been explained by the Rajendra Singh Bist and V Patnaik Mohanty (2006).

- **DLIST:** Digital Library of Information science and Technology is a cross institutional subjected open access resources that managed the information, records and infrastructure.
- **E-LIS:** is an international open access achieves that is related to the librarians and information science and technology.
- **LDL:** Librarian's digital library is a repository where library and science information can be achieved by anyone across the world.
- **OCLC:** is a research publication repository that describes the research projects, research work produced, sponsored and submitted by the OCLC research.

3.1 ODLIS: Online free dictionary for library science has been define and explained by Sarika Sawant (2013) is a hypertext reference resources for library and information science professionals, faculty, students and all library users. ODLIS was first developed online resource that available across the world, with an e-mail contact, address for feedback. Users across the world wide have been contributing to its growth, suggesting and commented on existing definitions.

3.2 Electronic theses and dissertations (ETD) archives: It has been explained by the by Sarika Sawant (2013) It is the important sources of open access resources where the theses and dissertations archived in the digital form. Shodhganga developed by INFLIBNET provide the platform for Indian research scholars to deposit their PhD theses and make them available to the entire scholarly community in open access. Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) is the example of Electronic theses and dissertations (ETD) archives.

The Snap shots of NDLTD and Shodhganga are given below:

4. Initiative of Open Access in India

Researchers and scholars are facing Low visibility of the research paper to carry out his research on the next level. According to Rajendra Singh Bist and V Patnaik Mohanty (2006) it was currently estimated that only 15% of annual research output is available freely through Open Access. It means a lot of research articles has been published by the conventional system. Then after at national & international levels, Declarations and statements decided to speed up the momentum of Open Access Concept.

Various leading research institute like Indian Institute of Science, IITs, R&D cells under the CSIR and Indian council of Medical research are taking part in the promotion of Open Access in India. A special session was held at 93rd Indian Science Congress in January 2006 which came up with the following recommendations for "Optimal National Open Access Policy" Govt. of India including DST, DSIR, CSIR, DBT, DoD, DAE, DRDO, ICAR, ICMR, UGC, IIT's, IISc and NIT's. The submit one E-copy of any research paper into an institutional open access repository immediately upon acceptance for publication. There are following research and academic

societies those encourage the concept of Open access in India.

4.1 E-print archives of India Institute of Science:

EPrints@IISc repository collect and preserve the data in the digital form. This research data created by the IISc research community. Anybody can access this portal and collect the data but the submission of documents is limited to the IISc research community-print archives of IISc is an online digital repository of research papers, both preprints and post prints, technical reports, unpublished findings and journal articles of the faculty

4.2 Journal of Indian Institute of Science

According to G.Jayanthi (2012) This journal is published by Indian Institute of Science. It is now available online along with its back issues since 1914.

4.3 Digital repository of Theses and Dissertations of Indian Institute of Science.

It is a joint service of National Centre for Science Information (NCSI) and IISc Library.

4.4 Indian Meddlers Center

According to Rajendra Singh Bist and V Patnaik Mohanty (2006) this initiative was taken by two governmental agencies. the National Informatics Center (NIC) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), The center has developed a bibliographic database of peer reviewed Indian biomedical journals. MedIND (<http://medind.nic.in/>) is the full-text archive for 28 peer-reviewed Indian Biomedical journals indexed in indMED.

4.5 NISCAIR (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources)

Journals: As refer by (Wikipedia) this effort has been done by government-funded Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The publication house of CSIR and NISCAIR brings out 11 research journals in different S&T disciplines. Only bibliographic information and abstracts can be accessed and searched but full text article is not available.

4.6 UGC -Initiative

The UGC-Info-net E-journal consortium is the leading source of information under the mission of Open Access Initiative According to G.Jayanthi(2012). This consortium provides about 4000 full text scholarly electronic journals from 25 publishers across the globe can be accessed. The program is wholly funded by the UGC and monitored by 1.6

4.7 INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network) Centre.

It provides links to 16 Open Access services. INFLIBNET maintains the following databases which come under the Open Access.

