

OPEN ACCESS E- RESOURCES: A BOON FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Vijayakumar Jalagar

Librarian

P.M.N.M. Dental College & Hospital,

Bagalkot, Karnataka, India

Email : vijay.jy84@gmail.com

Dr. Shrikant G. Karkun

Librarian

Basaveshwar Engineering College (Autonomous),

Bagalkot, Karnataka, India

Email : becshrikant@gmail.com

Abstract: With the growth of exchange innovation services, for example, Google Scholar, in conjunction with the expansion in open access content, scientists have the alternative to sidestep academic libraries when they find for and recover insightful data. This situation suggests that academic libraries exist in the contest with these substitute services and with the supporters who utilize them, and therefore, might be disinter mediated from the academic data looking for and recovery process. Drawing from choice and amusement hypothesis, limited discernment, data looking for the hypothesis, reference hypothesis, and social registering hypothesis, this examination researches how academic librarians are reacting as users to changing academic data seeking and gathering practices. Academic Libraries keep on providing a dominant part of academic documentation needs through open access and institutional repositories. In particular, the outcomes show that academic librarians are playing the scholarly communication diversion aggressively.

Keywords: Open Access; Academic Libraries; Information Technology; E-Resources

1.0 Introduction: The beginning of the 21st century has seen a summit of advancements in information technology. Libraries being the first among others to have acknowledged any developments, once more hold up energetically to embrace the most recent ones. Use of advancements in data innovation in libraries is primarily to measure cost viability, worldview change in administrations, mechanization of in-house operations and work process, giving prepared answers for issues looked in administrations, and so on, There is general talk nowadays that, libraries as stores of learning are quick missing out on the idea of innovation, empowering a self-administration world where data is achievable through bits and bytes of information. In any case, toward the day's end, with regards to sorting out, getting to and scattering quality assets, it is the libraries which emerge. Technology has brought is numerous ways, however, libraries and librarians will remain the real connection between those making the information and the individuals who look for it.

The creation of the Web in the nineties has altered the distribution of data. It offers amazing open doors for distributing the data. Many apparatuses, conventions have been created to distribute the data and set up the hyperlink with the related data. This has given a lift for the distributing business to take the favorable position and distribute the data and circulate in a free of cost. Today web has given a stage to each person, association, proficient bodies, be it for a business reason, scholarly and research reason or for recreation to distribute data. Be that as it may, the negative impact of this is, it is bringing about data explosion or over-burden on the Internet. We as a whole are tolerating the way that a portion of the data distributed on the web may not be exact or peer-reviewed. Along these lines, distinguishing proof of correlated and insightful data from the excess of accessible data with least effort and time to oblige the necessities of scholarly and research group turns out to be significant.

2.0 Scholarly Communication:

Researchers and scientists have the privilege and commitment to convey about their research work. Typically they expect to give away their work to be re-utilized, connected and based upon, referred to, and so forth, we can state that scholarly communication is the strategy took after by academicians/scientists to share the result of their research work. More often than not, this is done through journals, proficient magazines, and proceeding papers. Generally, the scientist/author would present the manuscript to the publisher of the particular journal. It would then be peer-reviewed. The publishing cost is generally borne by the distributor and consequently, more often than not, the copyright too is possessed by the distributor. Further, the work might be filed. The last association of the entire procedure is the dispersal. Readers can get to the work by paying membership either

independently or through the Institute or they can get online access through paid permit or pay and get the article delivered. This distributing model has certain disadvantages, viz, the copyright limitation, expanding costs of journals, wide hole between data haves and have not, and so on. Recently, another suitable choice getting invent is that of the Open Access Model. However, it isn't a commercial form, it is the outcome which might be upheld from multiple points of view with an endless assortment of business form. Open Access fares superior to anything membership access for it significantly reduces the cost of generation, circulation, and capacity while access and use are for nothing of cost. Open Access obliges development on an enormous scale and the best to all followers more useful tools for finding, arranging, ordering, separating, mining and alerting – the instruments for adapting to data over-burden".

3.0 What is Open Access?

At its most basic Open Access is when publications are freely available online to all at no cost and with constrained limitations with respects reuse. The unlimited publication of research is particularly essential for writers (as their work gets seen by more individuals), readers (as they can access and expand on the latest work in the field) and funders (as the work they finance has more extensive effect by having the capacity to contact a more extensive group of users).

The point of interest Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) characterizes Open Access "... free accessibility on the public Internet allowing any clients to read, download, duplicate appropriate, print, look through a connection to the full content of these articles, creep them for ordering, pass them as information to programming or utilize them for some other genuine reason without budgetary, lawful or technical barriers other than those indistinct from accessing the Internet itself. The main limitation on multiplication and dissemination and the main part for copyright in this area ought to be to give creators control over the respectability of their work and appropriate to be legitimately recognized and cited."⁽²⁾

4.0 Characteristics of Open Access:

- It is the free accessibility of academic publication.
- It is free of copyright and authorizing limitations.
- Resources are accessible on the web or on the net.
- Resources are full content.
- Resources can be accessed to by anyone from anyplace with no intolerance.
- Resources can be freely utilized by anybody.
- Open Access substance can be in any configuration from text and information to programming, sound, video, and multi-media, research articles and their preprints.

5.0 Which work is called as an Open Access Resource?

The production that meets the additional conditions can be considered as Open Access resources.

