

Open Access e-Repositories: Supporting and enhancing scholarship in the digital age

J.J.G. Arachchige

Senior Assistant Librarian

Faculty of Engineering

University of Ruhuna

Objectives today

- What is E-Repository
- How we can find them
- What we can find in OA e-repositories
- How we can use them for teaching, learning, research and publishing

- **New knowledge is often based on the existing knowledge.**
- **Therefore, we have to access the existing knowledge in order to create new knowledge**

- **To day in the “Digital era” we seek for digitized information.**
- **Need to access to information on the spot when it is needed**
- **Internet/WWW is an essential entity for teaching/learning/research**
- **WEB is complex**
- **Surface web & Invisible web/Deep web**
- **Public domain contents/databases**

How we access to e-resources

- **Commercial databases**

- [EBSCO](#), Elsevier, [Ingenta](#) Sage, Gale, IEEE, [ScienceDirect](#)

- [Academic databases](#)

- **Public domain databases**

- [Google Scholar](#) - http://scholar.google.com/schhp?hl=en&as_sdt=0,5

- [SlideShare](#) - <http://www.slideshare.net/?ss>

- [YouTube](#) - <http://www.youtube.com/>

- **[Deep Web](#)**

(Information literacy is helpful to search deep web)

E-Repositories

Databases created to provide online access

– **Commercial e-repositories**

– **Open Access e-repositories**

- Global level e-repositories
- National level e-repositories
- **Institutional level e-repositories**
- Subject level e-repositories

What is Institutional e-Repository?

- Institutional e-repositories (IR) are digital collections where the scholarly resources within a university or research institution are deposited.
- Purposes of IRs may vary depending on the objective and scope
- (Some universities have teaching/learning repositories for educational materials)
- In most cases they are established to provide Open Access to the institution's research output.

What is available in IR?

- Peer reviewed journal articles
- Theses/dissertation
- Presentation (PPT)/posters/conference papers
- Books/book chapters
- Unpublished articles
- Tutorials
- Datasets
 - Spread sheets
 - Photographs
 - Audio files
 - Video files
 - Representation of Artworks
 - Diagrams
 - Charts and so on

How to find OA e- Repositories

- **Normally Web search engines such as Google index the contents of repositories.**
 - Google - <http://www.google.com/>
 - Altavista (www.altavista.com/)
 - Direct Hit (www.directhit.com/)
 - Excite (www.excite.com/)
 - Fast search (www.alltheweb.com/)
 - HotBot (<http://hotbot.lycos.com/>)
 - Infoseek (<http://www.go.com>)
- Follow link from another researcher's Blog (Referral) is also helpful.

We can find them by searching special Directories and URLs

- **OpenDOAR** - Directory of OA repositories
<http://www.opendoar.org/find.php>.

Subject Repositories

- Research Papers in Economics - <http://repec.org/>
- Physics repository <http://arxiv.org/>
- Registry of Open Access Repositories
<http://roar.eprints.org/>
- E-LIS - <http://eprints.rclis.org/>
- **CogPrints**, an electronic archive for Psychology, Neuroscience, Linguistics, Computer Science, Philosophy and Biology <http://cogprints.org/>
- PubMed <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/tools/openftlist/>

Multidisciplinary repositories

Multidisciplinary repository is intended to share and showcase all research outputs not already posted in subject or institutional repositories

- **OpenDepot.org** <http://opendepot.org/information.html>
- **Zenodo** - <http://zenodo.org/>
- **OpenAIRE** - <http://www.openaire.eu/http://www.openaire.eu/>

OA journals

- **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**.
<http://www.doaj.org/>
- **Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)**.- <http://oaspa.org/>
- **Scholarly Open Access** <http://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/>
- **SHERPA/JULIET site** - <http://crln.acrl.org/>

“Hybrid” OA option

- **Publishers with Paid Options for Open Access (SHERPA/RoMEO).**

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/PaidOA.php>

- **List of Green OA**

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/browse.php?colour=green&la=en&fIDnum=|&mode=simple>

