



Open Access E-Resources and Services in India: An Overview

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Abstract:

Publication of open access rapidly growing in India. Remote access is the tool for easily access to use e-Resources via computer network and it's freely available. This paper provide an overview of the status of open access E-Resources and services in India, identify the types of Open Access e-resource and highlighting the initiatives taken by Government of India, Research Institutions, and Libraries to promote open access.

Keywords: E-Resources, Open Access, Library Services, India

Introduction:

In last few years, in the era explosion of information and information technology, there have been a number of changes in higher education and academic and research institutions. The development of E-resources is useful for academic and research purpose to the Faculty, Students and researcher. Remote access is the tool for easily access to use e-Resources via computer network and it's freely available. The role of libraries has evolved, with a growing emphasis on providing access to E-resources and services. Open access offering libraries in india unprecedented opportunities to expand their reach, enhance their impact and promote equal access to scholarly information. Open access emerged as the big bang of digital library development in the country with intuitions getting seriously addicted to creating OAI compliant repositories using

Eprints/Dspace. The Hundreds of Universities and Institutions in India at national level establishing institutional repositories and publish number of quality journals and books. The Government of India initiates to obtain single national license for subscription to E-Journals through a national central consortium. This will replace all individual institutional journal subscription.

Objectives:

1. To identify different types of open access E-Resources.
2. To study of open access repositories in India
3. To study of other open access resources in India

Types of E-Resources:

Information sources are available in electronic format which can be used to meet the information requirements of users is termed as e-resource. There are many types of e-resources, but the three major categories which are of importance in the context of higher education and research.

E-journals :

Electronic journal may be defined broadly as any journal, magazine, newsletter or type of electronic serial publication which is available over the internet and can be accessed using different technologies such as World Wide Web, Gopher, ftp, telnet, e-mail or listserv. Service Electronic journal may be defined broadly as any journal, magazine, newsletter or type of electronic serial publication which is available over the internet and can be accessed using different technologies such as the World Wide Web, Gopher, FTP, telnet, e-mail or listserv. Many publishers who offer subscriptions to print journals, sometimes also offer a subscription to the electronic version of the journal free of charge. Some of the publishers who are providing e-journals include Emerald, Elsevier, Sage, Springer, EBSCO, J-Gate, John Wiley, etc.

E-Books:

A digital version of traditional print book designed to be read on a personal computer or laptop or Mobile some libraries offer access to electronic books through online catalogue. Borchers defines an electronic book as a portal

hardware and software system that can display a large quantity of readable textual information to the user and let user navigate through this information. Electronic books consisting of digital material other is, electronic book hardware including E-book reading appliances. Some of popular open access resources are DOAB, eBooks@Adelaide, OAPEN, Open library, ebookee, etc.

E-Databases:

A large, regularly updated file of digitized information (bibliographic records, abstracts, full-text documents, directory entries, images, statistics, etc.) related to a specific subject or field, consisting of records of uniform format organized for ease and speed of search and retrieval and managed with the aid of database management system (DBMS) software. Content is created by the database producer (i.e. Thomson Reuters), which usually publishes a print version (Biological Abstracts) and leases the content to one or more database vendors (EBSCO, OVID, etc.) that provide electronic access to the data after it has been converted to machine-readable form (BIOSIS), usually on CD-ROM or online via the Internet, using proprietary search software.

Open Access E-Resources:

Open access e-resources refer to digital materials, including scholarly research articles, books and other educational resources that are freely available to anyone on the internet. These resources are

made accessible without barriers such as subscription fees.

There are two main types of Open Access E-Resources:

- *Green Open Access* – making a version of the manuscript freely available in a repository
- *Gold Open Access* - making the final version of the manuscript freely available immediately upon publication by the publisher.

Benefits of Open Access:

Students, Research Scholars and the general public benefit from open access. It can help save a language or index data. Open access provides information about the most newly-discovered. Open access means that Faculty and students can access a larger body of research without having to wait for inter-library loan requests. And open access is not just beneficial to academic purpose.

