

# Open Access and DOAB: A Study

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**Abstract – This article discusses the basic knowledge and importance of Open Access platform and DOAB (Directory of Open Access Books). Open Access is simply the free online available of digital contents, scholarly journals articles, research results which authors publish without expectation of payment and is based on an ethical argument that research funded by the public should be available to the public. In the digital era Open Access movement is vastly expanded. The Open Access movement is growing fast in all direction overcoming the regional barriers and surpassing the disciplinary boundaries. Like journals, e-books also have been started to flourish in all fields of knowledge. The DOAB is a platform to have more visibility for open access books to the user communities.**

**Key Words:- Open Access, OA books, OA monographs, Directory of open Access Books, DOAB**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Internet has a great impact on your daily life and brought several changes in the education sector. Now, information is available in different from print to electronic media. Previously, people used to read print books but due to technology development digital books/electronic books are also made available easy.

The directory of Open Access books (DOAB) was formally propelled on July first 2013 at the Open Access Monograph in the Humanities and sociologies. Gathering at the British Library in London However, informally it was working since 2011 and its beta adaptation was propelled in 2012. The DOAB is administration of the Open Access distributing in European Networks (IAOPEN) establishment. The OAPEN establishment is a worldwide activity committed to Open Access monograph distributing, based at the National Library, The Hague. POAB is being developed in close cooperation with Lars Bjornshauge and Salam Barker Shawana (Director of Semper Tool). Who were additionally liable for the advancement of the directory of Open Access Journals (DOAB) Semper device creates and keep up the DOAB framework. Which is a product improvement organization spend significant time in building computerized library advances, just as giving facilitating and counseling administrations by and by the organization offers a scope of solid and savvy programming answer for advanced libraries of in excess of 800 colleges.

Open Access in a new publishing model which allows its contents to be used by all free of cost. Contents are always freely available anytime (24/7) anywhere to anyone this model has made very difficult for commercial and business enterprises to retain monopoly on knowledge resources and keep them

behind financial walls. It has opened the new doors, gates and ways to access the scholarly information open for all, the Budapest Open Access initiative (2002) describes Open Access as the writing unreservedly accessible on the open Internet allowing any clients to peruse, download, duplicate, convey, print, search, or connection to the full-writings of digital book or use them for some other legitimate reason without money related, lawful or specialized obstructions other than those indistinguishable from accessing the Internet itself. According to Loan an Open Access e-book is a book in electronic or digital form that is available on the public internet free of charge which can be read on a computer, laptop or e-book reader thus any e-book which is available on public internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, print, use, distribute and share for teaching, learning research or other non-commercial purposes is called Open Access eBook. These eBook are available in different online knowledge banks like digital archives, digital libraries, digital repositories database and directory. These e-book offer creative possibilities for expanding access to information and bridging the knowledge gap between information rich and information poor nation.

The DOAB is a disclosure administration for Open Access digital books. DOAB gives an accessible list to friend inspected monograph and altered volume distributed under an Open Access plan of action, with connections to the OAPEN library, distributor's website or repositories.

The collection of the eBook in DOAB is growing constantly. DOAB was started in 2011 with 490 e-book and 15 publishers. Presently (Dec.31st, 2017) DOAB provide access to 10803 eBook published by 257 publishers. Looking at the data since the launch

in 2011, the collection of eBook and the number of publishers show a steady growth.

The directory provide access to only those book which are available under creative common or a comparable licences and books with more restrictive licences are exclude to increase the download of book all the books listed in the directory are freely accessible to readers which enables them books for non-commercial purpose

The study discusses about the availability of books available in the DOAB. The required data has been collected from the Open Access Directory from <http://www.doabooks.org> on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

## 1.1 Open Access

### Introduction of Open Access:-

Open access is simply the free online availability of digital contents, scholarly journal articles, research results which author publish without expectation of payment and is based on an ethical argument that research funded by the public should be available to the public. Open Access operators within the legal framework and own the original copyright to for their work. Author can transfer the rights to publishers to post the work on the web or else can retain to post their work on the archives.