E-repositories in Sri Lanka

- **NSF Digital Library** - <http://dl.nsf.ac.lk/>
- **The Open University** - <http://digital.lib.ou.ac.lk/docs/>
- **University of Moratuwa** - <http://dl.lib.mrt.ac.lk/>
- **University of Colombo** - <http://archive.cmb.ac.lk/research/>
- **University of Peradeniya** - <http://www.dlib.pdn.ac.lk:8080/jspui/>
- **University of Ruhuna** - <http://dilru.lib.ruh.ac.lk/portal/>
- **Rajarata University** - <http://repository.rjt.ac.lk/jspui/>
- **University of Sri Jayawardenapura** - <http://www.sjp.ac.lk/research/>
- **University of Kelaniya** - <http://www.kln.ac.lk/uokr/all.html>
- **Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka**
- **Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka**
- **Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka**

Publishing your product

- Academics wish their works to be visible and have impact
- Therefore, they wish to publish their articles
- Publishing with commercial publishers is costly and competitive
- Publishing in OA repository gives more visibility than commercial ([OPCIT](#))
- Many OAR s facilitate with self archiving

Publishing con...

- If you still wish to publish in a commercial journal choose a one who allows self -archiving in OA
- SHERPA helps to find such one
- SHERPA/JULIET site - <http://crln.acrl.org/>
- When you self-archive , deposit one copy in a local IR too.
- In some cases it is compulsory to publish in OA
ROARMAP: Registry of Open Access Repositories
Mandatory Archiving Policies <http://roarmap.eprints.org/>

How to deposit resources in OAR

- Ready your document
- Authentication
- Supportive format – PDF, HTML, ASCII, ePUB, Mobi
- Registration at the repository
- Login to the account
- Set metadata
 - Author, title, abstract,
- Set the access states
 - (Abstract/full text/metadata)
 - Open access/registered users/embargo/author request/IP range

How to deposit...

- Upload
- Normally your articles go to the Buffer until confirmation by the editor.
- If uncomfortable with self archiving you can send them via e-mail to the editor
- Deposit your article at least in one Global OAR as well as in one local IR
- Research Impact
 - Research Gate
 - E-LIS

Copyright and IPR

- Authors and creators of the content are the copyright owners until they sign over these rights to the publisher.
- Authors can propose modification of the terms to retain some rights.
- Some publishers allow self archiving preprints
- Some do post- prints or both
- Some post Embargo period
- Creative Commons licensing <http://creativecommons.org/>
- SPARK - <http://www.sparc.arl.org/theme/author-rights>
- RoMEO - <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

Why researchers do not self-archive?

- **Unawareness of the possibility of self-archiving**
- **Unawareness of the benefits of self-archiving**
- **Worries that self-archiving might be illegal**
- **Worries that self-archiving might reduce one's chances of getting published**
- **Worries that self-archiving means abandoning peer review**
- **Worries that self-archiving is technically hard to do**
- **Worries that self-archiving is time-consuming**
- **Laziness**
- **and [dozens of other worries](#)**

Establishing OAIR

- **Priority to the institution**
 - Increase the usage or impact
 - Maximize the visibility
 - MIS for monitoring and assessing research in the institution
- **Purpose –**
 - Provide OA
 - Supporting digital publishing
 - Preservation of contents
- **Infrastructure**
 - Computer capacity
 - Network and access to internet
 - other

- **Define the repository service**
- **Chose repository software**
 - **Open source**
 - Dspace, Eprint, Fedora, Greenstone
 - **Commercial software**
 - EprintService, Open Repository, Bpress
 - **Hosted by other repository**

NSF

- **Google drive, Cloud computing**

- **Develop Repository policies**

- **Collection Policy**

- Type of resource
 - Whose works can be uploaded
 - Who can deposit

- **Self archiving**

- **Management policy**

- Responsibilities
 - Preservation

- **Access policy**

- Registration
 - Restrictions
 - Embargo

- **Staffing**
 - IR manager
 - IR administrator
- **Set communities**
- **Marketing**
- **Cost**

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Thank you