

USING AWARENESS OF OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES IN WEB: RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The present paper discussed about the awareness of Open access Resources available in Web for research scholars of Bangalore University. The Bangalore University offering PhD discipline like Arts Science and Social Science and Engineering Subject. So how students involved in research, what kind of Sources they can Read which Documents they can preferred for thesis writing and articles, these are things observed in this Article. The study covered only for PhD Scholars of Bangalore University. The role of Open Access is the Long term Preservation of written by author peer – reviewed scholarly journal article and research data. Open Access is not only used for journal articles but its included Thesis and dissertation, Scholarly monographs, book Chapter and etc... The present article reason is most of the publishers own the rights to the articles in their journals. Who wants to read the article must pay to use them. So that researcher should pay the money and get it. no library can afford to subscribe to every scientific publication and most can afford a fraction of them but open access journals should not pay for the researcher. They can read throw online otherwise download it

Keyword : Open Access, Web Sources, Open Access online journals

1.0 Introduction

The present day Open Access (OA) are important subject for researchers and library like Academic, Special, Corporate and also Government Organization. The term open access was first introduced since 2000 by the Open Society Institute. It's known as the Budapest Open Access Initiatives (BOAI). Open Access is the need modern for the communication of the research that fully utilizes the internet for what it was originally built to do. There are two main types of Open access open Sources like Green and Gold. In that Green Represent the Author No fees is Pay by the Author, as costs are covered by library subscription. In Gold features is Open access fees is paid by the author or on their behalf. The major advantages of open access is faster impact of Society growth development of Publication any users can download easily and then share information to the users, Retention of copyright by authors, faster impact easy compliance with institutional, increased citation of Author and usage. The OA it is a new and advanced from the scientific communication, which is going to replace outdated subscription model. There are many open access resources available in the web. Example Shodganga, DOAJ, DOAB, Wikipedia, Library websites, Blogs, Academy Edu, research gate, linked in, etc...The present day researchers highly depends on web resources so the present study helpful for the Bangalore university scholars or in worldwide users.

2.0 Meaning of Open Access

The open access means to remove the price tag and permission barriers to some extent to the users. Freely Download, view and take print of the full text article or documents.

3.0 Definition:

Open Access is the Free, Sources Immediate, Online availability of research articles combined with the right to use these articles fully in the digital environment.- **SPARC** (The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition)

According to Reitz, Open access journals: An academic periodical that allows the full text of the articles which it publishes to be freely and easily accessed on the internet worldwide, in some cases by providing immediate publication without embargo in well-known open access repositories.

4.0 Objective the of the Study

1. To identify aware of Open Access resources
2. To suggest suitable open access resources for researchers
3. To identify the most preferred open access resources for researchers.
4. To find out the purpose of using open access resources
5. To identify the tools and techniques used for researchers for accessing information in web.

5.0 Hypothesis

H1 There is no significate of Using open Access resources for researchers of Bangalore University

H 2 the researchers should preferred for Open Access writing an article and thesis

H 3 there is no well knowledge about searching tools and techniques for using Open Access resources

6.0 Methodology

The present study conducted to survey research methods. Through direct interview tools used for data collection. The researchers selected Bangalore university different department like Arts Science, Commerce and engineering.

7.0 Scope and Limitation

This study limited for only research scholar of Bangalore University

8.0 Review literature

Tsu-Jui Ma, Gwo-Guang Lee, (2017) the purpose of this paper is to describe a bibliometric study of journal articles in Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) related to open access journals. Publication trends from 1993 to 2016, core journals, prolific authors and article citation frequencies were examined to provide librarians and scholars with a basic reference of relevant resources. In total, 115 articles on open access journals were authored by 215 individuals from 1993 to 2016. The 115 articles analysed were cited 842 times in 57 journals. This paper describes a bibliometric study on open access journal publication, which has rarely been performed within the specific context of document supply issues. It provides a foundation for further research on titles as well as resources for librarians and scholars.

Mashroofa, Mohamed Majeed; Seneviratne, Wathmanel (2016) this research paper investigates the open access initiatives in terms of open access publishing and institutional repositories for scholarly communication in Sri Lanka. Relevant data from Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Open DOAR and Sri Lanka Journals Online (SLJOL) were analysed to study the status of open access in Sri Lanka. Further, websites of all established institutional repositories (IR) of Sri Lanka were explored to gather the relevant data. Semi-structured interviews with Librarian of National Science Foundation and the staff involved in the development of many IRs and digitization projects were also carried out. Findings show that many libraries in Sri Lanka have established institutional repositories. The recently created national open access policy is under review. Different universities and special libraries such as science and technology libraries were granted financial and technical support by the NSF for digitizing their rare contents. However, all digitized contents have not been uploaded yet. There are 60 locally published journals available online through SLJOL, but only 10 journals have been listed in DOAJ. Though there are twenty three institutional repositories in Sri Lanka, only seven repositories are registered in Open DOAR.

