



## OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES; USER PERCEPTION ON OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES

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### Abstract :

This paper introduce the concept of Open Access Resources in Library & information Science. In this ear of traditional from information Libraries have much great challenges to face changed from collection of Books, Journals, etc. Because increase in the price of printed Books, Journals. etc.

An old traditional and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good they make possible is the world wide Resources distribution of the peer reviewed journals, Resources Literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds.

By Open Access to this lite rapture, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to the public internet, permitting any users to read, download ,Copy ,distribute, print, search, or link to the full text of these articles. This paper deals with open Access Resources in Library and information Science.

**Keywords:** *Open Access Resources, E- Resources.*

### INTRODUCTION;

The Higher education institute and Research canthers an over the World span a major portion of their budget on research to generate new knowledge, verify old, and reject fictitious. After Conducting research in various disciplines, there search scientists/scholors choose different means to communicate and share their findings with their counter parts across the globe, mostly without any monetary benefit. The E-Resources in addition to shrinking library budgets, it is impossible for any affluent library to subscribe to all the Resources for its scholars.



Open Access (OA) electronic publishing was heralded as a potential solution. The (OA) open Access Resources idea arise from a small but lively meetings convened in the Budapest by the open society Institute (OI) on Dec.1.2001.

The Open Access Resources are those that can be accessed by anyone at any time without restraint. Open Access call for free availability of all scientific and scholarly literature on the internet. The open Access moment is one of the more notable developments.

Though Open Access, researchers and scholars are empowered to share their findings openly and contribute to the collective body of knowledge. By embracing open access principles, the scholarly community strives to create a more inclusive and equitable research ecosystem where financial constraints or restrictive licensing agreement do not limit access to information.

### **What Is Open Access Resources;-**

Open Access Resources are publications that have Free Availability on the public Internet, permitting any users to read, Download, Copy, Distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles. Crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.

Open Access is a Well known approach that allows the public to view information that allows the public to view information on various topics, access reviews of scientific articles, and contribute comments and reports on important research findings. It is implemented through platforms such as open access journals, institutional repositories (IRs), open archives, self posting on authors homepages, and more. The two main open access sources are open access journals, which provide free access to full text articles, and institutional repositories, which collect and preserve the intellectual output of an institutions faculty, researchers, and students.

### **Features of Open Access Resources**

- Available online and easily Access
- Enrich education and accelerate research
- Increase visibility and citation impact



- Maximum Usages of information Quick and cost effective dissemination of current information to general public
- Remove price and permission barriers Scholarly, reviewed, peer-reviewed e journals

### **Advantages of Open Access Resources**

- Open Access Journals are free of charge and free of copyright
- The speed of Publication, global distribution, and the ability to search.
- Easy to retrieve appropriate article.
- Providing multiple accesses.
- Be minimum with OA resources compared to the print resources.

### **Important Open Access Resources DOAJ;**

DOAJ is an Open Access initiative. The aim of the DOAJ is to increase the visibility and ease of use of promoting their increased usage and impact. so far 9185 e-journals, 6364 journals searchable at article of 130 Countries are available on DOAJ.

### **DOAR;**

Directory of Open Repositories (DOAR) [http://www. openoar. org/index.html](http://www.openoar.org/index.html) Academic Open Access Repositories. Each open DOAR repository has been visited by project staff to check the information that is recorded here. This is depth approach does not rely on automated analysis and gives a quality-controlled list of repositored. DOAR is being developed and maintained by the university of Nottingham as part of a portfolio of work in Open Access.

### **2) INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES;**

Many Universities and research institutions have established institutional repositories where researchers can deposit and share their scholarly publications, such as articles, conference papers, and theses. These repositories provide open access to the intellectual Harvard DASH and Stanford Digital Repository.

### **Government and Institutional Reports;**

Many Governmental organizations, research institutes, and international bodies publish reports and data sets that are freely available to the public. Include reports



from the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank Open Knowledge Repository, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

### **Digital Libraries and Archives;**

Digital libraries and archives provide access to a wide range of digitized content, including historical documents, manuscripts, photographs, and artworks. Examples include the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), Europeana, and the Internet Archive.

### **Characteristics of Open Access (OA) Resources;**

Open Access (OA) resources represent a transformative approach to scholarly communication, marked by distinct characteristics that challenge traditional publishing models. At its essence, OA is characterized by unrestricted, free of charge access to scholarly content. Enabling users worldwide to read, download, and share research outputs without financial barriers. One prominent feature of OA is its commitment to accessibility and democratizing knowledge by removing subscription fees and paywalls. Moreover, OA resources often embrace the principle of reusability, allowing users to freely engage in activities such as downloading, copying and redistributing scholarly works.

### **Advantages of Open Access Resources;**

The Advantages of Open Access (OA) resources in scholarly communication are profound and transformative. At the forefront of these benefits is unrestricted accessibility, granting users worldwide immediate and free access to a wealth of scholarly knowledge,

This democratization of information eliminates financial barriers, ensuring that paywalls or subscription fees do not confine research findings. OA resources facilitate a broader dissemination of knowledge, increasing the visibility and impact of scholarly works. One of the primary advantages of OA resources is their ability to reach a global audience without financial barriers. Open Access accelerates scientific progress by facilitating the rapid dissemination of research findings, traditional publishing models often involve lengthy review processes and access restrictions. Open Access fosters a culture of knowledge sharing and collaboration, breaking down traditional silos and promoting interdisciplinary research.



### **Conclusion;**

Open Access Resources are free of charge and free of Copyright. Open Access Resources has speed of publication, global distribution, and the ability to access from difference sites and the ability to search.

Facility of copying and downloading, speed, portability, print on demand, publishing and distribution cheaper, Eco friendly, saves shelf space, End or era of Weeding out No lost or damaged titles, No risk of tear or theft and also save the Budget.

### **References;**

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