

A Study on Role of Academic Libraries in Development of Higher Education in Karnataka

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Abstract

The issues and challenges of open access products and services were discussed in this paper. In addition it also discussed the benefits of open access, open source, and open standards are numerous on the Internet. Benefits include lower costs, great accessibility, and better prospects for long-term preservation of scholarly works. It is an attempt to study open access products on the Internet and their services.

Keywords: Open Access initiatives; Open Access; Sources and Services.

INTRODUCTION

Things changed after ICT improved; with the help of the Internet, electronic reports become accessible to all. Web means getting anything, anywhere, without any limits. Thus, around the word Internet brought the idea of getting the data kept in the organization. Plus, it's built for free, private access with the help of innovation. These days, in every state of the Earth, they put out their stuff for the general public to get to know them. Here comes the entrance to the material whether it

is open material for public use or for limited use? In this paper an attempt has been made to focus on open access items and their administration on the web. Open access journals maintain the excellent peer survey with the traditional ups and downs of the diary, yet also change and design and promote furthermore.

Farzand Ali, Amna & Saleem, Qurat-Ul-Ain (2020) through their study on "Open Access Resources as an Opportunity for Academic Libraries during Pandemic: A Study" identified the advantages of open access resources for academic libraries which had a special reference to an emergency situation like the covid-19 pandemic. The study mainly focused on the role played by the libraries and library professionals in providing quality services during this pandemic situation. The other main reason of the study was to highlight the efforts of HEC and high ranked university libraries during this covid-19 pandemic to fulfill the needs of their patrons. The results of the research study confirmed that academic libraries used open access resources to support the research activities of

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their parent institute. The major purpose of using open access includes the fiscal constraints, time involved in getting the fee-based copies of journals and articles, budget cuts by parent institutes, and less involvement of authorities towards libraries. The Guru of Open Access Harnad (2008) Features of Open Access are illustrated. "Data that is free, speedy, super durable, full-text, on-line and open". Harnad proposes three fundamental defenses of the OA: "to promote the take-up, use, applications, and impact of your higher institution test results; measure the take-up, use, applications, and impact of your institutional research results." To collect, view and present a long-lasting record of your college's research results and impact".¹

Wilinsky (2003) identified nine flavors of open access. They are:

- E-print archive (authors self-archive pre or post prints).
- Unqualified (immediate and full open access publication of a journal).
- Dual mode (both print subscription and open access versions of a journal are offered).
- Delayed open access (open access is available after a certain period of time).
- Author fee (authors pay a fee to support open access).
- Partial open access (some articles from a journal are available via open access).
- Per capita (open access is made available to countries based on per-capita income).
- Abstract (open access available to table of contents/abstracts).
- Co-op (institutional members support open access journals).

OPEN ACCESS

The development of Internet technology has provided academic and research institutions with a very high level of visibility on the web. As a result, teaching, learning and research is widely improved in the global society today. The intellectual call for knowledge and information dissemination by countless organizations and educational meetings has given birth to a terminology called open access. This initiative is aimed at bringing the knowledge society to a state of free access to all kinds of information and learning material using the Internet and ICT tools. The library plays an important role in

sustaining the open access initiative. Furthermore, developments in information and communication technology especially the World Wide Web have made possible an unprecedented collaboration in the production, dissemination and exchange of information by people world over irrespective of their geographical location. Open access emerged in response to increasing legal and economic barriers by commercial scholarly publishers which made access to research output and information difficult especially to people in developing countries of the world.² Thus the movement seeks to promote free and open access to research output devoid of any permission barriers and unnecessary legal restraints. Open access therefore seeks to use the internet - a product of the 'networked information economy' to provide free access to research and scholarly output to people irrespective of their physical or geographical location, or their social and economic means.

GREEN OPEN ACCESS SELF ARCHIVING

Authors distribute in any diary and later self-document a form of the article with the expectation of complimentary public use in their institutional repository, a focal vault (such as Pub Med Central), or on another Open Access site. What is kept is the partner's evaluation post print - the manufacturer's referee, the revised final draft or the distributor's version of the record. Green Open Access Diary Distributors adopt accelerated Open Access self-filing by their creators. Open Access self-documentation was first officially proposed in 1994 by *Steven Harnaud*. In any case, self-filing of nearby FTP files was being eliminated by PC researchers at the time in their nearby FTP files, which were later aggregated into City Seer. High-energy physicists have been self-filing halfway into the arXiv, starting around 1991.³

GOLD OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

This is synonymous with open access journal publishing which is a model of scholarly publication that makes journal articles available to the public by means of the internet "without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself." The Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing defines an open access publication to include publications that meet the two conditions below:

- The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and

a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

- A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, Pub Med Central is such a repository). The directory of open access journals contains a comprehensive list of open access journals from diverse disciplines. The aim of the Directory is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact.⁴

OPEN ACCESS INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

It is now obvious to the academic and scholarly community that the traditional model of scholarly communication via subscription-based journals serves to hinder rather than expand access to research output. In the light of emerging trends in digital scholarly communication, open access institutional repositories play an important role in the preservation and dissemination of institutional research outputs which in turn becomes a constituent part of a global research output. Although publication by faculty members in scholarly journals could add impact to the prestige of the institutions they are associated with, an institutional repository stands to generate greater impact by centralizing research outputs generated by the institution's researchers, and thus serving as a much better and simpler metrics for gauging the quality of the institution's academic scholarship, productivity and prestige.⁵

HYBRID OPEN ACCESS

Cross-breed open-access diaries contain a

combination of open access articles and closed access articles. A distributor following this model is somewhat subsidized by subscription, and gives open access only to singular articles for which the author (or exploration support) pays distribution expenses. For the most part the crossover Open Access costs more than the gold Open Access and can offer a lower nature of administration. One particularly questionable practice is "going for seconds" in the Half Breed open access diary, where two creators and supporters are accused.