Tina Baich, (2015) the growing acceptance of the open access movement has created an increasingly large body of free, online information that library users may have difficulty navigating. Students, in particular, may not be fully aware of open access and the corpus of knowledge available to them. As a result, users still request open access materials through interlibrary loan (ILL) despite their ability to access these materials directly.

Jayan Chirayath Kurian, (2015) the purpose of this paper is to explore the type and implications of user-generated content posted by users of an open access institutional repository (DSpace) on Facebook. Previous studies examined how social networking sites have been used for a different purpose (interaction, collaboration, and discussion), but to date there has been very little research into the use of Facebook of social media, a public social networking site, by open access repository users. Hence, this study addresses this gap in the literature by an interpretive analysis of user-generated content posted by users on the DSpace Facebook group.

Laura Fargo McKinnon, Kris S. Helge, (2014) there are numerous technological tools that librarians can utilize in their informal and formal instructional activities from course management platforms, to mobile applications, to media and Web sites. Using these tools can foster deep-level learning in students (Stark-Wroblewski et al., 2008); however, librarians must be cognizant of copyright implications that may arise. This article discusses basic copyright information, including educational exemptions, creative commons licenses, tips and tools to avoid infringement, open access and copyright considerations specific to using music in instruction.

Valérie Spezi, et,al (2013) This paper aims to report on the findings of the second phase of the Behavioural strand of the EC-funded PEER project (<http://www.peerproject.eu/>). The paper seeks to explore authors' and readers' behaviours in relation to authors' peer-reviewed accepted manuscripts in open access repositories. He research was undertaken using a mixed-method approach, involving the distribution of a survey by the 12 participating publishers to their authors in selected journal titles and a participatory workshop with European researchers from selected disciplinary areas.

9.0 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Table 1.1 respondents by Gender

This study conducted 85 researchers in Bangalore University. The Researchers used survey based research using direct interview tools and techniques for data collection. in that 75 male and 10 female researchers' respondents.

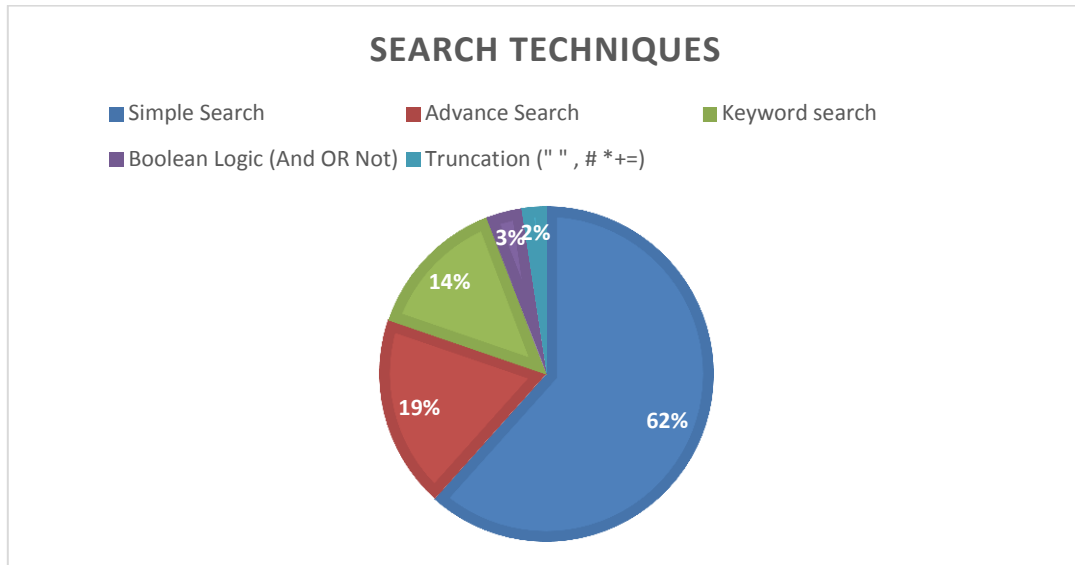
Table -1.1

Respondent By Gender	
Male	Female
75	10

Table 1.2 Purpose of using Open Access Resources

The below the data represent the purpose of using open access sources of researchers. 45 (59.94%) users using for the research work .13 (15.29%) for information gathering and 17.64% of Users updating subject trends. Remaining 12 (14.11%) respondents for Writing Articles.

