

OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET
(Book of Papers)

Editor
RHODA BHARUCHA
HON. DIRECTOR
ADINET

Seminar organised jointly by
Ahmedabad Library Network (ADINET)
Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET)
Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA)

On 26th August, 2006

At
**Ahmedabad Management Association,
Ahmedabad**



AHMEDABAD LIBRARY NETWORK
*C/O INFLIBNET Centre,
Opp. Gujarat University Guest House,
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PREFACE

Each year ADINET celebrates the birth anniversary of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. Besides being the Father of Library & Information Science, he was an educator, mathematician and a philosopher. As part of the celebration, a seminar is held on an important current topic. The seminar helps the Library & IT professionals to interact with each other & to discuss important current developments.

The theme of this year seminar is "Open Access Resources on the Internet" This Book of Papers contains the full text of the papers both in English and Gujarati that have been prepared by experienced professionals on the following sub-topics:

1. Basic Concept of Open Access & Initiatives.
2. Indian Initiatives in Open Access.
3. Open Access Resources for :
 - (a) University & College Libraries.
 - (b) Public Libraries.
 - (c) School Libraries.

All the authors of the papers have spent much time & effort not only to cover this topic, but to identify various authentic resources that are available on the Web. Some of the Open Access resources which have been covered are: E-books, E-Journals, Open Access Archives, Institutional Repositories, Open Courseware, Open Source Software, Databases like statistical data, etc.

This topic of Open Access has been discussed for over ten years, but the discussion has reached a crescendo since the last few years, especially since the U.K House of Commons Science & Technology, reported in favour of O.A in 2004 & also due to the landmark definition given by the "Budapest Open Access Initiative".

The two main features of Open Access are:-

1. Open Access literature is digital, free of charge & free of copyright
2. Open Access is compatible with peer review.

One of the major Open Access Resources is the online publishing of academic journals. The Association of Learned & Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP) carried out a second major study in 2005 of the policies & practices of 400 international academic journal publishers, both commercial & noncommercial.

The major findings are as follows:-

- ❖ Publishers continue to make more content available online – 90% of journals are now online, compared with 75% in 2003.
- ❖ The availability of back issues online has increased by 5% to 91% in 2005.
- ❖ About a fifth of publishers are experimenting with open access journals.
- ❖ Online article submission and peer review process have been widely adopted in the last five years.

Several O.A Initiatives have also been started in India. Million Books Digital Library is an initiative of the Government of India & is led by Prof. Balakrishnan of I.I.Sc. This Digital Library consists of over 57,000 books in 14 languages. The I.I.Sc. is maintaining an O.A. repository of full text papers. At present they have over 5000 papers.

We need to ask ourselves what can be done to promote the cause of Open Access. In the U.S. a bill is at an advanced stage of discussion in the Congress & in the UK, six of the eight Research Councils have already announced their support to Open Access. In India we need to adopt a comprehensive open access policy. This can only be done by the support of the major professional societies, the science academies, funding agencies & organizations such as DST, DSIR, ICAR, ICMR, DAE, DRDO, DOS, UGC, etc.

We are indeed grateful to all the authors and the translators, who have at a very short notice translated the papers in Gujarati. We thank all the advertisers, publishers and book sellers for their patronage and help. We are deeply beholden to Ahmedabad Management Association, INFLIBNET Centre, Directorate of Libraries – Gujarat State, M/s Allied Publishers & Schmidt Periodicals GMBH.

Our heart-felt thanks are also due to all the Library friends who have helped ADINET for the success of this seminar.

Rhoda Bharucha
Hon. Director

AHMEDABAD LIBRARY NETWORK (ADINET)

ADINET is a network of libraries and information centres in and around Ahmedabad. It was started with an initial grant for few years from National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India.

The main objective of ADINET is: To bring about cooperative mode of working and promote sharing of resources amongst the libraries and information centres in and around Ahmedabad.

SERVICES, ACTIVITIES AND PUBLICATIONS OF ADINET:

SERVICES TO LIBRARIES AND INDIVIDUALS:

- a. ADINET is maintaining a database of current periodicals received by over 100 libraries in and around Ahmedabad. Paper copy, CD & on-line versions are available.
- b. Inter-Library Loan : ADINET enables users to locate periodicals/books/reports of their interest. Books, Reports, Theses and even non-book material such as audio-video material can then be borrowed on inter-library loan basis.
- c. Content pages of Library & Information Science journals are regularly supplied to all members. Full texts of selected articles from content pages are supplied on request.
- d. Supply of photocopies from journals received by libraries in and around Ahmedabad is supplied on request.
- e.. ADINET has database of databases available in library and information centres in and around Ahmedabad. ADINET acts as a pointer towards various databases/ information available with institutions / professional associations.
- f. Computerization of Library Services
- g. Cataloguing, Classification of library documents either manually or by using computers.
- h. Complete book processing.
- i. Stock verification of library documents
- j. Manpower development programmes.
- k. Planning for library development
- l. Completion of backlog of any work of library and information centers.

HELP TO LIBRARIANS FOR JOBS AND PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT

a. Job opportunities for librarians (JOLI) :

ADINET is maintaining the database known as JOLI of fresh qualified Library and Information Science students and other qualified library professionals who want to change the job for better prospects. This is extensively used as ADINET is consulted by many institutions for their requirements of library trainees as well as for good well trained/ experienced Library and Information professional for permanent post of librarians.

b. Jobs for Librarians :

❖ **For Employer :**

Those, who want to employ staff for their Library and Information Centre, can advertise in given format on ADINET website.

Charges : Rs. 1000/post/month.

❖ **For Library and Information Professionals :**

Those, who are searching for jobs or for better prospects can put their short resume on ADINET web site.

Charges : Rs. 100/- for 3 months posting.

- c Special Internet training to fresh qualified librarians :**
ADINET imparts such training to fresh qualified librarians. They are specially trained for Internet surfing for particular subject/theme.
- d. ADINET Study Circle :**
ADINET Study Circle Meetings are held periodically at various Libraries and Information Centers to discuss professional problems, new developments, and to share experiences.
- e Training programmes :**
ADINET organizes training programmes on various topics related to information science. A Workshop on "Using Open Source Software in Libraries" was recently conducted.
- f. Directory of qualified librarians is maintained on ADINET website :**
All qualified librarians working in libraries of Gujarat are invited to send their name, address, qualifications, designation, library's name, address, telephone numbers, FAX number and e-mail address. Only condition for listing is that the person must have his/her e-mail address. Send required information **only through** e-mail to ADINET (alibnet@gmail.com)
- g. Ranganathan's Day celebration :**
Each year ADINET celebrates the birth anniversary of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (Father of Indian Library and Information Science) as Librarians' Day. It is formally inaugurated in the morning and followed by a Seminar on a Current topic.

PUBLICATIONS OF ADINET :

- (a) ADINET Newsletter is published quarterly. Available free to all interested.
Displayed on ADINET website: www.alibnet.org
- (b) 'Directory of Institutions and Colleges, Trade & Commerce Associations in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar and Universities in Gujarat', July 2006.
Price Rs. 100: 15 % Discount to libraries. Gives information in detail for over 300 Institutions and Colleges, Trade & Commerce Associations and all Universities of Gujarat.
Displayed on ADINET website: www.alibnet.org
- (c) Union list of current journals subscribed by 122 libraries in Ahmedabad and Gandhnagar for the year 2006. Unique titles are over 5000. This union list is updated every year.
- (d) Library and information profession in Gujarat: Problems, Challenges and suggested remedies (Book of Papers), August 2001. Full text of theme paper presented at seminar held on 25th August 2002.
Price Rs. 100 : 15 % Discount to libraries.
- (e) 'Managing Information Technology for Libraries and Information Centres in Changing Environment' (Book of papers), August, 2002. Full text of theme papers presented at seminar held on 24th August 2002.
Price Rs. 100 : 15% Discount to Libraries.
- (f) "Trends In Librarianship" (Book of papers), August 2003.
Full text of theme papers presented at seminar held on 23rd August , 2003.
Price Rs. 100 : 15% discount to Libraries
- (g) E- product for Libraries and Information Centres. (Book of Paper), August 2004. Full text of theme paper presented at Seminar held on 28th August, 2004
Price Rs. 100 : 15% discount to Libraries
- (h) Sharing of Electronic resources for libraries and Information Centres in India through Consortia (Book of Papers), September, 2005. Full text of Papers presented at Seminar held on 3rd September 2005.
Price Rs. 100 : 15% discount to Libraries

- (i) CD containing three publications:
- 1) Sharing of Electronic Resources for Libraries and Information Centres in India Through Consortia (Paper presented at ADINET Seminar held on 3rd September 2005).
 - 2) Directory Of Institutions and College Trade & Commerce Associations in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar and Universities in Gujarat. - 2006
 - 3) Union List of current Journals Subscribed by 122 Libraries in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar, 2006.
- (j) Current Contents for Library and Information Science (CUCOLIS) – Bimonthly publication.

MEMBERSHIP OF ADINET :

Institutional or Individual can become member of ADINET by paying an annual subscription fee:

- 1) Institutional Members : Rs. 10,000/-
- 2) Associate Institutional Members : Rs. 5000/-
- 3) Associate Academic Members : Rs. 2000/-
(Colleges and Schools)
- 4) Individual Members
(Restricted Services)
 - Academician (Librarians) : Rs. 500/-
 - Non - Academician : Rs. 1000/-
 - Qualified employed Librarians : Rs. 100/-
having e-mail address
 - Library and Information : Rs. 50/-
Science students
- 5) Public Libraries with e-mail address : Rs. 1000/-
- 6) University Schools/ : Rs. 2000/-
Department of Library and
information Science

- * All publications of ADINET are sent free to ADINET members except individual members.
- * 10% Discount on all services to all types of ADINET members.

ADMINISTRATION OF ADINET :

The apex body of ADINET is the Governing Council which is headed by a Chairman.

The day by day running of ADINET is looked after by an Executive Committee, which consists of Chairman, Director, and Secretary.

For more information please contact:

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Visit ADINET Website : <http://www.alibnet.org>

for latest news & activities of ADINET, etc.

INFORMATION AND LIBRARY NETWORK (INFLIBNET) CENTRE

0. Background:

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) is an Autonomous Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) located at Gujarat University Campus, Ahmedabad. It is directed towards modernization of libraries and information centers for information transfer and access, to support scholarship, learning and academic pursuits by establishing a national network of libraries and information centres in universities, institutions of higher learning and R & D institutions in India. It is basically a co-operative endeavor in resource development, sharing and its utilization at national level.

1. Major Objectives:

- To promote and establish communication facilities to improve capability in information transfer and access, that provide support to scholarship, learning, research and academic pursuits through cooperation and involvement of agencies concerned.
- To establish information and library network - a computer communication network for linking libraries and information centres in universities, deemed to be universities, colleges, UGC information centres, institutions of national importance and R&D institutions, etc. avoiding duplication of efforts in acquiring resources.