The dawn of the new millennium came with up the wonderful compliment 'open Access' or the popular abbreviation Open Access refer to the innovative and the most ambitious traditional concept of universal free access to scholarly information Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI). The purpose of Open Access is to relevance the scholarly content, through various novel intervention and phrase, from the clutches of the monopolizing commercial publishers and make it available free to the scientific fraternity worldwide. The reason is the logical community distributors their exploration discoveries with no expectation of installment. The tangibal benefits they derive out of the publication are career prospects, recognition and visibility. The rest are simply to give away their treasure of findings for consumption of the world of science and eventually the society. In other world, Open Access is a rephrasing of the historic dream concept the universal availability of publications the library and the academic fraternity have been pondering over the past several decades and centuries.

A squeezing issue which had prompted this planned and development around the world, were the extreme expense of insightful diaries which have been soaring, and the contracting library spending plans, which had rendered library and the scholarly network to elective models of access to their very own substance. The mystery was that the colleges and research establishments who contribute the academic substance through of the specialists had evidently no access to the substance when under the control of the distributors. For the sake of the copyright which they detract from the creators the hour of accommodation of

the composition, distributors have truly bolted up the substance for good.

The Open Access is tied in with guaranteeing the academic substance made available on the web. This surmises the substance, particularly insightful substance, is to be conceived in advanced and electronic arrangements, which is the overall and forthcoming standard of academic substance creating. As such, Open Access is innovation's response to academic diaries emergency or prominent as emergency, the world face today.

The Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) propelled by the Open Society Institute (OSI) gives an authentic logical note on Open Access (OSI). It says Open Access is a definitive assembly of a deep rooted custom and the new innovation, to make conceivable an uncommon open great. The old custom is the ability of researchers and researchers to distribute the products of their exploration in scholarly diaries without installment, for request and learning. The new innovation is the internet. The open great they make conceivable is the overall electronic dissemination of the companion checked on diaries writing and completely free and unhindered access to it by all researchers, researchers, educators, understudy and different inquisitive personalities. Evacuating access boundaries to this writing will quicken inquire about, advance training, share learning of the rich with poor people and the poor with the rich, cause this writing as valuable as it to can be and establish the framework for joining humankind in a typical in a typical scholarly discussion and mission for information. BOAI, by Open Access to writing mean its free availability on the open web, allowing any clients to peruse, download, duplicate, appropriate, print, search, or link to the full content of these a article, slither them for ordering, pass them as information to programming, or use them for any other legitimate reason, without financial, lawful or technical obstructions other than those indivisible from accessing the itself.

The ultimate goal of the Open Access movement is Open Access to peer-reviewed scholarly. Presently BOAI proposes two different ways to accomplish this objective:

1. Open Access Publishing, popular as Golden Street to Open Access. In this modal, as against the tradition, journal/s are published as Open Access publication and they provide instant online Open Access to articles upon publication.
2. Open Access Archiving or Open Access self-archiving, also called the 'green' road to Open Access. In this model, as a new trend, authors submit their pre-peer reviewed versions of papers (pre-print) or post peer-reviewed published article/s (post-prints) into the archive for Open Access.

In fact, Open Access is a step ahead of "Free Access" which removes just the price barriers by providing free access to end users. Under Open Access, the end user not only has free access to the content but also have the right to further distribute the content.

A portion of the notable highlights of Open access are:

- ▶ Open Access writing is computerized, complimentary and free of copyright;
- ▶ Open Access is good with copyright, peer survey, income, print, safeguarding, glory, professional success, ordering and steady administrations with customary academic writing;
- ▶ Open Access battle centers on the writing that writers provide for the world without desire for installment;
- ▶ Open Access is perfect with friend audit and all the major AO activities for scientific and scholarly literature insist on its importance.