Purpose of Using Open Access Resources			
Research Work	Information gathering	Updating Subject Trends	Writing Articles
45 (59.94%)	13 (15.29%)	15 (17.64%)	12 (14.11%)



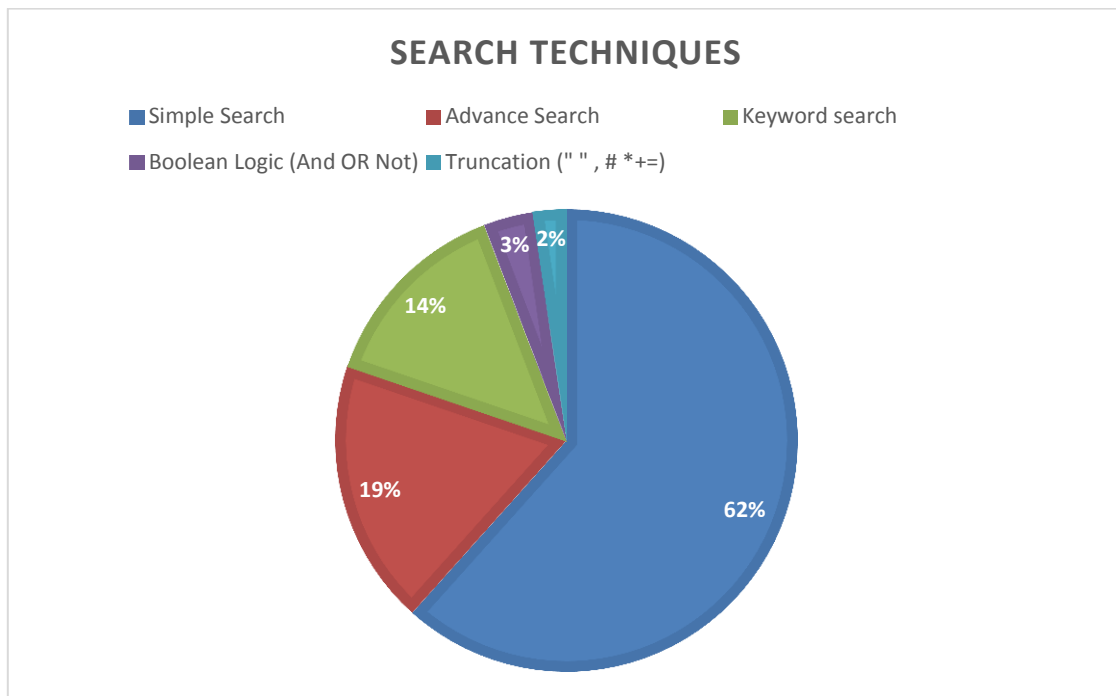
Graph 1.1

Table 1.3 which of the Following techniques have used for Accessing Open Access resources

The below the table and graph represent he searching techniques in web for accessing OA resources, 64.63% of researchers using for simple search option. 18.82 % researchers their choice for advance search option. Only few of them using Boolean Logic (AND, NOT, OR) techniques. 2.35% of users Truncation (““# + +=) using for search information in web.

Table – 1.3

Searching techniques used for Accessing Open Access Resources	
Simple Search	53 (64.63%)
Advance Search	16 (18.82%)
Keyword search	12 (14.11%)
Boolean Logic (And OR Not)	3 (3.52%)
Truncation (" ", # *+)=	2 (2.35%)