2. Major Activities:

2.1 Automation of University Libraries

Realising the importance of this basic necessity, INFLIBNET Centre, through University Grants Commission, has provided grants (initial and recurring) to the 142 universities identified under the programme. Non-recurring grant enabled the university libraries to purchase computers and peripherals and the recurring grants provided for the first five years after the installation of systems helped in automating library operations. With this initiative, INFLIBNET has been able to create an Information Technology(IT) conscious environment in the university libraries.

2.2 SOUL Software

SOUL has been developed primarily to facilitate automation functions of the participating libraries. This software works in Client/Server mode in Windows environment using MS-SQL server as back end tool. It supports international standards such as MARC21, CCF, AACR2, ISO 2709 etc. It supports web access and barcode technology to generate labels. This software is attracting many academic as well as public libraries and has more than 1050 installations so far, and many installations are in pipeline. The software is very economical as it is developed and distributed by INFLIBNET with non-profit motive, and the features of the software suit any type of library. INFLIBNET has also established SOUL service centres at four different regions viz. Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Trivandrum to serve the respective and neighbouring states. Many more such service centres are likely to be established to support and promote SOUL activities.

2.3 The following training programs are conducted:-

1. INFLIBNET Regional Training Programme on Library Automation (IRTPLA), More than 1100 College library professionals have been trained under these training programmes.
2. Workshops on Website Designing and Hosting, Network Configuration and Management, E-Resource Management in using UGC-Infonet, Orientation programme on awareness of access to e-resources. Centre has also conducted workshops on Library Automation in Hindi for the benefit of Hindi speaking states in the country.
3. Collaborative training/workshops on Digital Library using D-space
4. Centre also conducts every year the national convention viz. CALIBER (Convention on Automation of Libraries in Education and Research Institutions)
5. The centre is conducting two days annual programme called PLANNER (Promotion of Library Automation and Networking in North Eastern Region) for the benefit of north eastern region libraries.

2.4 E- Journal Gateway and Archival Library

The INFLIBNET Library is also maintaining a National Archive for the print version of electronic journals subscribed under UGC-Infonet E-Journals Consortium in its "E-Journal Gateway and Archival Library". Academicians can make use of this facility at the Centre.

2.5 Development of Union Databases

Development of union databases is one of the major activities of the centre. Following are the databases developed and all these databases are updated on regular basis.

- **Books Database:** Received around 90 lakh records from more than 100 universities and has around 70 lakh unique records processed from 80 universities and remaining are under process. These records, representing holdings of participant libraries under the programme, cover both old as well as current books.

- **Theses Database:** Has more than 1.75 lakh records of doctoral theses submitted to various Indian universities till date. Efforts are in progress to include abstracts in this database.
- **Serials Holdings Database:** It has more than 14,500 unique serial titles having over 55,000 holdings of various universities in the country.
- **Current Serials Database:** Current serials(around 12,500 records) database is created to provide access to journals currently subscribed by the university libraries. Efforts are in progress to link this database with e-Journals consortium.
- **Experts Database:** Provides useful data relating to the name(s) of the experts in different disciplines. This database has more than 15,000 records, and is growing steadily.
- **Research Projects:** It gives information about ongoing and completed projects funded by government agencies and it has over 10,000 records.
- **Experts Database(Science & Technology):** It has more than 20,000 experts profiles in the area of Science and Technology and the project was funded by NISSAT and database can be accessed from the URL <http://nissat.inflibnet.ac.in>.

All the above mentioned databases can be accessed from URL: <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>.

3. Information Services of the Centre

To facilitate free flow of information to the end users and develop interaction among academia, various services have been started. These include:

3.1 Access to Union Databases

All the bibliographic and factual databases developed at the centre have been mounted on the server and can be accessed from URL: <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>

3.2 UGC-Infonet and E-Journals Consortium

Centre has developed a website of UGC-Infonet and e-Journals consortium. Users can get information about the UGC-Infonet and usage statistics etc. Academicians belonging to member institutions of the consortium can access the e-Journals subscribed under UGC-Infonet by Subject, Publishers etc and they can get all the required information about the e-resources.

4. Publications of the Centre

INFLIBNET Centre brings out following publications;

- Quarterly Newsletter titled 'INFLIBNET Newsletter' is being published since 1995 to create awareness among the professionals about the activities of INFLIBNET.
- Guidelines for Data capturing manual
- CALIBER Proceedings are brought out every year.
- PLANNER Proceedings are brought out every year.
- Information Brochures, Course Material
- Union Catalogue of Serials
- Union Catalogue of Secondary Serials
- Union Catalogue of Current Serials of Document Delivery Centres
- National Union Catalog of Serials in Academic Libraries (NUCSAL-2005) in CD-ROM
- Annual Reports
- INFLIBNET Directory of Indian Universities accessible through INFLIBNET Website (<http://libserver.inflibnet.ac.in:8080/wwwisis/add.01/form.htm>)

5. INFLIBNET Repository (Using D-Space)

Centre has digitized all the proceedings of CALIBER and PLANNER, Course Materials, Newsletters, Centre's Press Clippings and articles published by INFLIBNET staff using DSpace open source software. It has been customized based on our requirement. In future it can be customized and installed on request for all participating universities to digitize their doctoral theses as well articles and other publications to provide access to full text within the campus also on the internet. Presently our digital publications can be accessed through our website and also from the URL: <http://dspace.inflibnet.ac.in/>

6. Major Projects Initiated

6.1 UGC-Infonet

University Grant Commission has launched an ambitious programme to bring about a qualitative change in the academic infrastructure, especially for higher education. Under this initiative UGC is modernizing the University Campuses with State-of-the-art campus wide networks and setting up its own nationwide communication net-

work named UGC-Infonet. Under this programme it is proposed to use information and communication Technology (ICT) and Internet to transform learning environment from a mono-dimensional one to a multi-dimensional one. UGC-Infonet will be a boon to the higher education systems in several ways:

- UGC-Infonet will become a vehicle for distance learning to facilitate spread of quality education all over the country.
- UGC-Infonet will be a tool to distribute education material and journals to the remotest of areas.
- UGC-Infonet will be a resource for researchers and scholars for tapping the most up-to-date information.
- UGC-Infonet will form a medium for collaboration among teachers and students, not only within the country but also all over the world.
- UGC-Infonet will be an Intranet for University Automation.
- UGC-Infonet will encompass entire University Systems for most efficient utilization of precious network resources.
- UGC-Infonet will establish a channel for Globalisation of Education and facilitate the universities in marketing their services and developments.

149 universities have been connected till date under UGC-Infonet with bandwidth ranging from 256 Kbps to 2 Mbps.

6.2 UGC-Infonet E-Journals Consortium

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a programme to provide electronic access, over the Internet, to scholarly literature in all areas of learning to the university sector in India and as on date, about 4500 E-journals are made available. The programme is wholly funded by the UGC and administered and monitored by INFLIBNET. All the universities which come under UGC's purview will be members of the programme and it will gradually be extended to colleges as well.

The programme will increase in a very fundamental way the resources available to the universities for research and teaching. It will provide the best current and archival periodical literature, from all over the world, to the university community. The programme will go a long way in mitigating the severe shortage of periodicals faced by university libraries for many years, due to the ever widening gap between the growing demand for literature, and the limits of available resources.

The E-Journals programme aims at covering all fields of learning of relevance to various universities including:

- Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences
- Physical and Chemical Sciences
- Life Sciences
- Computer Science, Mathematics, Statistics

The literature made available will include journals covering research articles, reviews and abstracting databases. Access will be provided to current and archival literature. Portals will be provided which will enable users to navigate easily through all the literature that is made available.

For further information please write to

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URL : <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>

ABOUT AMA

Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA) is a society and charitable trust established to promote exchange of ideas, knowledge and experience in the principles and practice of management.

AMA today commands the highest respect and recognition from all quarters – be it Business, Professions, Industry, Government or Academics. And this, not only in Ahmedabad or Gujarat, but all over India. From a handful of members in 1956, our family today has around 400 Institutional Members and over 2000 Individual Members. They are people who come together on this forum, for exchange of ideas, information and experiences that enrich their managerial skills and competence.

KEY NOTE ADDRESS

By Shri Manojkumar K.

Dear Professional Colleagues,

Be 'OPEN' with an Open Mind to embrace the Philosophy of Open Access/Archives/Source Movement. The monopoly of proprietary solutions and publishing industry in holding the right of research articles are getting diluted in the Academic & Research circle due to the large number of publications appearing on the public domain. Open Access, Open Archives, and Open Source Software are going to be the mantras of developing countries where research and content creation are happening in a bigger way with collaborative effort and participative interaction. All open access resources are free for access and free access becomes synonymous with open access. The word *free* in the English language does not distinguish between *free of charge* and *freedom*. **But free should be read as 'free' in 'free speech' rather than free used 'free icecream'** Free is freedom for using and distribution, hence it is made more open. *Free of charge* means that you don't have to pay for the literature you receive. *Freedom* denotes that you may do as you like with the literature you received. Open Access Literature is digital, online and free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions that can be delivered through Open Access Journals, which are performing peer review or through Open Access Archives or Repositories. Being 'Open Access' means removing the price barrier (Subscription, License fee, Pay per View fee) and permission barriers (Copyright & Licensing Restrictions).

Initiation of Open Access Movement

The Technological advances in Information and Communication, development of digital library technologies like metadata standards, interoperable protocols, preservation strategies, the emergence of Web Publishing and most important, the users changing behaviour in using the digital medium to experiment with new ways of dissemination have laid path way to the Open Access Movement. More over, Web publishing and the open access movement that has accompanied it, have resulted in a number of tendencies with mixed implications for scholarly communication that paved way for the initiatives like SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resource Coalition), PLOS (Public Library of Science), BOAI (Budapest Open Access Initiatives), and OAI (Open Access Initiative) in exploring and supporting mechanisms for open access to scholarly materials. Further the Open Access Movement has been coupled with the availability of good number of Open Source Softwares, which are leading for the development of Institutional Repositories, Open Archives, and Open Courseware etc.

There are varied resources, which are available open access: Open Access e-books, Open Access Reference Tools, Open Access Journals, Open Access Repositories, Open Source Software, Open Courseware.

Open Access e-Books

Project Gutenberg is the first and largest single collection of free electronic books, or eBooks. Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg, invented eBooks in 1971 and continues to inspire the creation of eBooks and related technologies today. This distinction is immaterial if you just want to read a book privately, but it becomes of utmost importance if you want to work with the book:

- ▲ you are a teacher and want to use the book in class,
- ▲ you wrote a thesis about the book and want to distribute the book along with your thesis,
- ▲ you have a literary web site and want to distribute the book to your audience, or you are a writer and want to adapt the book for the stage

Two million ebooks downloaded each month from the project site(<http://www.gutenberg.org>).

Digital Book Index provides links to more than **124,000** title records from more than 1800 **commercial** and **non-commercial** publishers, universities, and various private sites. About **84,000** of these books, texts, and documents are available free, while many others are available at very modest cost. (<http://www.digitalbookindex.com/>).