- Online Profile of Academic Community of Indian Universities
- Research Projects Database
- Experts Database in Science and Technology (EDST)
- Books Database
- Thesis Database
- Serials Database

4.8 Digital Library of DRTC:

The objectives of the Digital Library of DRTC are to provide an open platform for the information sharing among the professionals at global level. To provide access to papers published in DRTC conference and seminar proceedings and to facilitate digital library research interactions through a discussion forum "Digital Library Research Group" (DLRG).

4.9 Open J-Gate:

Open J-Gate is the free database of global journal literature in open access domain. It was launched in 2006 and hosted by the Informatics (India) Ltd to promote Open Access. Open J-Gate provides provide access to millions of journal articles available online.

5. Conclusion

The present study described the concept of Open access and how open access resources are very much beneficial to the research scholar, students and faculty members. Free flow of quality information without any barrier without any discrimination that is the beauty of Open Access concept. This work will definitely be raising the awareness among the society in the terms of research scholar and enhance the level of research work. This paper also explained the various resources of Open Access and how to use these resources in the field of research and help the user to publish more articles. There are many initiatives and conferences have been organized regarding the open access but in reality we tried to implement this concept in our scholarly communication. Being a developing country, we are in the initial phase of Open Access and it is hoped that such articles may be a contributing factor to the establishment of open access initiatives.

References

1. Sahu, Surendra K., and Satish K. Arya. "Open access practices in india." *Library Hi Tech News*, no. 4 (November 2013): 6-12. Accessed October 17, 2014. <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/LHTN-03-2013-0011>.
2. Budapest Open Access Initiative." BOAI. Accessed August 10, 2015. <http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/>.
3. "Directory of Open Access Journals." Accessed September 9, 2015. https://www.google.co.in/?qfe_rd=cr&ei=5L7vVeGOEuyL8QfArZfwAw&qws_rd=ssl#q=DOAJ
4. Suber, Peter. 2012 Open Access. Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA: MIT Press. Accessed May 5, 2015. http://mitpress.mit.edu/sites/default/files/titles/content/9780262517638_Open_Access_PDF_Version.pdf
5. Joshi, Anupama N., R. M. Vatnal., and G. A. Manjunath. 2012 "Open Access initiative: A boon to acadmic libraries." *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*,1-11. Accessed August 9, 2014.

6. Emojorho D, Iwighregweta, Oghenetega and K. O, Onoriode. 2012 "Awareness of open access scholarly publication among lecturers in university of Benin, Benin city in edostate, Nigeria." *Journal of Research in Education and Society* 3, no. 1 : 1-11. Accessed September 20, 2014.
7. Harnad, Stevan. *Electronics and Computer Science (ECS) | Electronics and Computer Science (ECS)*. Accessed August 10, 2015. <http://users.ecs.soton.ac.uk/harnad/Temp/openaccess.pdf>.
8. Sawant, Sarika. "Past and Present Scenario of Open Access Movement in India" the journal of academic librarianship vol.39.issue 1,jan.2013,page 108-109 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2012.11.007>
9. Bist, Rajender S., and V. P. Mohanty. 2006 "Open access and open access initiatives in india." 4th Convention PLANNER-2006 Mizoram University Aizawi, 236-246. Accessed September 20, 2014. <http://ir.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/1944/1227/1/236-246.pdf>.
10. Open DOAR - Directory of Open Access Repositories. Accessed September 9, 2015. <http://www.openoar.org/>
11. Zainab, A.N. 2006. *Scholarly Skywriting: E-Print Archives and E-Journals, Panacea Or Problem? Inaugural Lecture*. University Malaya.
12. Manjunath A. G., A. N. Joshi and Lata R. Patil. 2015 "Use and awareness of scholarly information resources of doctoral students of Karnataka university: A case study." *Journal of International Academic Research for Multidisciplinary* 2, no. 12: 60-66. Accessed September 18, 2014. <http://www.ijarm.com>.
13. Anuradha, V., V. Gopakumar and A. K. Baradol. 2011 "Awareness and use of open access and free resources on the internet: a case study at BITS Pilanin K K Birla Campus, Goa." *8th CALIBER 2011*, 320-329. Accessed September 20, 2014. <http://ir.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/1944/1626/1/33.pdf>.