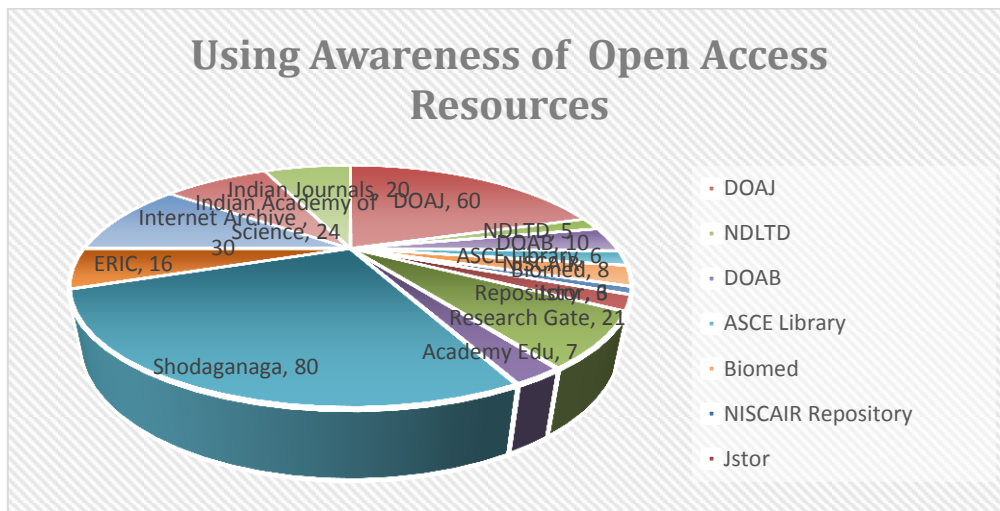
Graph- 1.2

Table 1.4 List of Open Access Resources and their using Awareness of the Researchers

The below the data show the using awareness of OA resources. The list of OA using researchers in web. 70.58% of Users using only DOAJ databases. And Shodaganaga more researcher use for references. 35.29% of researchers aware about Internet Archives.

Table -1.4

Using Awareness of Open Access resources	
DOAJ	60(70.58%)
NDLTD	5(5.88%)
DOAB	10(11.76%)
ASCE Library	6(7.05%)
Biomed	8(9.41%)
NISCAIR Repository	3(3.52%)
Jstor	6(7.05%)
Research Gate	21(24.70%)
Academy Edu	7(8.23%)
Shodaganaga	80(94.11%)
ERIC	16(18.82%)
Internet Archive	30(35.29%)
Indian Academy of Science	24(28.23%)
Indian Journals	20(23.52%)



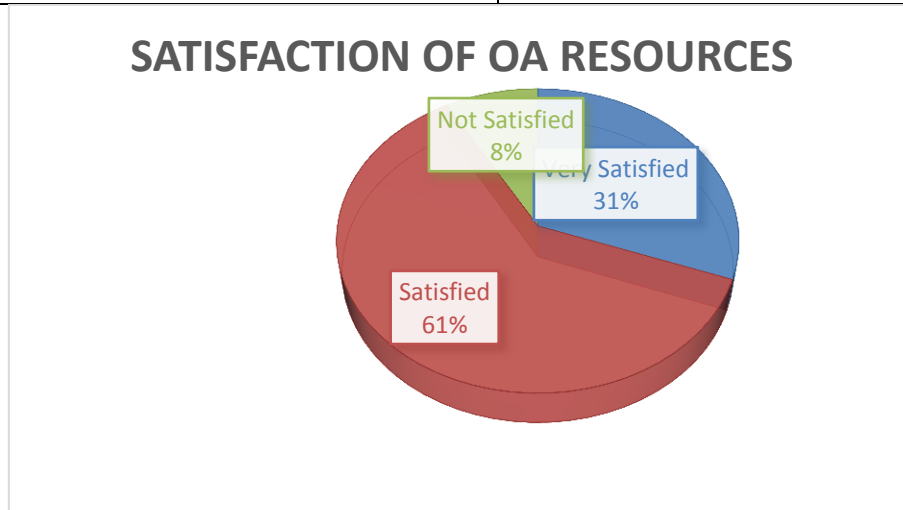
Graph -1.3

Table 1.5 Rate of Satisfaction with Open Access resources

The below the data indicates satisfaction of OA resources. 30.58% researcher’s very satisfaction, 61.17% of researchers satisfied of OA resources. Only few of researchers 8.23% not satisfied for OA resources

Table -1.5

Satisfaction of Open Access resources	
Very Satisfied	26 (30.58%)
Satisfied	52 (61.17%)
Not Satisfied	7 (8.23%)