Open Access Reference Tools

Wikipedia is a Web –based, free-content encyclopedia written collaboratively by volunteers and sponsored by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation. It has editions in roughly 200 different languages (about 100 of which are active) including *15 Indian languages like: Sanskrit, Hindi, Bhojpuri, Kannada, Tamil, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Kashmiri, Urdu, Oriya, Malayali, Punjabi, Sindhis and Assamese is in a process of creation*, and con-

tains entries both on traditional encyclopedic topics and on almanac, gazetteer, and current events topics. Its purpose is to create and distribute a free international encyclopedia in as many languages as possible. eg: (gu.wiki pedia.org) for Gujarati.

Open Access Journals

In the recent years, the Open Access Journals are increasing at a tremendous rate. There are over **1,670 journals in the Directory of Open Access** that provide free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals and aims to cover all subjects and languages. Many recent surveys show that there is an increase in the availability of online journals that are growing at an average of 6.02 and availability of back issues increase by 90% from 5 % in 2005 and even large number of publishers are forced to provide active subscribers access at no extra cost to access journal back volumes

Open Source Software

Much ahead of the OAI like minded computer professionals and developers united to develop Software for public interest and distribute it over network in order to use it free, distribute it free, down load it free, and modify and redistribute it. In India Open Source Movement started in 2000 when the Messiah of Open Source Movement Richard Stallman visited India to initiate the work of free software foundation. He was the founder of this movement by creating GNU/LINUX with the help of Linux Torvald to have a full-fledged open source operating system. The advantage of such open source software is that it can be customized easily, since source code is available for download. In proprietary software, only object code is distributed, which are binary in nature and cannot be modified by a developer.

Even the Libraries are going to use open source by creating digital libraries based on the open source software such as DSpace, Green Stone, E-prints etc., This has given momentum to the library community for developing Institutional Repositories (IRs) with research materials, tutorials, course content and electronic theses to make resources available for OA. Apart from Digital library project, Library management software is also developed with open source code.

Open Access Archives

With the advent of OA and Open Archives movement, the need for changes in Scholarly communication to remove barriers to access, and the increasing awareness that universities and research institutes are losing valuable digital and print materials have begun driving the establishment of Institutional Repositories (IRs). IRs are Web based archives of intellectual and scholarly materials created by the members of a defined institution.

Open CourseWare

An OpenCourseWare is a free and open digital publication of high quality teaching materials, organized as courses. The mission of the OpenCourseWare Consortium is to advance education and empower people worldwide through Opencourseware. The consortium works on a mission of *Use, Share and Support*

The OpenCourseWare (OCW) Consortium (<http://www.ocwconsortium.org>) is a growing collaboration of more than 100 higher education institutions and associated organizations creating a broad and deep body of open educational content using a shared model. Consortium members include universities from Austria, China, France, Saudi Arabia, Japan OCW Consortium, South Africa, Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, US, Thailand and Vietnam.

Indian Scenario

India is emerging from a land of cheap labour into a global player in world economy and geopolitics and striving towards knowledge society. According to ISI Essential Science Indicators, which compiled 10 years of data from 1994 to 2004 by taking the statistical information pertaining to publication, citation, cites-per-paper counts for scientists, institutions, countries, and journals, it is reported that India is in 13th Rank in terms of papers, but 21st Rank in terms of Citations. Poor Rank in citation is due to the lack of visibility of Indian author's article for the researchers across the world and open access is to be accepted as a motto for the research community to make their work more visible.

Today close to 100 Indian journals are OA, including those published by INSA (4), IASc (11), IISc (1), ICMR (1) and the Calicut Medical College (3). The Indian Medlars Centre of NIC publishes the OA version of 38 biomedical journals. NIC also produces IndMED, a bibliographic database covering prominent Indian biomedical journals to facilitate access to Indian research. MedKnow, a private company run by Dr Sahu, brings out OA (and print) versions of 30 medical journals (mostly owned by societies). Many Indian journals are opting to become OA journals. NCSI-IISc is carrying out a project on Scientific Journal Publishing in India – Indexing and Online Management, with financial support from IDRC. No OA journal in India charges author-side fees. They

earn revenue through print subscriptions and ads or get grants from the government. Scientists without Borders, a Delhi-based group, is helping easy access to all OA material from India. IISc was the first Indian institution to set up an institutional archive in India. Today the IISc archive has over **3,700** papers.

Informatics India launched Open J-Gate, a free search service for material available via OA. It covers about 3,000 serials, 1,500 of them STM journals. They also have a subscription product called J-Gate, which covers many thousands more journals. DOAJ, Lund, is discussing with Informatics for possible cooperation.

Finally....

Open is all about freedom and visibility; access is about the austeric measure to reduce the cost on research. Collaborative and participative involvements in research will yield amazing results in the finding of research. When the world is moving towards open access, India should also take the lead as it is already doing in other sectors. Now the Knowledge Commission is also considering actions to be recommended to the government for the effective use of Open Source/Access models for the nation.

BASIC CONCEPTS OF OPEN ACCESS AND SOME INITIATIVES

By Dr. Shyama Rajaram

Open Access is an emerging movement with a global presence. A lot is being written on Open Access, yet there is lot of confusion and misunderstanding. I am writing this brief paper to present the basic concepts of Open Access. This paper is organized into answering three fundamental questions regarding Open Access. These questions are: 1) What is Open Access? 2) Why should we have Open Access? 3) How Open Access can be accomplished? Lastly, the paper touches some initiatives on Open Access.

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS (OA) ?

To put it in the simplest term, Open Access means something that is FREE. However, it is not only free but, available online and in an unrestricted manner. In other words, when research literature, like peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, technical reports, working papers, theses or dissertations are available free and online with no legal restrictions on their use, they are called OA literature.

Generally scholars write the result of their research work and offer it free to the world without asking for any payment. The proponents of OA expect this kind of peer reviewed articles or even pre prints of these articles before they are reviewed, to be available free and online to one and all. A succinct definition of OA given by Budapest Open Access Initiative runs like this:

“By ‘open access’ to this literature, we mean its 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. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited”(Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002).

The key points regarding what is OA that emerge from the above definition and other writings (by Suber, 2006; Jeffery, 2006; Bailey, 2005; and also from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia) on OA are summarized below.

- ❖ OA literature is digital
- ❖ OA literature is online
- ❖ OA is free of any charge.
- ❖ OA is free from the constraints of copyright and licensing restrictions.
- ❖ OA should be immediate without loss of time.
- ❖ OA is for full text not for a mere abstract.
- ❖ OA is not limited to textual literature alone. “ It can apply to any digital content, from raw and semi-raw data to learning objects, music, images, multi-media presentations, and software” (Suber, 2006).
- ❖ OA is not limited to peer-reviewed articles alone.

From the above discussion it is clear that OA should not be mistaken as a shortcut to publishing or self publishing to evade peer review. In fact a large proportion of OA literature has to do with peer reviewed articles in journals. The philosophy of OA is to make the research results available, free and online, to the large research community of scientists and scholars.

WHY SHOULD WE HAVE OPEN ACCESS?

An absolute free flow of information among scholars without any cost, legal or technical barrier would accelerate the progress of research which would ultimately benefit humanity. Budapest Open Access Initiative voices this concern in a fitting language:

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious

minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge (Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002).

However, OA is not inspired by altruism alone. The single most important reason for OA is the impact factor. Authors want their papers to be read and cited. They normally do not write for commercial gains. Studies have revealed that OA literature is three times more likely to be cited than non OA literature (Wikipedia, 2006). To quote Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002) again, “it [OA] gives readers extraordinary power to find and make use of relevant literature, and that it gives authors and their works vast and measurable new visibility, readership, and impact”. When a paper is read and cited more, it is not only better for further research but also good for the author’s career. OA archives also help the institutions that host them by increasing their visibility. In developing countries many libraries are not in a position to subscribe to scholarly journals. OA is a vehicle of knowledge and thus progress to them. There is another important reason why OA is important to the public. “One of the arguments for public access to the scholarly literature is that most of it is paid for by taxpayers, who have a right to access the results of what they have funded” (Wikipedia, 2006). This ethical argument is supported by many. Jeffery (2006) also points out that “since research is an international activity, this crosses national boundaries.” OA also enhances the image of the agencies that fund research. Thus OA serves the interest of many groups like authors, general readers, students and teachers, scholars and researchers, libraries and librarians, publishers, funding agencies, governments, NGOs, academic and non academic institutions and the like.

HOW OPEN ACCESS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED?

The major focus of open access initiatives normally is on literature for which authors do not ask for any payment. The reason for such focus is because publishers do not have to pay any royalty to the authors and thus the cost of production is low. Secondly, it is easy to get the consent of authors as they do not lose any revenue. Suber points out that “Royalty-free literature is the low-hanging fruit of OA, but OA needn’t be limited to royalty-free literature. OA to royalty-producing literature, like monographs and novels, is possible as soon as the authors consent” (Suber, 2006). However, the problem with royalty producing literature is that it takes lot of effort to convince the authors that benefit of OA may be far greater than their royalty and the impact of OA may help in improving the sale. Literature in public domain is also the focus of open access campaigns.

OA can be accomplished through a variety of digital carriers. The vehicle can be an author’s personal website, e-books, listservs, Peer to Peer file sharing networks, blogs, discussion forums, wikis and the like. However, broadly speaking, OA of research articles can be achieved primarily through two strategies: (1) Open Archives and (2) Open Access Journals (Suber, 2006; Bailey, 2005).

1. Open Archives

Research articles on Open Archives or Repositories are normally not peer reviewed. They are less expensive to produce and maintain. Open archives can again be divided into three types: a) Institutional Archives and Repositories; b) Disciplinary Archives; c) Author Web Sites.

a) *Institutional Archives and Repositories*

Institutional Archives and Repositories are devoted to the literature produced by a single institution. Such repositories can include a variety of materials such as pre-prints, post-prints, technical reports, theses and dissertations, teaching manuals, course materials, learning objects, data files, audio and video files, institutional records etc. Authors do not need any permission for archiving the pre-prints of their work. They require the permission only in case of post-prints, if they have transferred their copyright to any journal. Now about 70% of the journals allow post-print archiving (Suber 2006). These archives can be searched and browsed. A good example of institutional repository is the D Space at MIT.

b) *Disciplinary Archives*

OA archives can also be organized by discipline and sub fields within a discipline. They may contain not only e-prints but other scholarly materials as well. A notable disciplinary archive, set up in 1991, is [arXiv](#), which covers physics, mathematics, non-linear science, computer science, and quantitative biology (Bailey, 2005). These archives can also be searched and browsed.

c) *Author Web Sites*

During 1990s many authors widely used web to launch their personal e-print archives. A majority of publishers and journals allow their authors to go for self archiving. Some authors like Jeffery call it the ‘green route’. Through the green route authors archive not only the peer reviewed post prints, yet to be

reviewed pre-prints, but also non- peer- reviewed internal grey literature. Interestingly “Since self-archiving is a *bona fide* form of OA, authors who fail to take advantage of the opportunity are actually a greater obstacle to OA than publishers who fail to offer the opportunity” (Suber 2006). The only problem with such archives is that they may not be stable and are not easily searchable.