Suber(2012) the leading exponent of the leading exponent of the open access movement, describe Open Access in the following way: "Open Access(OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restriction." Peter Suber called Open Access a revolution that embraces the following content:

- Peer-reviewed research article
- Un-referred preprints destined to be peer-reviewed research articles
- Theses and theses
- Research information
- Government information
- Source information
- Conference introduction (content, slide, sound, video)
- Scholarly monographs
- Textbooks
- Novels, Stories, Plays and Poetry
- Newspaper
- Archival records and original copies
- Images (work of art, photos, charts, maps)

- Teaching and learning materials ("open training assets and "open courseware")
- Digitized print work (some in the open area some still under copyright.)

## 1.2 Meaning and Definition

Open Access (OA) is free, quick, changeless online access to the full content of research articles for anybody, web wide. Open Access guarantees long haul access to insightful articles. Dissimilar to articles that are authorized in customary article database, libraries can make nearby duplicates and institutional storehouses of these assets. Libraries, by cooperating to make vaults of Open Access writing, can guarantee proceeded with access to these academic articles are accessible unreservedly anytime of utilization. As a rule, Open Access (OA) productions are those made unreservedly accessible online to anybody anyplace, without any charges forced for access.

Data substance made unreservedly and all around accessible through the web in effectively read configuration, for the most part on the grounds that the distributor keeps up online chronicles to which access is free or has kept the data in a broadly known Open Access store. Open Access is another model of academic distributing advancement to free specialist and libraries structure the restriction forced by unnecessary membership cost increments for peer reviewed journals particularly in the sciences and medicine

### —Encyclopedic Dictionary of library and Information science.

A system of access to library materials in which user have the freedom to move around the collection and make their own selection of materials to consult on the premise or to borrow. The term is used in distinction to closed access and is a distinguishing feature of modern librarianship. During the twenties century it has replaced closed access virtually everywhere except in archives and research collection or the remnant of the library systems of totalitarian states. Because it lays the collection open to the risk of that and damage, it can call for higher levels of library security. Despite the enhanced autonomy of the user, it does not remove the need for reader assistance services and creates a strong need for user instruction programs.

### —International Encyclopaedia of Information and Science.

The idea of Open Access alludes to overall electronic of the companion checked on diaries writing, totally free and unhindered access to it by all researchers, scalars, instructors, understudies and different inquisitive personalities"

### – Budapest Open Access Initiative (2008)

Open Access writing is computerized, on the web and for nothing out of pocket and free most copyright and permitting limitations. Suber likewise expresses that Open Access substance are not confined uniquely to peer-inspected research articles; they can be in any arrangements from content and information to programming, sound, video and interactive media. Despite the fact that the Open Access development centers around peer-looked into scientist articles and their preprints. Open Access can likewise apply to non-insightful substance, similar to music, motion pictures and books. Regardless of whether these are not the focal point of most open Access activists.

### – Peter Suber (2010)

By Open Access, we mean its quick, free accessibility on the open web, allowing any clients to peruse, download, duplicate, circulate, print or connection to the full content of these articles, creep them for ordering, pass them as information to programming or use them for some other legitimate reason.

### – Budapest

#### 1.3 Characteristics of Open Access (OA):-

- ▶ It is free accessibility of insightful production.
- ▶ It is free of copyright and permitting confinement.
- ▶ Materials are accessible on the web or on the web.
- ▶ Efficient filing and accessibility.
- ▶ Guaranteed feasible stockpiling and accessibility.
- ▶ Provision to connect production to any examine dataset utilized in anticipating
- ▶ Material is full text
- ▶ Material can be accessed by anyone segregation
- ▶ Material can be unreservedly utilized by anybody. Open Access substance can be in any arrangement from content and information to programming, sound, video and
- ▶ Multi-media, insightful articles and their preprint.
- ▶ Open Access diaries perform companion audit like their ordinary partners and they make
- ▶ the affirmed content uninhibitedly accessible to the world.

#### 1.4 Types of Open Access: -

Open Access can be conveyed in three different ways:

##### Green Route:

The creator can self-document at the hour of accommodation of the production (the green course) regardless of whether the distribution is dark writing (generally inside non-peer-looked into), a companion evaluated diary distribution, a friend checked on meeting continuing paper or a monograph. The 'green' course makes production accessible unreservedly in parallel with any distribution framework yet isn't, itself, distributing.