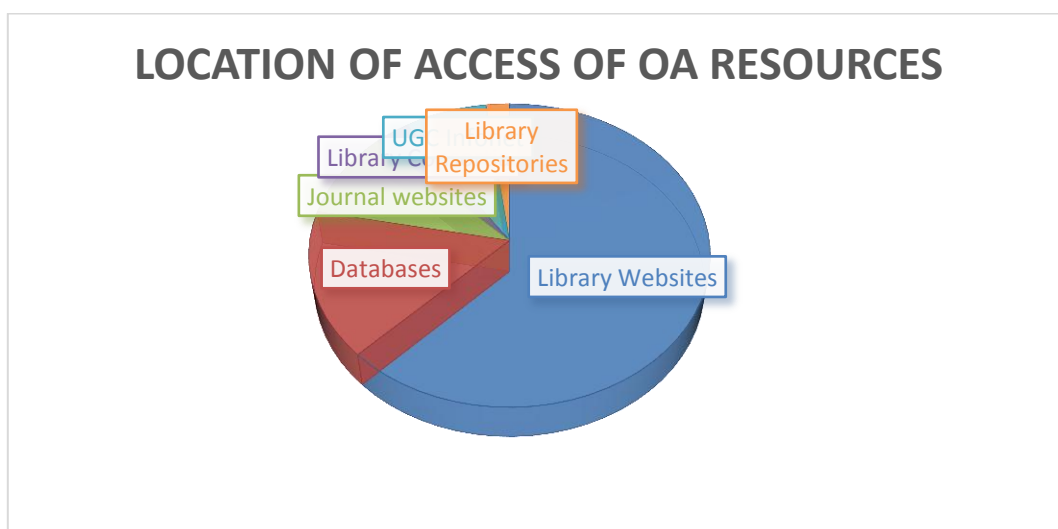


Graph -1.4

Table 1.6 Location of accessing open access resources for research scholars

The below the table and graph indicates location of access OA resources. Many of researches their depended library websites60 (70.58%) in Bangalore university. 15(17.64%) researchers respondents they accessing OA in Databases.

Location of Access OA Resources	
Library Websites	60 (70.58%)
Databases	15 (17.64%)
Journal websites	9 (10.58%)
Library Consortia	3 (3.52%)
UGC Infonet	7 (8.23%)
Library Repositories	2 (2.35%)



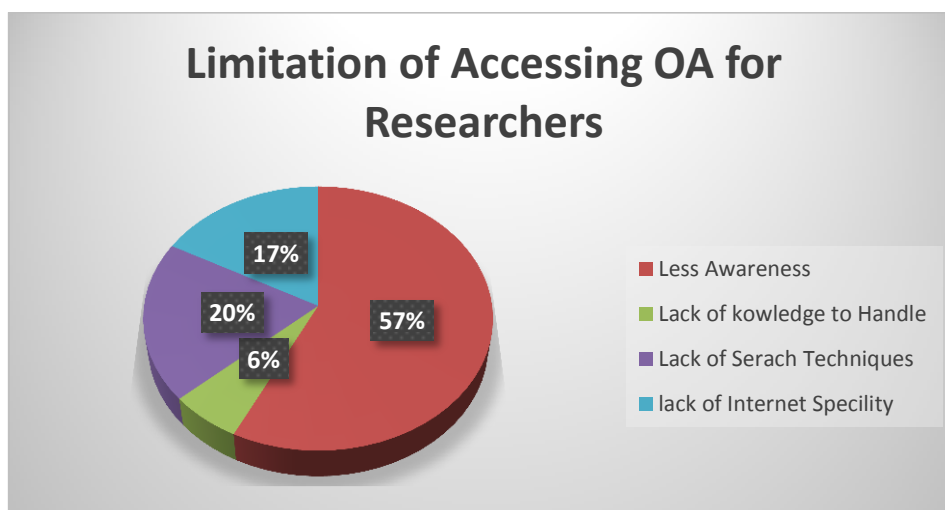
Graph -1.5

Table 1.7 Problem of Accessing Open Access Resources

The below the data show problems for Accessing OA resources in web. 47 researchers less awareness of OA. And 5 lack of Knowledge to handle, 16 lack of search techniques, 14 lack of Internet Speciality

Table -1.7

Problem of Accessing Open Access Resources for Researchers	
Less Awareness	47 (55.29%)
Lack of knowledge to Handle	5 (5.88%)
Lack of Search Techniques	16 (18.82%)
lack of Internet Speciality	14 (16.47%)

**Graph -1.6**

10.0 Findings and Conclusion

- 64.63% of researchers using for simple search option
- 45 (59.94%) users using for the OA research work
- The researchers only aware of Shodganga thesis repository and 70.58% of Users using only DOAJ databases
- 3 (3.52%) of research scholars Accessing Information through Library Consortia
- 7 (8.23%) of research scholars using UGC Infonet
- 47 (55.29%) less awareness of OA
- 16 (18.82%) lack of Search techniques

10.1 Conclusion:

The present study required to user Orientation Programme for research scholars, because of researches Not Aware of OA Conducting Survey. So that How to Access for OA and what are the search Techniques used for in web, many of sources available in web but Users not aware of OA, the suggestion of study is researchers must visit the Library and they can communicate with librarian take help of the Library Staff utilize the OA sources avoid the west of Money this study help of all Research Scholars as well as teaching staff of Bangalore University.

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