FEATURES OF OPEN ACCESS

- All materials are accessible web or on the web.
- Continuously free accessibility of insightful distribution.
- Anyone from anyplace the material can be gotten to by with no preference.
- Free copyright and permitting limitations.
- Full text materials are accessible nonstop.
- Material can be uninhibitedly utilized by anybody.
- Multi-media, academic articles and their preprints are give through open Access.

However, it should be noted that Open Access supplies are not free of cost or at a lower cost than traditional education papers. Distribution costs are transferred to various sources, just like colleges and schools. This way, open access is free at all times for the audience, not the producers, and it is not exempt from the offer. The creator or manufacturer awards recognition owner the option to be properly and fully recognized for widespread use and reuse of data and no authorization is given to modify distribution or report it for commercial purposes. The continuous expansion of the Internet and new computerized distribution advancements provide us with a one-of-a-kind opportunity to work in educational exchange. The use of this new environment is open access to make all the wise exam papers unrestricted and accessible to all the interested users. Useful open access items and downstream events of the administration will be presented along with illustrations of late developments at the political level linking open access.⁶

E-JOURNALS

E-journals allow new types of diaries to be

memorized, for example video content or exam-based information codes. With the growth and development of the Internet, there has been an increase in the number of new diaries, especially those that are computerized distribution. This set of diaries is an open access topic, accessible to all, and has a Creative Commons license to reproduce the content in a variety of ways. The best open access diaries are recorded in the Directory of Open Access Journals. Most will be membership diaries anyway, purchases of libraries, associations and public access.⁷

FREE OPEN-ACCESS JOURNALS

Free open access diaries use a variety of action plans. Some Open Access diaries have immediate or backhanded endowments from establishments such as colleges, laboratories, research centers, libraries, emergency clinics, historical centers, learned social order, establishments, or government offices. Some have income from a separate line of non-Open Access distribution. Some receive income from promotions, ancillary administration, participation fees, promotions, reprints, or a print or premium edition. Some people rely more on volunteering than on individual diaries. Some undoubtedly use a mixture of these methods.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN OPEN ACCESS MOVEMENT

The issues with open access distribution are almost as varied as those related to diaries. As of late the broader communication view on the academic delivery process has elicited both internal and external evaluation of the major perspectives at all times, they are

- The extent and quality of peer review.
- The technologies and cost associated with the capture and display of information and the various distribution channels.
- The pricing policies and subsequent business exercised by the various types of scholarly publishers.
- The always expanding assumptions for the foremost customer concerning the technique for data conveyance alongside its expense, accessibility, and reach out of access.
- The effect of new innovations and current distributing financial matters on other area of the correspondence cycle, to be specific,

creators, libraries and unified enterprises such aggregators and membership specialists.

- The mechanical difficulties to following the precision and availability of documents both present and future alongside the expected effect of creator files and store chronicles.
- The general maintainability of the insightful correspondence process.

BARRIERS TO OPEN ACCESS

Significant expense of ICTs foundations and availability and unfortunate telecom foundation:

- Satisfactory Funding to make and advance the web foundation in creating nations.
- Deficient consolation, absence of mindfulness and confusions of the presence and advantages:
- Overseeing IPR (Copy directly) through various distributing arrangements.

INDIAN INITIATIVES: OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Open Access development has made the Indian Journals arrive at the ideal interest group of the world's networks and presently in excess of hundred Indian Journals gives give free admittance to full message substance. India is set in the sixth situation in the rundown of open access diaries which is well in front of nations, for example, the Netherlands, China, Germany, Australia and so on Regardless of the number or nature of Open Access diaries and archives in India, it has shown an extraordinary responsibility among the creating scene Various Indian distributors are exploiting the superior correspondence organizations and innovation to start an open access strategy for their diaries. These drives are going on as disengaged endeavors by both society and private publishers.

- Bio Line International: (<http://www.bioline.org.br/>);
- Indian Academy of Sciences.
- Indian Medlars Centre: (<http://indmed.nic.in/>);
- Indian National Science Academy. (<http://www.insaindia.org/>)
- IndianJournals.com hosted Open Access

Journals (www.indianjournals.com)

- ISI Kolkata :Sankhya (<http://sankhya.isical.ac.in/>)
- Kamalraj enterprise publishes Open Access Journals.
- (www.krepublishers.com/KRE-New-J/index.html)
- Medind@Nic: Biomedical Journals from India (<http://medind.nic.in>)
- Medknow Publications hosted Open Access Journals (www.mdknow.com/journals.asp)
- NISCAIR (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources)

CONCLUSION

The Open Source development has enormously impacted the data correspondence innovation, in especially computerized library climate where the data frameworks and administrations are inescapable. The advantages of open access, open source, and open guidelines are various over the web. The advantages incorporate lower costs, incredible availability, and better possibilities for long haul protection of academic works.

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