2. Open Access Journals

Open access journals are electronic journals that may or may not have their print editions. Open access journals are peer reviewed and they are made available free at the point of access by the publishers. The authors or their institutions pay to the publishers at the time of publication. Jeffery calls it the ‘golden route’. Publishers generally allow their authors to retain their copyright. In fact a recent study shows that authors who take a detailed interest in copyright are about one and half times more likely to publish in an OA journal compared to those who take some or no interest (Nicholas et al., 2005). Although the cost of distributing open access journals on the Internet are negligible but, producing them do incur cost because they are peer reviewed and edited like conventional print journals. Funding for the OA journals come either from the direct author fees or grants. Often many funding agencies pay the author fees in part or full. Apart from these, institutional subsidies and priced add-ons are other sources of cost recovery.

As open access works are dispersed across many disciplinary archives, institutional repositories and open access journals, it is difficult for scholars to locate the articles that they need. They may have to search all systems one after the another. For the ease of search from this frighteningly scattered and expansive volume of OA literature *Open Archives Initiative* has developed the *Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting* (OAI-PMH). OAI-PMH allows service providers to retrieve metadata (the title, author and other bibliographic details) about open access literature from data providers and aggregate this data so that it can be searched with a single query (Bailey, 2005). To access the contents of these archives Google or any other specialized search engines can also be used. A list of OA journals in all subjects and languages can be found in the *Directory of Open Access Journals*. Open J-Gate is another index to articles published in English language.

Barriers to OA

It is pertinent to point out here that OA publishing is not completely devoid of barriers (McCulloch, 2006). Its benefit and importance has already been discussed. The barriers are succinctly presented below:

- ❖ McCulloch (2006) points out that there is still “differences in opinion on the value and acceptance of the OA movement as a result of geographical and subject variables”. Hence there is a need for focused advocacy programmes to accept OA initiatives.
- ❖ The loss of income to publishers is yet another barrier. The self archiving of pre-prints is seen as a threat to revenue loss by some publishers.
- ❖ Before submitting their articles to a repository authors have to first ensure that they are not violating the copyright restrictions of the publisher. As the terminology used is often confusing and difficult to interpret many authors feel discouraged to self-archive for fear that they may infringe copyright

SOME OA INITIATIVES

Open Access is still in its infancy, yet impressive initiatives have taken place since 1990s from different parts of the world. A few notables are outlined below as it is impossible to give details of even these few.

Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) : BOAI is a worldwide initiative which was the result of an initiative taken by *Open Society Institute* (OSI) in December, 2001 in Budapest. Although it is a worldwide initiative it is named after Budapest because the headquarters of OSI is in Budapest which convened the meeting that planned the initiative. The scope of BOAI is peer-reviewed research literature on all academic fields obtained through author consent. It does not apply to software, music, movies, etc. Although the major focus of BOAI is peer reviewed articles, it also includes all kinds of writings for which authors do not expect any payment like scholarly monographs on specialized topics, conference proceedings, theses and dissertations, reports etc. The BOAI though not a publisher, achieves open access through *open-access journals* as well as *self-archiving*. Authors who consent to give their articles to BOAI may retain their copyright. In other words they only give up the payment, not their intellectual property rights or putting their writings into the public domain. The BOAI also supports Open Archive Initiative (OAI) for all open-access literature (Budapest Open Access Initiative: FAQ).

BioMed Central : BioMed Central is an independent publishing house. It provides immediate online open access to peer-reviewed biomedical research articles from 161 journals. It also encourages self-archiving by authors. It also ensures citation-tracking to work out the impact factors of journals. All research articles published by BioMed Central can be freely accessed, re-used and re-distributed. Being commercial publishers

BioMed Central also provides access to various additional products and services that require a subscription. For example, *Genome Biology* is available only to subscribers. As BioMed Central is a commercial publishing house, by its commitment to open access it has shown that Open Access is a viable alternative that might serve the needs of the scientific community more efficiently in today's digital world (BioMed Central, The Open Access Publisher).

PubMed Central : PubMed Central (PMC) is an open access and free digital archive created by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. Its scope is biomedical and life sciences journal literature. PMC is developed from the online Entrez PubMed, a biomedical literature search system. "The full text of many articles is available for free. Some participating journals still charge for access to recent (often the latest 6 months) articles" (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia). This repository may grow rapidly, as it is funded by U.S. National Institutes of Health

Public Library of Science (PLoS) : Unlike BioMed Central which is a purely commercial publisher, PLoS is a nonprofit organization run for and by scientists and is headquartered in San Francisco, California. It promotes open access to scientific and medical literature. It has an outstanding team of editors. Authors pay a fee of about \$1,500 to publish their articles in the journals of PLoS (Medeiros, 2004). The PLoS has come out with a whitepaper on *Publishing Open-Access Journals*.

Scientific Electronic Library Online, Bioline International, Research Papers in Economics, Public Knowledge Project in Canada are a few other important initiatives. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia can be referred for a comprehensive number list of OA initiatives.

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Open Access to Official Statistics and Publications of Government of Various Countries and International Organisations

By Shailesh R. Yagnik and Lavji N. Zala

Introduction:

India is considered the largest democratic nation in the world. Democratic nation is run by the people, for the people, and the national wealth is utilized for the welfare of the people of the nation. Where the people are the rulers of the government, they must well informed and knowledgeable. The representatives of the people hold the power to run, responsibility to fulfill, accountability to manage, and execute series of practices, innovations, research and development activities for the welfare of the citizens of the nation. Apart from these fundamental and moral activities, the nation must change the direction of the flow of information and knowledge at all levels of society rather than limited location through ICT. Right To Information (RTI) Act 2005 allows the citizen of India towards the right of accessing, checking, inspecting, and demanding the required information from “appropriate government” (a public authority which is established, constituted, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the central government or Union Territory administration, or the state government). It emphasizes on e-governance that makes the government system transparent and the free access of different forms of information they are readily available on website/portal of concerned authority such as circular, gazettes, rules, regulation, notification, annual report, press releases, tenders, form, budget, acts and bills, parliament questions, programme/schemes, citizen charter, speeches, case studies, and newsletter etc. Apart from that it offers the right to demanding and obtaining information which is not readily available on website and need to apply under the umbrella of RTI. Whereas, Open Access Publication emphasizes on simple click over the publication link and download the full content of the different categories of publication (journals, magazines, statistics, working reports, technical reports, archives, case studies, proceedings of seminar/conference, scholarly articles, and break through research etc.) without distinction of caste, colour, creed, sex, religion and nationality.

It is true that governments of almost all countries of the world are the largest and the biggest generators and producers of primary information, and at the same time they are the largest consumers of information and knowledge too. The citizenry will become well informed and knowledge based if the nation creates a strategy towards Open Access Publication. There is an urgent need of Open Access Publishing revolution that would cover wide range of publications of appropriate government and make the knowledge available for free access within a short span of period after the print publication.

Definition of Open Access Publication/Publishing

According to Bethesda Statement

An Open Access Publication is one that meets the following two conditions:

- (1) 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 or authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use,
- (2) 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”.

Features of Open Access Publication

- ❖ Free access of all publications within the framework
- ❖ Equal right to all, irrespective of colour, caste, creed, sex, and religion.
- ❖ Guarantee of worldwide access

- ❖ Right to everlasting access
- ❖ License to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly
- ❖ Right to open access of complete version as well as all supplemental materials
- ❖ Right to Free Access under community standard rather than copyright law
- ❖ Access within appropriate standard electronic format (such as the open archive definitions)
- ❖ Internet is prime medium of open access publication revolution

Open Access statements worldwide

Open Access statements, declared by many international communities have been playing important role toward the revolution of open access initiatives by author (self archiving), institutions (institution repositories), governments, publishers (different categories), universities, learned societies etc worldwide.

“Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)” was held in December 2001 in Budapest on the issues about how the articles make freely available on the internet. The BOAI highlighted the benefits and strategies for achieving open access to peer-reviewed journal literature. This initiative has been signed by number of individuals and organizations from around the world who represent researchers, universities, laboratories, libraries, foundations, journals, publishers, learned societies, and kindred open access initiatives.

“Bethesda Statement” was held in April 2003 within biomedical research communities in Chevy Chase, Maryland with the prime purpose of providing open access to the primary scientific literature. This statement emphasized on deposition of complete version of the work and all supplemental materials (including a copy of the permission) in a suitable standard electronic format immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or otherwise well-established organisation that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving.

“The Berlin Declaration” was signed by key German and European research institutions in October 2003 that emphasized on “open access contributions” and pinpoint intended actions for supporting an “electronic open access paradigm”. Again, the important conference was held in February and March 2005, which resulted in “Berlin 3 Open Access: Progress in Implementation the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Science and Humanities”. Two major decisions were taken during that conference: (1) Berlin Declaration institutions should implement a policy to require their researchers to deposit a copy of all their published articles in an open access repository and (2) encourage their researchers to publish articles in open access journals.

“The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Declaration” (January 2004) focused on open access to research data from public funding. The OECD Committee highlighted on promotion of stronger relationships between science and innovations systems; ensuring sustainable development of human resources in Science and Technology; and global-scale issues that call for enhanced international co operation in S&T.

Apart from above all statements/initiatives some other initiatives have played vital role in open access movement. Such as Washington DC Principles for Open Access Science, Wellcome Trust Position Statements in Support of Open Access Publishing (important reports and scientific publishing), World Summit on the Information Society Declaration (universal access with equal opportunities for all to the scientific knowledge and the creation and dissemination of scientific and technical information, including open access initiatives for scientific publishing)

Open access scenario in Government Publications/Statistics of India

The “Appropriate Government” (The RTI Act 2005 defines the term ‘Appropriate Government’ in the gazettes that covers almost of all forms of government funded agencies, ministries, departments, bureaus, autonomous bodies, and boards) is the largest producer of data and information and engages with the collection, processing and dissemination of data and information on Indian society and economy. The production of data and information (actually needed by research and development, and academic purposes) can be seen in different categories of publication such as statistical publications, journals, magazines, proceedings of conference and seminar, reports (survey, technical, working, administrative, commission and committee report, research), and other documents. As having the honor of the world’s largest democratic nation India needs to create “one Shop one-stop” service or repositories (self archiving, institutional repositories, subject repositories, open access journals and digital archives) by making available above all resources (publications) on websites of Appropriate Government for the tremendous access of full content of publication (full text or whole document, supplemental material etc) to fulfill the information and knowledge thrust of the each and every information seeker from worldwide. It is essential to know about the current status of open access publication in India, Who has taken the initiatives to make available their resources (apart from RTI or E-governance initiatives) on website for public access, Which type of information

can be accessed, Which ministry denies in free accessing of their resources, What are the criteria to obtain access of data or statistics from concerned websites, Who does believe in community standards rather than in copyright standards in open access initiatives etc for the welfare and the benefits of end number of information seeker worldwide.

India has 48 ministries in the central government which include departments, attached offices, subordinate offices, autonomous bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions, directorates, secretariats, councils, PSUs (Public Sector Units) & Joint Ventures, and others. Apart from that apex/independent bodies (CBI, CVC, CAG, ECI etc) and the central government/independent departments (DAE, and Department of Space) are engaged in generating, diffusing, disseminating, utilizing, and preserving statistical data and research and development (R & D) outputs in different forms of publications such as statistical outlines/data, periodicals (journals, magazines, newsletters and other serial publications), reports (administrative, research, commission or committee). These all public funded bodies should establish repositories or digital archives (within the concern form of government or separate Open Access Portal of entire government) of their statistical and research literature to provide the fuel of open access initiatives movement. Now, government has become the largest repository of data and information, still the exercising towards updating the statistics, open access of latest major groups of publication is required in time.