Open Access and Libraries:

For libraries, open access offers a variety of new opportunities and challenges. In the long-term, open access may help shrinking materials budgets by mitigating costs for resources purchase and access. It may also negotiate electronic journals and database licenses. Many open access advocates are optimistic that it will enhance scholarly communication by making content broadly available and by providing relief to libraries from continuing large price increases of subscription journal. There is no doubt,

open access has enhanced scholarly communication and library users are getting unrestricted and free access. It is always not possible for a library to purchase or access to full range of research literature on payment basis while open access publishing model has added a lot of library collection indirectly. Libraries play an essential role in open access developments by their expertise in building infrastructure, in creating user-friendly services of high quality and in securing long-term access.

India Initiative:

Publication of open access rapidly growing in India. INFLIBNET is Library Network centre in the country promoting open access throughout the country such as Shodhganga, Shodhgangotri, Open Journal System, INFOPORT and ePG-Pathshala. In the last year 2023 Minister Of State In The Ministry Of Education (Dr. Subhas Sarkar) has answered on in loksabha. “*One Nation One Subscription*” (ONOS), is an initiative of Government of India aims to acquire national licenses for e-journal/ database subscriptions from most of the prominent STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) and social sciences publishers and database providers by combining multiple institutional and enabling consortia-based subscriptions in a phase manner”.

Library Consortia in India:

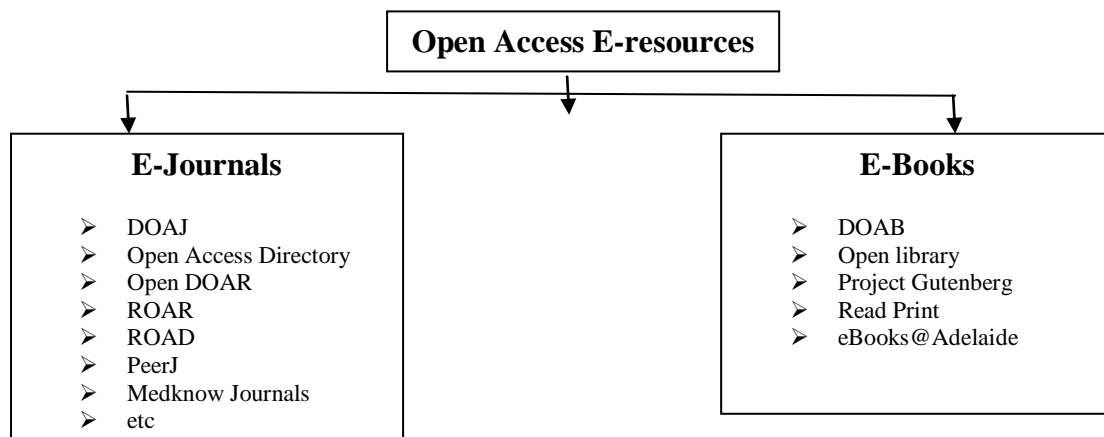
Library consortia in Indian can be divided into three types. i.e. Central Funded Consortium, Closed Consortia and

National Consortium. The following types of library consortium in India are.

- *Central Funded Consortium- eShodhSindhu, CSIR, MCIT Consortium, DelCON, DAE Consirtium, DRDO Publication*

- *Closed Consortia – IIM Library Libraries Consortium, IISER Libraries Consortium*
- *National Consortium – CeRA, NDLI, Indian Journal*

Other Open Access E-resources:



Conclusion:

The development in internet technology has become powerful and fastest growing segments in library and services. The libraries moved from traditional to digital age. Apart from traditional roles, they are managing digital library projects, digital archiving, institutional repositories, publishing open access journal, providing metadata harvesting services, creating web portals. E-resources are made available on internet for the Researcher, Students and Society also with free of cost. The Govt. of India also initiated to implement One Nation, One Subscription to acquire national licenses for e-journal/ database subscriptions and provide by combining

multiple institutional and enabling consortia-based subscriptions.

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