##### Gold Route:

The creator or creator instinct can pay an expense to the distributor at production time, the distributor there in the wake of making the material accessible free at the purpose of access (the gold course). The two are not, obviously, contrary and can coincide.

##### Half and half Route:

Some of the time called paid Open Access, alludes to membership diaries with Open Access to individual article as a rule when an expense is paid to the distributor or diaries by the writer, the writers association, or the examination funder. A few colleges or libraries have a pool of subsidizing accessible for half and half diaries distributions or now and again are not basic occasions. A few instances of cross breed open access are for example Open Access by Taylor Francis, Online Open by Wiley. Or then again Sage Open by Sage. For a full rundown visit distributors with paid alternative for Open Access from SHERPA/ROMEO.

#### 1.5 Advantages of Open Access

- ▶ No friend investigating
- ▶ Immediate reach to group of spectators
- ▶ Paradigm change in approach and openness
- ▶ A colossal spare in the libraries spending plan
- ▶ Reduces the unauthorized publishing/ or live publishing
- ▶ Authors can announce, obtain comments, ratings and still hold copyright
- ▶ Reduce the distance between an Author and the reader
- ▶ Improves collaboration among authors and readers

- ▶ Improves collaboration activity for publishing/sharing

In addition to the above, the following are the more advantages of Open Access:

- ▶ **Greater Visibility:** More exposure and readership can lead to ore citation and make it more likely you will be discovered.
- ▶ **Access in Developing Countries:** absence of access to diaries is an issue for scientists in creating nations. Open Access can help provide scientists the opportunity to participate in the research community.
- ▶ **Funding and Grants Available:** the comprehensive study of Open Access publishing explained that the publishing fees are paid by funder or by universities. Only the time do authors pay of pocket?
- ▶ **Meaningful Use of Technology:** many libraries are striving to become more relevant in a digital environment and open access makes it easier for libraries to accomplish this goal. This can also mean that practitioners can access and use research finding in the clinical.

#### 1.6 Disservices of Open Access:

- ▶ **Sustainability:** Tragedy of the hall issue. Some contends that customary paid access modals guarantee distributors are satisfactorily made up for the generous job they pay. Whether Open Access models can sustainably support the research publication infrastructure in the long term remains to be seen.
- ▶ **Lack of Quality Control:** this is not as much a problem for reputable journals but others need to cover costs and this may result in publishing more article at the expense of overall quality.
- ▶ **Publication Fees:** someone has to pay for the publication and this is often down to the author, this can discourage researcher from going to open access.
- ▶ Nature of open access don't yet have the equivalent set up reputational as customary productions.
- ▶ Open Access distributing is up 'til now not less expensive than the present expenses of licenses and along these lines might be an exorbitant issue.

#### 1.7 Open Access Initiatives in India

The academic and the scientific fraternity in India, since the beginning of OA movement worldwide, have been striving its best in promoting and scouting for the cause

of open and unrestricted access to scholarly literature. India also has been able to convince the international community, with an array of local, national, regional as well as international initiatives, taken up in different portions of the nation. These include publishing of open access journals, setting up of open access archives (institutional repositories), configuring and commissioning of open archive collector administrations, giving open courseware's to the scholastic world, granting of preparing programs on e-distributing of diaries just as on institutional stores etc. Some of the commendable activities such as the OA journals of the Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS), eprints@iisc, ldl@drtc, sdl@drtc, OpenMED and the indMed services of NIC New Delhi, endeavors of MedKnow productions, the e-diary activities and documents at INSA, IIT Delhi, Raman Research Institute, NIT Rourkela, Vidyanidhi etc. deserve special mention [OpenMED]. From the corporate world, the OPEN J-Gate open access journal portal service, is a laudable service accessible worldwide [OPEN J-Gate]. The initiatives of late Dr. T.B. Rajasekhar of NCSI and Prof. A.R.D Prasad of DRTC are extremely commendable. Prof. Prasad is now a member of the Governing Board of DSpace, speaks volumes about his contributions.