Statistical publications can be reckoned as the most important category of government publications. The statistical data collection programmes are organized basically at state level and national statistics are built up from below. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), a central government unit helps the coordination of statistical activities and other two major constituents units of MOSPI they are: Central Statistical Organisation, (CSO), and National Sample Survey Organisation, (NSSO) engage with the collection, processing, and dissemination of data on important socio-economic variables. The National Account Statistics (NAS), statistical pocket book India, statistical abstracts, social statistics, environmental statistics, and energy statistics are produced by CSO. Whereas, NSSO possesses statistics on land & livestock holdings, housing condition and migration, employment and unemployment, consumer expenditure and others statistics that can be accessed through login and password in both cases of CSO and NSSO. National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), Department of Tourism, Ministry of textiles Asia Pacific Textiles and Clothing Forum, Jute Manufacturers Development Council (JMDC), Central Silk Board, The Synthetic Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Power loom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), The Handloom Export Promotion Council, Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Steel, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee, Coconut Development Board, National Dairy Development Board, National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Coir Board, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Ministry of Coal, The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Finance, Registrar General of Census and Commissioner, India, Central Board of Film Certification, Ministry of Labour. Labour Bureau and so on, while many units of government such as National Commission on Farmers, Reserve Bank of India, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), C.P. Ramaswamy Ayar Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC), National Institute of Communicable Disease (NICD), planning commission, other allied agencies publish reports, periodicals, important articles, budget, manual, surveys and that can be accessed through concerns websites of appropriate government (see the annexure 1 for details).

Some other government agencies like National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) etc publish number of publications but they can't be accessed through www.

There are many institutional repositories available in India they provide open access of research papers, articles, reports, theses & dissertations, conference papers, journal articles etc. They have been listed as Librarian's Digital Library (LDL), IIA repository, EPrints@IITA, DSpace-IIMK, EPrints@IISC, ETD@IISc, DSpace at INSA, ISI Library, Bangalore, DSpace at Inflibnet, NAL Institutional Repository, DSpace at NCRA, EPrints at NCL, OpenMed@NIC, Digital Repository Service of NIO, DSpace@NITR, Digital Repository of RRI, Vidyanidh etc.

Promoters (existing and potential) of the Open Access

The open access initiatives can be succeed if the different types of government funded agencies (each and every unit of government who takes fully or partial grant/fund from government), publishers (aggregator, academic), individuals (authors and researchers), libraries (academic, research, public and others) and e-journals, learned societies willing to put their publications/literatures (statistics, research articles and reports etc.) open for every type of information seekers.

Promoters of Open Access Initiatives

Universities	Journals and Publishers	Learned Societies	Foundations	Governments	Citizens
Faculty should send their research article/s to the university open access repository, Librarians should take responsibility of maintaining the open access repository, Administrators should draft policies and should play a vital role as the best facilitator, Students should take maximum benefits to promote this services.	E-journals, open access journals, aggregator and academic publishers should provide the rights towards open access of authors' preprints and postprints articles.	They should change their strategies from copyright standards to community standards for their conference proceedings, and research outputs.	They should put conditions to the grantee before providing any grant/fund towards any research work that must be kept open for the present and potential users.	Each and every unit of government should oblige the society by providing open access of its all publication (except patented materials). Need to think towards Open Access Initiatives (OAI) to Right to Open Access Publishing.	Convince to the representatives of concern authority about open access issues, opportunities and benefits to the society. Create self archiving and use existing open access repositories.

Conclusion :

Authors/researchers, foundations, research institutes, Governments, publishers (green, blue, yellow, white), learned societies, universities (Faculty, Librarians, and Students) may encourage the Open Access channel for wider use of their publications. The benefits are indicated here for the contributors. Availability of Current and up-to-date information, instant publishing and retrieval, access to both traditional and new sources of information, the functionality to access relevant resources throughout the world for the price of a local call, access to all resources through one piece of software – the www, opportunity to discuss various issues with colleagues and experts from around the world through e-mail, discussion lists, and newsgroup, and opportunity to pursue the research interest of concerned researcher and continuing further studies from own desktop, at a time that is convenient to every information seeker.

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OPEN ACCESS INFORMATION RESOURCES ON INTERNET FOR COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES :

A Case Study

By Dr. Gita Patel & Mrs. Ketki Bhatia

What is Internet?

- ❖ A network of computer networks which operates world-wide using a common set of communications protocols
- ❖ An electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world.
- ❖ Bhattacharya give us five laws of Information Science. The fourth law says “save the time of the users”. A user must be assumed to be a busy person and his time must be saved. This is possible if we use/apply Internet in College and University.

Some characteristics of the Academic Library Users

- (a) Students, teachers and researchers are the frequent users of the academic libraries.
- (b) These libraries record the highest level of course demands of their users.
- (c) Academic users make little use of library staff assistance.
- (d) There is low level of urgency.
- (e) There is high use of background material.
- (f) Heavy use of textbooks.
- (g) Distance learner researchers, Engineering students, technical and MCA, MLISc students etc. mostly use the Internet.

Group of Sources:

Printed sources :

Electronic sources:

Internet is one type of open Access Information resources

Internet Connectivity:

- ❖ Telephone connection
- ❖ Desktop Computer
- ❖ Modem
- ❖ Software
- ❖ Internet Account

Internet Literary:

The UGC felt that teachers should be ‘Internet Literate to use the technologies and get proper access to the right information. The academic staff college in the University would be used to provide this training to teachers.

Advantages:

Every college and university works that has started to use email will have their own view of its benefits to their work

- ❖ The freedom to communicate swiftly over great distance.
- ❖ Universal viewing using a browser.
- ❖ Improved data access and analysis.
- ❖ Reducing user down time.
- ❖ Improves communication effective, enjoyable and comprehensive.
- ❖ Easy searching, editing and taking print of web documents.

Library Services on Internet:

- ❖ Online Catalogue
- ❖ Electronic table of content
- ❖ Bulletin board services

- ❖ Announcements
- ❖ Online Circulation
- ❖ CAS
- ❖ Reference Service
- ❖ E Documents delivery Service
- ❖ Web- based Education

SURVEY:

Survey made in few academic institutes for Internet usage by librarian as well as users.

1. National Institute of Fashion Technology: all the faculty members have Internet on their tables so they do not come to library for internet, but students are allowed to do surfing in the library, and mostly student use the e journals site not any thing else
2. CEPT: In this institute student are not allowed to surf in the library only library staff use the internet, student can do surfing in the cyber café which is located in the campus it self and mostly student are aware of all the information some times librarian gain knowledge from them.
3. Nirma Institute of Management: Student can surf in the library. They know better then librarian.
4. B. J. Medical College: same as other 2 & 3 Institute.
5. H. K arts college: In this academic institute library doesn't have Internet or computer, nor student are more interested in surfing but librarian is aware of all the open resources available on Internet.
6. Self finance Commerce colleges; Engineering, Technical and Computer and Management courses college libraries use the Internet.
7. Students, teachers and researchers are the frequent users of the college library and university library.
8. 70% users are used the Internet for paper presentation, seminar searching, Airways information, Railway information OPAC, Share and stoke, job inquiry daily news etc.
9. Mostly used free web based e-mail service like yahoo, goggle, AltaVista, Rocketmal, Rediffmail, Springer link, hotmail etc.
10. Chaudhari Technology Institute, Gandhinagar, M.C.A. student and staff use surfing with help of librarian and hear, some site locked for student.
11. Gujarat Vidyapith, Teachers M.LI sc., M.C.A. M.Phil. Ph.D. student are allowed for use of Internet. They search about course paper related information 40% user are really used the Internet 60% only for Time pass, Librarian asked some web site should be control for student
12. Gujarat University library in process to computerization, Rollwala Center gives the faculty
13. Most of Arts and Science colleges have no computer.

Open access Information Resources on Internet:

The Internet is worlds largest resource for millions of books, statistics articles geography details etc. but the Internet is such kind of a virtual library where every thing is scattered on the floor. Librarians have to pick up the desired information and arrange systematically so that wherever required it can be located and presented before the user. There are so many sites, which are useful to provide reference service of wide variety. Theses Internet sources include various kinds of dictionaries, encyclopedias yearbook, statistics fact-findings sources etc.

1. General Reference Sources:

- Reference desk: this is the best source of the Internet. It provides reference under 21 categories, including headline news, today's thought, reference site of the day, search for book an music, reference sources, fact at a glance help and advice, top search engines, top references tools, sports news of weather etc, also 127 headings for area code information.
- Language Dictionary: this includes dictionaries in different languages like English-German/German-English etc.
- Fact at a glance: is a feature having 127 headings for area code information, biography.com, find college.com, find a house, doctor maps who is alive /dead etc.

2. Caltech General Reference Services:

- This is a manageable sources for the information resources sources for the encyclopedia, maps of USA, articles, databases, news reports, geographic resources, maps of different parts of the world, electronic texts internet search engines, persons and area, medical and weather. The 23 categories of this web site cover quick references, awards and prices etc.

- In quick reference subsection there are 34 headings, i.e. currency rate, dollar directory, encyclopedia Britannica, Guinness book of world records etc.
- In the directory section users can find information on global phone directory ISD codes, zip codes etc.
- This section of subject collection provides information on 23 science subjects ranging from aeronautics to physics.

3. **Dictionaries :**

This site is composed of information about words, its meanings, synonyms, antonyms grammars etc. comprising the details in 13 categories. I.e. Ask for Doctors dictionaries you will get the same. You will also get Roget's' thesaurus, translation web dictionary etc.

Store and link to German, Greek, Latin, Spanish and other languages dictionary available.

4. **Encyclopedias :**

Similar to book for encyclopedia web based encyclopedia's are available. The web site encyclopedia covers 33 general and subject encyclopedias. Users can access information from any site as links are provided to them select the encyclopedia of your choice and click on the search the information desired. Each category shows the brief information about the sources, which covers scope of the source, selected, number of article available on the sources and publisher who has published that source.

5. **Geographical Resources :**

The world fact book 2001, the country wise information covers, economic (various kinds of statistics, demographic details) political, International disputes and institutional circumstances.

Date and time gateway :

At this site, if users select any country or time zone by city, then it provides the date and Greenwich means Time at the moment of access.

6. **Biographical References:**

Biographical Dictionary: this web site contains more than 28,000 entries. To search the information users has to type the surname/fore name in query box. It can search by birth year, death year, position held, profession, literacy and artistic, contributors, achievement and other keywords.

Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia:

Bios arch contains around 25000 entries, which are considerably detailed and professionally written. The entries are cross-referenced which links to other associated information. www.biography.com

7. **Article and Printed Books:**

This web site is the greatest research gateway serving the online information On-line articles from 4500 journals in all fields and abstracts from 20000 journals. Free access to 20,436,299 articles, chapters, reports and other information

1. [Find Articles.com](http://FindArticles.com) : Contains articles from the back issues of over 900 magazines, journals, trade publications and newspapers. Search our online article archive or browse by subject, journal, author allows you to search for quality articles in more than 300 reputable magazines and journals.
2. [Electronic Books](#): Listing over 25,000 free books on the Web, You can search books by author, title, listings, features like Banned Books Online, A Celebration of Women Writers, Prize Winners Online.
3. [Agriculture On-line Access\(AGRICOLA\)](#): Over 3.3 million bibliographic records of journal articles, theses, patents, software, and technical reports related to agriculture from 1979 to the present. This web site is maintained by National Agricultural Library
4. Earthquake Engineering Abstracts provides comprehensive, authoritative coverage of earthquake engineering and earthquake hazard mitigation. EEA currently comprises over 114,000 records (full citations and abstracts) from 1971 forward, plus several hundred earlier classic papers and reports. EEA includes approximately 52,000 journal articles — indexes and abstracts of all major journals that publish significant earthquake engineering research; approximately 40,000 meeting abstracts — proceedings of conferences and major meetings in earthquake engineering research, and approximately 22,000 research reports' abstracts — abstracts of research monographs and technical reports including Earthquake Engineering Research Center Reports and Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center Reports.

Way to Web sites by “Sandesh”

1. www.solarviews.com: An in-depth resource to the Solar System. Including articles about each part of the Solar System
2. www.childplanet.com. : Promotes Young, upcoming writers Poems, Short Stories, Novels to English or Hindi Languages
3. www.liveindia.com: India’s First Multi Dimensional Non-Commercial Portal, Fashion, Models, Horoscope, Art Gallery, Pencil Shading, Learn Piano, Kama Sutra, Taj Mahal etc.
4. www.pragyan.org Gives information about inventions, scientist etc
5. www.india-election.com: Information regarding elections in India
6. www.modelingindia.com: one of India based premier fashion & modeling portal for the established and new aspiring models in India and abroad. Aspiring models, photographers, studios, co-coordinators are continuously associating with us to reap the long-term benefits. Now, you can even be listed on this Glamorous Portal for FREE.
7. www.gujartinformation.net: all the information of Gujarat state in connection with travel in tourism.
8. www.hindipoetry.com: For resources and information on Hindi Funny Poems and Hindi poetry
9. www.terrorismfiles.org Features an insight into terrorism, terrorist activities, and organizations. Includes news and related topics
10. www.hitler.org: Repository of Hitler writings, speeches, art and posters and other links.
11. www.classicreader.com: We offer a large collection of free classic books by authors such as Dickens, Austin, Shakespeare and many others. You can read, search and even add your own annotations to any of the classic books. A selection of author biographies and portraits are also made available. All functions of this site are free to use although some functions require free registration
12. www.readgujarti.com: Online Gujarati Literature, Gujarati Poem, Gujarati Story, Free Gujarati Books, Gujarati Jokes, Gujarati Sayri, Gujarati Recipes, Gujarati Short Stories and many more.
13. www.actionbioscience.org: ActionBioscience.org is a non-commercial, educational web site created to promote bioscience literacy by examining issues.
14. www.ecoworld.com: information about clean technology, earth-friendly products, and the status of global ecosystems.
15. www.fifa.com: The official site of the international governing body of the sport with news, national associations
16. www.worldcupblog.org: Commentary and blogs about all 32 teams in the 2006 World Cup Finals
17. www.gurjari.net: Worlds first Gujarati portal. Explore Gujarati News, Multimedia, Daily updates, information, entertainment, live events, without downloading of any fonts.
18. www.allindianmovies.com: All Indian Movies - Its All About Indian Movies
19. www.brainconnection.com: focusing on learning, brain development, and neurological disorders, new...developments.
20. www.art-and-archaeology.com: a website about selected topics in ancient art and archaeology. The material on this site includes original photographs, images, essays, timelines, and links to related art history pages.

Wikipedia:

www.wikipedia.org: The biggest multilingual free-content encyclopedia on the Internet. Over two million articles and the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. The featured articles are what we believe to be the best articles in Wikipedia. Prior to being listed here, articles are reviewed at [Wikipedia: Featured article candidates](#) for accuracy, neutrality, completeness, and style according to our criteria. At present, there are **1037**-featured articles, out of a total of 1,245,383 articles on Wikipedia. That means approximately 1 in 1200 articles is listed here. Articles that no longer meet the criteria can be proposed for improvement or removal by being listed

Wikipedia: Featured article review.

A small bronze star on the top right corner of the article’s page indicates that the article is a featured article.

Featured Pictures in Wikipedia

This page highlights images that we find beautiful, shocking, impressive and informing. It is the visual equivalent to [featured articles](#) and, as such, even more subjective. To see these pictures without having to click on every link, see [Wikipedia: Featured pictures visible](#). Be warned, however, that that page may take a while to load. To browse through all the pictures at a glance see [Wikipedia: Featured pictures thumbs](#), which has smaller images, but loads faster than [Feature pictures visible](#). There are currently **558**-featured pictures

Wikipedia is in many international languages. The most basic wiki feature of all is: **[Edit this page!](#)** With

the exception of a few **protected pages**, every page has a link that says “**edit this page**”. This link lets you do exactly that: edit the page you’re looking at. Sites like these, where anyone can edit anything, are known as **wikis**.

Web based Technology Education:

Web based education is a new concept. It is different to online education and distance learning, web based technology is available to design course, which may be as good if not better than the best in class-room experience. It is the interface between the students and the academic institutions. Web is the virtual classroom for the students and provides all facilities and responses (including 24/7 interactive sessions) that a student needs or are used to in a classroom. In the U.S and U.K. Universities and academic institutions considered “Mecca of learning” Online Courses.

In India we need multi-language education delivery platform. Consequently, the easiest option to impart web based teaching methodology already developed in the U.S. and U.K. should adopt us.

www.cec-ugc.org: An Inter University Center of University Grants Commission on Electronic Media

Magazines :

2. www.rd.india.com: Offers select articles from monthly publication and an online store for **Reader’s Digest** books, videos
3. www.sambhav.com
4. www.feminaindia.com
5. <http://www.competitionreview.com>: Guiding the youth to the summit of success, is the motto towards which the humble endeavor of CSR is directed. Unlike other periodicals or newspapers, CSR is the only magazine that has promoted the concept of positive thinking. The idea of success is so deeply embedded with the ethos of CSR that the reader is motivated to focus on the goal and put in his best. You dream success; you live success and ultimately achieve it.
6. <http://www.safari-india.com/>
7. www.bussinesstandard.com
8. www.indiatoday.com
9. www.womansera.com

Vocational Guidance web sites:

1. To learn different languages: www.goyalsab.com
2. www.fluentzy.com teachers fluent English
3. www.mindopower.com
4. If u want to play cross word then www.crossword.com
5. For hotel management www.iihm.org.in, www.ihmmeerut.com www.annhmctgoa1.com
6. For aviation technology, www.asiausa.us
7. For dance studies www.narayanaya.org www.uni-mysore.ac.in
8. For sangeet natak www.sangeetnatak.com
9. For MBA MCA BBA or BCA courses www.gnimt.com

Challenges for college libraries in India:

The Internet is very powerful and dynamic information and communication resource in the world. The challenges for college libraries that must be addressed in order to make best use of it as a reference information and communication tools for accessing information with in and outside the country. Now a days Internet is being used in all walks of life such as business, journals defense, medicine, education etc. The libraries being important component for education and research cannot afford to be away from this service. It is, therefore compulsory to equip the libraries with Internet facilities and they will have to face this challenge. Through Internet, we not only render the quick information services but at the same time we make this service facility available all the time. As and when needed.

In India, most of the libraries do not have resources to switchover the computerization because of the Limited Budget provided to the libraries by state Government, U.G.C. Even if somehow a librarian manages to get a computer set for his library, it involves recurring expenditure to be paid to department of telecommunication / computer of internet connections. Consumable and yearly maintenance.

The Second major problem, which the libraries staff is not having qualified and computer, trained manpower. The existing staff working in the libraries should be motivated to undergo computer training.

CONCLUSION:

Internet based resources and services are to contribute to the economy, health and welfare four users. Secondly these services are very valuable particularly for the University and College. Since the printed media is cost effective and not available in time. The individuals and institutions can really on the Internet services unto some extent for getting unto date information. The recent wireless technique of laptop and mobile allows the users to access the information at anywhere in the world.

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3. Reader Digest, December. 2005
4. This all web sites are taken from internet
5. Help of Librarian of Colleges and Universities
6. Thakkar Urmilaben Addyatan Avbodhanseva Paswa Prakashan, Ahmedabad. (Gujarati)

List of Collages and Universities

- 1 Ahmedabad Arts and Commerce Collage
- 2 Bhavan's Sheth R. A. College of Arts and Com. College
- 3 Bhavan's Sheth R. A. College of Science College
- 4 B. J. Medical College
- 5 C.E.P.T.
- 6 Chaudhari Technology Institute
- 7 G. B. Shah Commerce College
- 8 Gujarat University
- 9 Gujarat Arts and Science College
- 10 Gujarat Vidyapith
- 11 H. A. College of Commerce
- 12 H. K. Arts College
- 13 L. D. Engineering College
- 14 Maninagar Science College
- 15 M. G. Shah Science College
- 16 Nav Gujarat College
- 17 NIFT
- 18 Nirma University
- 19 R. G. Shah Science College
- 20 R. H. Patel Arts and Commerce College
- 21 S. L. U. Arts and H. B. P. Thakore Commerce College
- 22 S. L.U. Education College

OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

By Rashmi. T. Kumbar

Introduction

The dawn of the 21st century has witnessed a summit of innovations in information technology. Libraries being the first among others to have accepted any innovations, yet again wait excitedly to adopt the latest ones. It is an agreed fact that, use of innovations in information technology in libraries is mainly to weigh cost effectiveness, paradigm change in services, automation of in-house operations and work flow, providing ready solutions to problems faced in services, etc.,

There is general talk these days that, libraries as repositories of knowledge are fast losing out to the concept of technology, enabling a self service world where information is attainable through bits and bytes of data. But at the end of the day, it is an undisputed fact that, when it comes to organizing, accessing and disseminating quality resources, it is the libraries which stand out. Technology has brought many avenues, but libraries and librarians will remain the major link between those creating the knowledge and those who search for it.

The invention of the Web in the nineties has revolutionized the dissemination of information. It offers excellent opportunities for publishing the information. Many tools, protocols have been developed to publish the information and establish the hyperlink with the related information. This has given a boost for the publishing industry to take the advantage and publish the information and distribute in a cost effective manner. Today web has provided a platform for every individual, organization, professional bodies, be it for a commercial purpose, academic and research purpose or for entertainment to publish information. But, the negative effect of this is, it is resulting in information explosion or overload on the Internet. We all are accepting the fact that some of the information published on the web may not be accurate or peer reviewed. Therefore, identification of pertinent and scholarly information from the glut of available information with minimum effort and time to cater to the needs of academic and research community becomes absolutely essential.

What is Scholarly Communication?