- ✓ The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all clients a free unavoidable, overall interminable right of access to, and permit to duplicate, utilize, disseminate, perform and show the work openly and to make and circulate plagiaristic in any computerized medium for any sensible reason, subject to legitimate attribution of creation, and in addition appropriate to make modest number of printed duplicates for their own utilization.
- ✓ A total version of the work and supplemental material, including a duplicate of the consent as expressed above in an appropriate standard electronic configuration is saved quickly upon beginning production in no less than one online store that is supported by a academic foundation, academic culture, government offices or other settled association that tries to empower open access, unlimited circulate, interoperability and long-term filing.
- ✓ An Open Access asset is the property of individual works, not really of journals or distributors. Basic benchmarks, as opposed to copyright law, will keep on providing the system for authorization of appropriate acknowledgment and capacity utilization of the distributed work, as they do now.⁽³⁾

6.0 Who Benefits from Open Access?

- ✓ Author's advantage from Open Access as a result of the expanded gathering of users and furthermore expanded permeability and effect of their work.
- ✓ Secondly, clients, as they get trouble-free access to writing them are requirement for their examination. It builds their comfort, reach and recovery part.
- ✓ Teachers and students are significantly profited as Open Access empowers each one an equivalent access to the key resources and eliminates the requirement for authorization to recreate and convey content.

- ✓ Libraries too are profited as Open Access solves the valuing emergency for academic journals. Since the permeability of faculty increases and costs for journals are enormously diminished because of OA, the academics make use of this.
- ✓ Apart from the previously mentioned, the distributors, funding barriers, governments, and numerous others receive the benefits of Open Access.⁽⁴⁾

7.0 Open Access its Excellence on Academic Libraries

Since we know libraries frame one of the principle gatherings to incredibly profit by Open Access activities and thus advantage the users at their end, let us evaluate the part they are playing in advancing this model.

Libraries are taking lead in building up archives. They help the staff in archiving the research papers in an open archive. They complete a superb activity at ensuring that the analysts at their organizations know how to discover open access journals and files in their particular fields and set up devices to enable them to get to them. Libraries are currently wiping out very expensive journals that don't express practical in light of utilization. As Open Access journals rise the utilization and hugely affect the exploration procedure, libraries are present including the staff, heads and funding bodies in the exchanges and issues concerning Open Access.⁽⁵⁾

Since Open Access has moderately established with regards to understanding cost and consent issues that impact libraries mission to give the access to the data, librarians are among the most vocal and dynamic backers of Open Access activities.

Now it is exceptionally fascinating to take note of that, every one of the endeavors of Open Access or Open Access Initiatives are accumulated at investigating oriented libraries, scholastic libraries at the university and college level or R and D organizations. Barely any endeavors or activities are made at the academic level. However, an endeavor has been made here by the author to recognize free instructive which are accessible on the web and endeavors to dissect the benefits of such assets and how to assess them.

Instructing, learning and research can be more advantageous and fascinating if an access to great academic resources is accessible. In any case, getting to such resources or websites on the web is a Herculean assignment. One is inundated in the blazes of the quantity of hits. To stay away from this outcome, a more proficient, viable option is to look mixes of incredible free web registries, entries and seller assets with weight on quality over amount. Broadly useful web search tools like Google, MSN or Yahoo! are utilized by understudies and educators to discover free quality destinations however they need to explore through various hits coming about because of a catchphrase seek. Be that as it may, the absence of time and persistence may hamper this choice. So as to discover quality data on the web, a reasonable option is to utilize general and claim to fame registries and entryway destinations.

In the field of journals and subject, gateways are greater amounts of a proper decision since they enable access to choose, assessed and clarified collections. Additionally, more importance is given on the value of the assets than the quantity.

Would we be able to distinguish a decent site from the accumulate of sites utilizing a few rules? Robert J Lackie and Robert J Congleton describe the list of six inquiries which must be offered an explanation to assess a site. The inquiries being,

- ? Who is in charge of the material distributed on the site?
- ? What is the extent of the site's material?
- ? What are the sources of the site's material?
- ? Does the site give copyright data for the material?
- ? How simple is to look and recover the material?
- ? How old is the data on the site?

Teachers, Students, Library Professionals and guardians can choose whether to utilize or not, the material offered by a specific site by applying these criteria to a site containing instructional guides and educational programs resource materials on the different regions of academic training.

8.0 Could these Resources help Teachers and Librarians?

In modern nations getting an entrance to the quality of assets, it is an issue. Be that as it may, on the off chance that we get an access to quality assets, and that too free, the overall training situation will get a cosmetic touch up. Since teaching staff and librarians are the major suppliers of data assets, they can help the students in expanding their goals.

A few regions where the Open Access assets can be used and a variation can be made are recognized and listed following.

9.0 Open Access assets

- Help in making educating, learning and research easier.
- Help in building up educational programs that will get ready students for what's to come in future.
- Give the students more data to add on to the educational programs.
- Help in recognizing the required and quality of data without wasting much time.
- Assist in achieving any librarian's entire mission of serving right data to the right person at the right time, in the correct organization, this completely free.
- They help in recognizing the applicable approaches and practices of library experts in the developed countries at the academic level.

10.0 Conclusion

This whole exercise of understanding Open Access concept and initiatives, a few notable observations from the academic librarian's viewpoint have been made which are listed below.

- ✓ Very few academic librarians in India are aware of these Open Access resources.
- ✓ Very few resources originate from India at the academic library level.
- ✓ Whatever available resources at the Indian level are not visible and indexed by the search engines.

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