#### ▶ Open Access Archives

Over two dozen open access institutional repositories have been successfully set up in India and they are operational. Most of them are still under filling-up process or populating stages. Many among them are OAI-PMH compliant and are listed in OAIster and Open DOAR directories. Many institutions, universities, and organizations are in the process of installing their IRs. EPrints and DSpace are the IR softwares popular in India. One of the major bottlenecks found in setting up the IRs are that both these are software intensive applications and in many cases it is beyond the reach and capabilities of librarians. It is therefore anticipated that simple and more friendly forms of IR software applications may emerge for the help of librarians and information professionals.

#### 1.7.1 Job of Library Professionals in Open Access condition:-

As new models of insightful correspondence rise, curators are arranged to assume a key job in the advancement of these models for scholastic distributing and dissemination.<sup>17</sup> In 2007, the working gathering of the National Knowledge Commission on 'Open Access and Open Educational Resources' prescribed in their report to build Open Access content from India, so as to expand the open mindfulness and use of OA material. Presently it is the obligation of bookkeepers to do endeavors for making a situation for open access and make mindful to the scholarly network to augment the use of open access assets accessible either in Institutional archives or something else. Curators have

demonstrated their help for open access by marking open access activities and petitions. They have taught personnel and overseers about advancing academic correspondence condition. Libraries have collaborated with staff and research supervisors to set up open access storehouses and to support personnel and understudies to store their examination yields. Curators have offered help in examine information duration and sharing. They have helped insightful distributors to distribute open access diaries and books, and they have worked with teachers to create open instructive assets guaranteeing the nature of advanced substance, its reuse and sharing. Open access has in this manner changed the profile of scholastic and research libraries. The bookkeepers' craving to secure, compose, save and spread the data accessible unreservedly is the need of great importance. It is a test to produce the enthusiasm of the custodians in giving more noteworthy access to the majority at lower cost. The custodians must be certain and they should consistently be anxious to receive new procedures to adapt to the progressions and prepared to do alteration with the quickly advancing conditions.

### ► Transforming Role of Librarians

With the advancement of information communication technology and its implementation in library operations and services, the role of librarians has been changed significantly. Open access supported by technology has become a public movement globally and this movement has provided new challenges as well as opportunities for the librarians. With knowledge of open access, understanding of copyright and licensing, expertise in bibliometrics and applying quality indicators for research quality evaluation, what's more, access to a scope of assets and devices, scholastic curators are all around arranged to guarantee a proactive job in supporting academic distributing proficiency in the following areas:

1. Raising awareness of open access developments, for example the different roads to open access, operations of open access repositories, and hybrid and fully open access journals
2. Assisting researchers with accessing tools and resources to enable them to understand funders and publishers' policies related to open access, for example database such as SHERPA/RoMEO, SHERPA/JULIET
3. Supporting the management of authors' rights, for example information on copyright and licensing, including Creative Commons
4. Administering and promoting the use of institutional repositories, for example supporting the depositing of research outputs
5. Utilizing Bibliometrics instruments and other diary quality markers for quality and effect

assessment, due industriousness keeping an eye on open access diaries

The administrators are facing challenges and opportunities due to the impact of open access movement on libraries; they have to play important roles by their activities or by rendering new services to users to be relevant in the changing information landscape:

1. They should do efforts to educate academic community about the benefits of making their research openly available.
2. They should have positive attitude towards open access policies and open access movement.
3. Establishing institutional repositories, providing link to open access resources in library web pages and supporting in publication of open access journal, they can enhance the scholarly communication.
4. They should publish their own research work in open access journals/repositories to become participate in open access movement.
5. They have to do research on open access scholarly communication periodically to know the dependency of academic community on open access information resources and take policy decisions accordingly.
6. They need to improve their professional knowledge and skills to deal with various stakeholders in scholarly communication process.
7. They should prepare young staff by providing training to cope with the new challenges.