Scholars and researchers have the right and responsibility to communicate about their research work. Usually they intend to give away their work to be re-used, applied and built upon, cited, etc.,. We can say that, scholarly communication is the method followed by academicians/researchers to share the outcome of their research work. Most of the time, this is done through journals, professional magazines and conference papers.

Traditionally, the researcher/author would submit the manuscript to the publisher. It would then be peer reviewed. The publishing cost is usually borne by the publisher and hence most of the time, the copyright too is owned by the publisher. Further, the work may be archived. The last league of the whole process is the dissemination. Readers can access the work by paying subscription either individually or through the Institute or they can get online access through paid license or pay and get the document delivered. This publishing model has certain drawbacks, viz, the copyright restriction, increasing prices of journals, wide gap between information haves and have not, etc.,

Of late, another viable option gaining momentum is that of the Open Access Model. Though, it is not a business model, it is the result which may be supported in many ways with an infinite variety of business models. Open Access fares better than subscription access for “it greatly reduces the cost of production, distribution and storage while access and usage are free of charge. Open Access accommodates growth in a gigantic scale and best of all, supports more effective tools for searching, sorting, indexing, filtering, mining and alerting – the tools for coping with information overload”.(1)

What is Open Access?

The landmark Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) defines Open Access

“... free availability on the public Internet permitting any users to read, download, copy distribute, print, search a link to the full text 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 in separable from gaining access to the Internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and right to be properly acknowledged and cited.”(2).

Which work is called as an Open Access Resource?

The publication that meets the following conditions can be considered as Open Access resource.

- ❖ The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free irrevocable, worldwide perpetual right of access to, and license to copy, use, distribute, perform and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative in any digital medium for any reasonable purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as right to make small number of printed copies for their personal use.
- ❖ A complete version of the work and supplemental material, 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 agencies or other well established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability and long term archiving.

An Open Access resource is the property of individual works, not necessarily of journals or publishers. Common standards, rather than copyright law will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now.(3).

Who Benefits from OA?

Authors benefit from Open Access because of increased audience and also increased visibility and impact of their work.

Secondly users, as they get hassle free access to literature they need for their research. It increases their convenience, reach and retrieval part.

Teachers and students are greatly benefited as Open Access enables every one an equal access to the key resources and eliminates the need for permission to reproduce and distribute content.

Libraries too are benefited as Open Access solves the pricing crisis for scholarly journals.

Since, the visibility of faculty increases and expenses for journals are greatly reduced due to OA, universities take advantage of this.

Apart from the above mentioned, the publishers, funding agencies, governments and many others reap the rewards of Open Access.(4).

School Libraries and Open Access

Now that we know libraries form one of the main groups to be greatly benefited from Open Access initiatives and in turn benefit the users at their end, let us analyze the role they are playing in promoting this model.

Libraries are taking lead in establishing repositories. They help the faculty in archiving the research papers in an open repository. They do a wonderful job at insuring that the researchers at their institutions know how to find open access journals and archives in their respective fields and set up tools to allow them to access them. Libraries are now canceling costly journals that do not prove cost effective based on use. As Open Access journals increase the use and have a huge impact on the research process, libraries are now involving the faculty, administrators and funding bodies in the discussions and issues concerning Open Access.(5)

Since Open Access has partially succeeded in solving price and permission issues that effect libraries mission to provide the access to the information, librarians are among the most vocal and active advocates of Open Access initiatives.

At this point it is very interesting to note that, all the efforts of Open Access or Open Access Initiatives are concentrated at research oriented libraries, academic libraries at the university and college level or R & D institutes. Hardly any efforts or initiatives are made at the school level. Since research output is low, there is very little scholarly communication at school level. Hence, such initiatives may take a longer time to be taken up at that level. Yet an attempt has been made here by the author to identify free educational resources (**please refer to the appendices**) which are available on the web and efforts to analyze the advantages of such resources and how to evaluate them.

Teaching, learning and research can be more beneficial and interesting, if an access to good educational resources is available. But, accessing such resources or sites on the web is a Herculean task. One is engulfed in the flames of the number of hits. To avoid this consequence, a more efficient, effective alternative is to search combinations of excellent free web directories, portals and vendor resources with stress on quality over quantity. General purpose web search engines like Google, MSN or Yahoo! are used by students and teachers to find free quality sites but they have to navigate through numerous hits resulting from a key word search. However, lack of time and patience may hamper this option. In order to find quality information on the web, a viable alternative is to use general and specialty directories and portal sites.

Specialty directories and portal sites are more of an appropriate choice because they allow access to selected, evaluated and annotated collections. Also more emphasis is given on the quality of the resources than

the quantity.

Can we identify a good website from the hoard of websites using some guidelines? Robert J Lackie and Robert J Congleton (6) list six questions which have to be answered to evaluate a website. The questions being,

- ❖ who is responsible for the material published on the site?
- ❖ what is the scope of the site's material?
- ❖ what are the sources of the site's material?
- ❖ does the site give copyright information for the material?
- ❖ how easy is to search and retrieve the material?
- ❖ how old is the information on the website?

Students, teachers, librarians and parents can decide whether to use or not, the material offered by a particular site by applying these criteria to a site containing instructional aids and curriculum resource materials on the various areas of school education.

Can these Resources help Teachers and Librarians?

In developing countries getting an access to quality resources it self is an issue. But if we get an access to quality resources, and that too free, the over all education scenario will get a face lift. Since teachers and librarians are the main providers of information resources, they can help the students in increasing their achievements. Some areas where the Open Access resources can be utilized and a difference can be made are identified and listed below.

Open Access resources

- ❖ help in making teaching, learning and research easier.
- ❖ help in developing a curriculum that will prepare students for the future.
- ❖ give the students more information to add on to the curriculum.
- ❖ help in identifying the required and quality information without wasting much time .
- ❖ help in achieving any librarian's universal mission of providing right information to the right person at the right time, in the right format, all this absolutely free.
- ❖ they help in identifying the relevant policies and practices of library professionals in the developed countries at the school level.

Conclusion

This whole exercise of understanding Open Access concept and initiatives, a few notable observations from the school librarian's view point have been made which are listed below.

- ❖ Very few school librarians in India are aware about these Open Access resources.
 - ❖ Very few resources originate from India at school library level.
 - ❖ Whatever available resources at the Indian level are not visible and indexed by the search engines.
- To overcome these obstacles, the following suggestion has been made here.

It is an opportunity for the school librarians in Ahmedabad to collaboratively work to identify the resources available.

ADINET can be the enabler in this process by bringing the school librarians on one platform and extending this as a project (to identify, select, collect, analyze, organize and link the resources in the form of a portal for the benefit of students, teachers and librarians and parents of various schools).

References:

- 1 Suber, P. "The scaling argument". *SPARC Open Access Newsletter*, no. 71, March 2, 2004.
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In Search of a needle in the Cyber-Ocean

- *simple search tips for Public Libraries*

By Satish Deshpande

Over past ten years Internet has invaded the information field to such an extent that seeking information from the printed resources is becoming almost extinct. A common user of the public libraries (for that matter even of some Academic Libraries) does not go to Reference Section, but would try to satisfy his information needs through internet resources first. Of course it depends upon the type of query one has.

By taking a few simple queries which are normally handled by the Public Libraries we will try to see where we would locate them and cross-check its authenticity. Typical queries a public library would receive;

- 1] Capital of Uzbekistan
- 2] Population of Turkey
- 3] Cultural history of India
- 4] Per capita income of China
- 5] Nobel Prize winners
- 6] Short biography of a well-known personality
- 7] Important dates/years in the history of mankind
- 8] Steam Engines
- 9] Electric bulb
- 10] Telephone / Mobile technology
- 11] Spelling of a particular word
- 12] Time Management
- 13] IQ tests
- 14] Personal health and fitness
- 15] Address of British High Commission in New Delhi
- 16] Article on Education Reforms by Mahatma Gandhi
- 17] Panchatantra stories
- 18] Pythagoras theorem
- 19] Newton's laws
- 20] Einstein's Relativity etc.

There can be many such examples, for which we used to refer to Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Handbooks, Almanacs, Govt Gazettes etc. But now one need not even have to turn the pages of reference sources, but just to enter the query on internet search websites and spot the appropriate resource to give correct answer. Though it looks very simple, due to vast amount of data available on internet it is becoming tedious to filter out unwanted 'hits'. Many search engines (like Google, AltaVista) are trying to help us by giving Advance Search facilities – which allow us to minimise 'hits' to get pin-pointed information. Considerable time is saved in locating information, but question of authenticity still remains to be solved. Therefore we also will have to get familiar with the Authentic Web-sites (like we used to do in case of Printed Resources).

Screen for 'Advance Search' facilities differs from web-site to web-site, but always be on a look-out for such facilities and try to get acquainted with to avoid wasting time in browsing thousands of 'hits' one by one.

Google

The commonest among all search engines used is a 'Google' – it has categorised information in 20/25 subcategories for ease of locating information. They are Web Images Groups News Froogleetc as follows :

[Sign in](#)

Google™ [Web](#) [Images](#) [Groups](#) [News](#) [Froogle](#) [Maps](#) [more »](#)

[Advanced Search](#)
[Preferences](#)



More Google products

Search

- Alerts**
Get email updates on the topics of your choice
- Blog Search**
Find blogs on your favorite topics
- Book Search**
Search the full text of books
- Catalogs**
Search and browse mail-order catalogs
- Checkout**
Complete online purchases more quickly and securely
- Desktop**
Search and personalize your computer
- Directory**
Browse the web by topic
- Earth**
Explore the world from your PC
- Finance**
Business info, news, and interactive charts
- Froogle**
Shop for items to buy online and at local stores
- Images**
Search for images on the web
- Local**
Find local businesses and get directions
- Maps**
View maps and get directions

View maps and get directions

- News**
Search thousands of news stories
- Scholar**
Search scholarly papers
- Specialized Searches**
Search within specific topics
- Toolbar**
Add a search box to your browser
- Video**
Search TV programs and videos
- Web Search**
Search over billions of web pages
- Web Search Features**
Find movies, music, stocks, books, and more

Explore and innovate

- Code**
Download APIs and open source code
- Co-op**
Contribute your expertise to help improve Google search
- Labs**
Explore Google's technology playground

Communicate, show & share

- Blogger**
Share your life online with a blog -- it's fast, easy, and free
- Calendar**
Organize your schedule and share events with friends
- Gmail**
Fast, searchable email with less spam
- Groups**
Create mailing lists and discussion groups
- Picasa**
Find, edit and share your photos
- SketchUp**
Create 3D models for Google Earth
- Talk**
IM and call your friends through your computer
- Translate**
View web pages in other languages

Go mobile

- Maps for mobile**
View maps and get directions on your phone
- Mobile**
Use Google on your mobile phone
- SMS**
Use text messaging for quick info

Make your computer work better

- Pack**
A free collection of essential software
- Web Accelerator**
Speed up the web



Google Search Directory Help
© Search only in Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, Mahatma ○ Search the Web

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, Mahatma

Society > History > By Region > Asia > South Asia > Personalities > Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, Mahatma

[Go to Directory Home](#)

Categories

[Assassination](#) (5)

Related Categories:

[Arts > Movies > Titles > G > Gandhi](#) (18)

[Society > Activism > Nonviolence](#) (67)

Web Pages

Viewing in Google PageRank order

View in alphabetical order

- [Mahatma Gandhi](http://www.mkgandhi.org/) - <http://www.mkgandhi.org/>
Includes chronologies, articles and links to biographies and an autobiography.
- [Mahatma Gandhi, the Missing Laureate](http://nobelprize.org/peace/articles/gandhi/index.html) - <http://nobelprize.org/peace/articles/gandhi/index.html>
An article by Øyvind Tønnesson from the Nobel eMuseum on Gandhi's nominations for, but failure to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
- [Mahatma Gandhi](http://www.mkgandhi.com/days/) - <http://www.mkgandhi.com/days/>
Gandhi's life and work. An informative site, also a large collection of links to yet more informatio.
- [Gandhi Serve Foundation](http://www.gandhiserve.org/) - <http://www.gandhiserve.org/>
Offers films, footage, audio, video, books, photographs and a webstore related to Gandhi.
- [Gandhi and Non-Violence](http://www.gandhinstitute.org/) - <http://www.gandhinstitute.org/>
The Mission of the M.K. Gandhi Institute for Non-violence is to promote and apply the principles of nonviolence locally, nationally, and globally, to prevent violence and resolve personal and public conflicts through research, education, and programming.
- [Mahatma Gandhi Foundation](http://www.mahatma.org.in/) - <http://www.mahatma.org.in/>
The official e-archive, the site consists of in-depth information about his lifestyle, teachings, stamps, books, audios and videos of Gandhi.
- [Gandhi on Education](http://www.infed.org/thinkers/t-gand.htm) - <http://www.infed.org/thinkers/t-gand.htm>
An essay by Barry Burke exploring Gandhi's views on western education system.
- [Dandi Salt March](http://www.socnet.ucla.edu/southasia/history/Gandhi/Dandi.html) - <http://www.socnet.ucla.edu/southasia/history/Gandhi/Dandi.html>
Learn about Mahatma Gandhi's historical march to Dandi.
- [Gandhi](http://www.engagepage.com/gandhi.html) - <http://www.engagepage.com/gandhi.html>
A small collection of quotes of and about Gandhi, together with brief biographical information.
- [Mini Bhawan Gandhi Sangrahalaya](http://www.gandhi-mandir.com/) - <http://www.gandhi-mandir.com/>
Learn about the memorial museum in Mumbai which housed Gandhi. Includes biography, letters, quotations, library, photographs, and artifacts.
- [Mahatma Gandhi and His Myths](http://www.marxist.com/nonviolence/Myths.html) - <http://www.marxist.com/nonviolence/Myths.html>



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This text has been automatically translated from English:

Bein Mann let Satish

Google Search

Translate text

By mann let Satish

from English to German

Translate

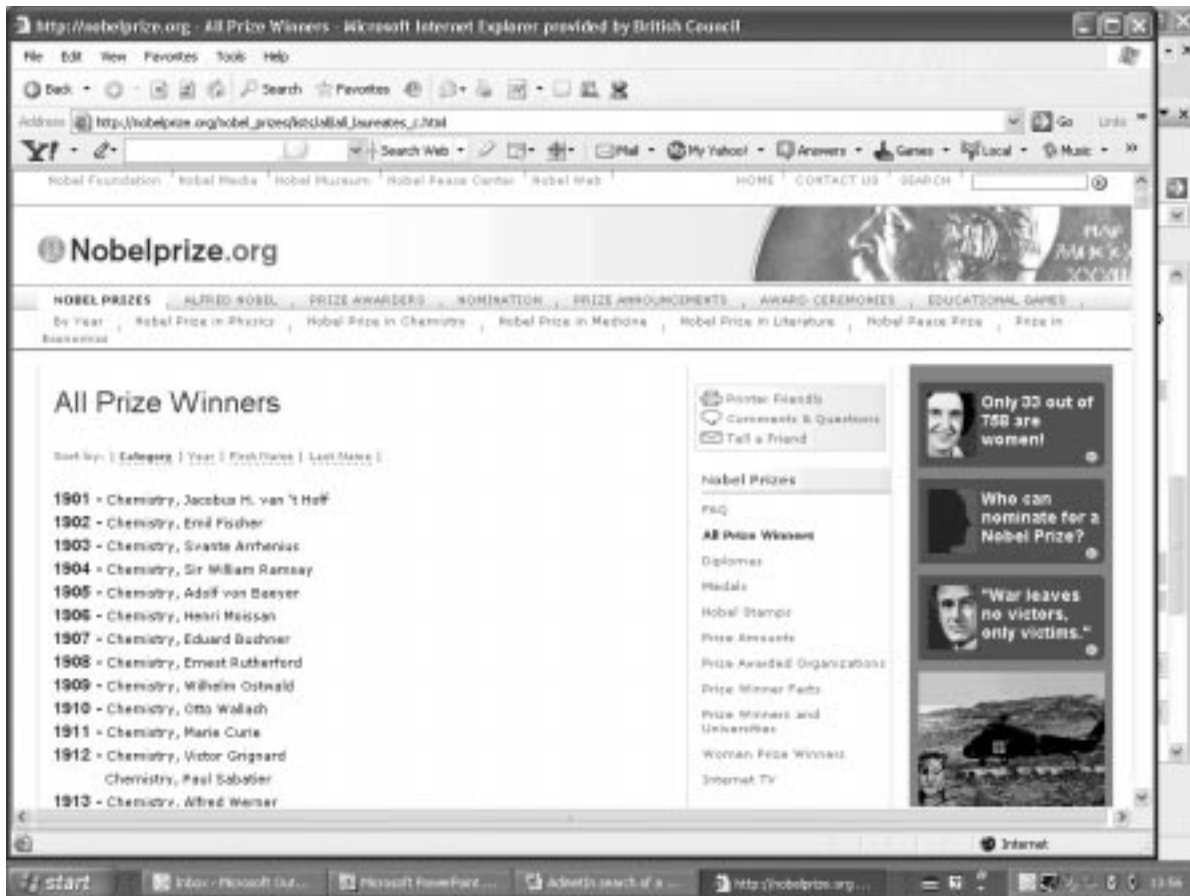
or

Translate a web page

http://

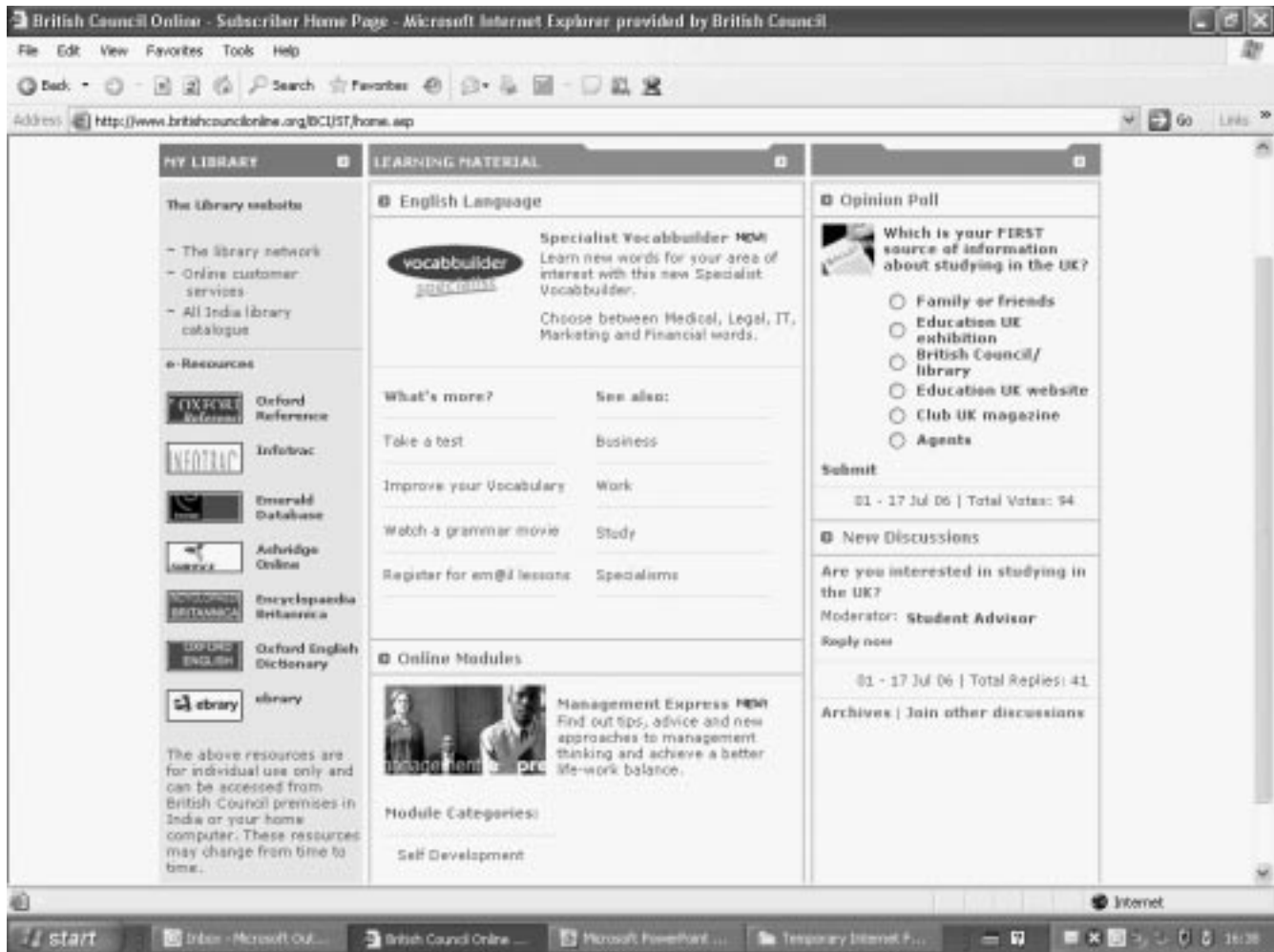
from English to German

Translate



There are number of other authentic resources which you may use to find out pinpointed information. British Council's website too offers number of free resources which are latest and reliable. British Council's Online Membership (at a token annual subscription) even allows an individual to access many specialised e-resources like ebrary (thousands of electronic books), Encyclopaedia Britannica, Oxford Reference, Emerald, Infotrac (specialised electronic journals with full-text downloads).





- ❖ World Fact-book (key information on all the countries of the world)
<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>
- ❖ Nobel-Prize Winners
<http://nobelprize.org/index.html>
- ❖ Online Books Library
<http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/>
- ❖ Answers.com (Answers to common questions)
<http://www.answers.com/>
- ❖ Ask.com (ask question on variety of topics)
<http://uk.ask.com/>

The internet is an ocean of information and finding a needle in it is a challenge before the 21st century Librarian. Today I may say that it was simpler in the printed world to do so as the limit was confined to four walls, but today the boundaries are without walls. I am sure by getting acquainted with many reliable, authentic and the latest websites all the librarians will keep our flag flying high and build confidence among users.