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

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Objectives today

- What is E-Repository
- How we can find them
- What we can find in OA e-repositories
- How we can use them for teaching, learning, research and publishing
• New knowledge is often based on the existing knowledge.
• Therefore, we have to access the existing knowledge in order to create new knowledge
• To day in the “Digital era” we seek for digitized information.
• Need to access to information on the spot when it is needed
• Internet/WWW is an essential entity for teaching/learning/research
• WEB is complex
• Surface web & Invisible web/Deep web
• Public domain contents/databases
How we access to e-resources

• Commercial databases
  • EBSCO, Elsevier, Ingenta, Sage, Gale, IEEE, ScienceDirect
  – Academic databases

• Public domain databases
  – Google Scholar - http://scholar.google.com/schhp?hl=en&as_sdt=0,5
  – SlideShare - http://www.slideshare.net/?ss
  – YouTube - http://www.youtube.com/

• Deep Web
  (Information literacy is helpful to search deep web)
E-Repositories

Databases created to provide online access

– Commercial e-repositories

– Open Access e-repositories
  • Global level e-repositories
  • National level e-repositories
  • Institutional level e-repositories
  • Subject level e-repositories
What is Institutional e-Repository?

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

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- Unpublished articles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

• Normally Web search engines such as Google index the contents of repositories.
  – Google - http://www.google.com/
  – Altavista (www.altavista.com/)
  – Direct Hit (www.directhit.com/)
  – Excite (www.excite.com/)
  – Fast search (www.alltheweb.com/)
  – HotBot (http://hotbot.lycos.com/)
  – Infoseek (http://www.go.com)

• Follow link from another researcher’s Blog (Referral) is also helpful.
We can find them by searching special Directories and URLs

- **OpenDOAR** - Directory of OA repositories
  
Subject Repositories

• Research Papers in Economics - http://repec.org/
• Physics repository http://arxiv.org/
• Registry of Open Access Repositories http://roar.eprints.org/
• E-LIS - http://eprints.rclis.org/
• CogPrints, an electronic archive for Psychology, Neuroscience, Linguistics, Computer Science, Philosophy and Biology http://cogprints.org/
Multidisciplinary repositories

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

• [OpenDepot.org](http://opendepot.org/information.html)

• [Zenodo](http://zenodo.org/)

• [OpenAIRE](http://www.openaire.eu/)
OA journals


• Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA). http://oaspa.org/

• Scholarly Open Access http://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/

• SHERPA/JULIET site - http://crln.acrl.org/
“Hybrid” OA option

- Publishers with Paid Options for Open Access (SHERPA/RoMEO).
  
  http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/PaidOA.php

- List of Green OA
  
  http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/browse.php?colour=green&la=en&fIDnum=|&mode=simple
E-repositories in Sri Lanka

- **The Open University** - [http://digital.lib.ou.ac.lk/docs/](http://digital.lib.ou.ac.lk/docs/)
- **University of Moratuwa** - [http://dl.lib.mrt.ac.lk/](http://dl.lib.mrt.ac.lk/)
- **University of Colombo** - [http://archive.cmb.ac.lk/research/](http://archive.cmb.ac.lk/research/)
- **University of Peradeniya** - [http://www.dlib.pdn.ac.lk:8080/jspui/](http://www.dlib.pdn.ac.lk:8080/jspui/)
- **University of Ruhuna** - [http://dilru.lib.ru.ac.lk/portal/](http://dilru.lib.ru.ac.lk/portal/)
- **Rajarata University** - [http://repository.rjt.ac.lk/jspui/](http://repository.rjt.ac.lk/jspui/)
- **University of Sri Jayawardenapura** - [http://www.sjp.ac.lk/research/](http://www.sjp.ac.lk/research/)
- **University of Kelaniya** - [http://www.kln.ac.lk/uokr/all.html](http://www.kln.ac.lk/uokr/all.html)

- Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka
- Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka
- Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka
Publishing your product

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

- If you still wish to publish in a commercial journal choose a one who allows self-archiving in OA

- SHERPA helps to find such one
- **SHERPA/JULIET site** - [http://crln.acrl.org/](http://crln.acrl.org/)

- When you self-archive, deposit one copy in a local IR too.

- In some cases it is compulsory to publish in OA
How to deposit resources in OAR

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

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

• Authors and creators of the content are the copyright owners until they sign over these rights to the publisher.
• Authors can propose modification of the terms to retain some rights.
• Some publishers allow self archiving preprints
• Some do post-prints or both
• Some post Embargo period
• Creative Commons licensing  http://creativecommons.org/
• SPARK  - http://www.sparc.arl.org/theme/author-rights
• RoMEo-  http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
Why researchers do not self-archive?

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

• **Priority to the institution**
  – Increase the usage or impact
  – Maximize the visibility
  – MIS for monitoring and assessing research in the institution

• **Purpose** –
  – Provide OA
  – Supporting digital publishing
  – Preservation of contents

• **Infrastructure**
  – Computer capacity
  – Network and access to internet
  – other
• Define the repository service
• Chose repository software
  – Open source
    • Dspace, Eprint, Fedora, Greenstone
  – Commercial software
    • EprintService, Open Repository, Bpress
  – Hosted by other repository
    NSF
    • Google drive, Cloud computing
• Develop Repository policies
  – Collection Policy
    • Type of resource
    • Whose works can be uploaded
    • Who can deposit
      – Self archiving
  – Management policy
    • Responsibilities
    • Preservation
  – Access policy
    • Registration
    • Restrictions
    • Embargo
• **Staffing**
  - IR manager
  - IR administrator

• **Set communities**

• **Marketing**

• **Cost**
References:

• Arachchige, J. J. G. (2013). Commercial vs. Open access: use of e-resources among academics of Engineering Faculties of Sri Lanka, a paper Presented in Annual Academic Sessions, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka,


Thank you