## 2. DOAB: A STUDY

### 2.1 Presentation of DOAB

The Directory of Open Access Book is open to all distributors who distribute scholarly, peer inspected books in Open Access and ought to contain as any books as conceivable give that these production are in open access and satisfy scholastic guidelines. The point of Directory of Open Access Book is to build discoverability of Open Access books. Scholarly Publishers are welcome to give metadata will be harvestable so as to expand scattering, deceivability and effect. Aggregators can incorporate the record in their business administration and libraries can coordinate the directory into their online indexes, helping researchers and Student to find the book.

The Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) is a support of give open access on monograph. It gives

an accessible file connects to the full-writings of the production at the distributor's site or vault for peer-investigated monographs through Open Access business modular. It welcomes the scholarly distributors to give the metadata of their open access books to DOAB to expand dispersal, effect and deceivability the substance arrangements should be in interoperable metadata positions. So the libraries can incorporate, in this way helping researchers, Students and overall population to find the books. The aggregators may coordinate the records in their business administrations. The DOAB is open to every single scholarly distributor to give the information. The principle points are to satisfy every one of the subjects just as all dialects which comprises of numerous books as could be expected under the circumstances.

The DOAB was authoritatively propelled on 1 July 2013 at the open Access monograph is the Humanities and Social Science Conference at the British Library in London. Anyway informally it was propelled in 2012. The DOAB is an assistance of the Open Access Publication in European Network (OAPEN) establishment. The OAPEN establishment is a worldwide activity commitment to Open Access monograph production based at the National Library, The Hague. The DOAB is being developed is close cooperation with Lars Bjornshauge and Salam Baker Shanawa (Director or Semper tool) who were also responsible for the development of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

## 2.2 Collection

The collection of the e-books in DOAB is growing constantly. DOAB was started in 2011 with 490 e-books and 15 publishers. Presently Dec.31<sup>st</sup>, 2015 DOAB provide access to 3776 eBook published by 134 publishers in the 15 core subjects. Looking at the data since the launch in 2011, the collection of e-books and number of publishers a steady growth.

## 2.3 Search and Browse

The DOAB has additionally a multilingual hunt and peruse office on its site with fundamental and propelled search highlights. In the advanced search, user can search through various field like title, ISBN, author, keywords, abstract and publisher. DOAB search page also supports the Boolean Operators to refine search results. Users can also narrow the search results by restricting the search to a particular publisher, license, language and period. Information seekers have the browsing the e-books through title, subject and publishers approaches. What's more, DOAB gives abstracting administration to its digital books accumulation. Modified works of digital books are promptly accessible online for per users so as to pass judgment on their significance. Per users can without much of a stretch download required digital books from subjective accumulation of these open access digital books accessible through DOAB.

## 2.4 Licenses and Use

The DOAB only lists books that are licensed under the Creative Commons (CC) or comparable licenses. These open access e-books are available under the banner of "free to read free to share". Readers not only have rights to read, print, download and save only but also the right to share non-commercial purposes. Even the e-books available in OAPEN library with a more restrictive license aren't included in DOAB

## 2.5 Launch of the Directory of Open Access Books.

OAPEN is satisfied to report the dispatch of the Directory of Open Access a revelation administration for companion investigated books distributed under an Open Access permit. DOAB gives an accessible list to the data about these books, with connections to the full messages of the production at the distributor's site or storehouse.

The essential point of DOAB is to expand discoverability of Open Access books. Academic distributors are welcome to give the metadata of their Open Access books to DOAB. These metadata will be harvestable so as to augment spread, deceivability and effect. Toward the beginning of the administration there are a little more than 20 distributors taking part with around 750 Open Access books and new distributors and book will be included the following couple of days. Distributors who wish to take an interest in DOAB can discover more data here. DOAB is propelled in a beta rendition to empower criticism from clients and to further build up the administration. We would like to impressively expand the quantity of distributors and Open Access books in DOAB in the coming months and along these lines make an important asset for the academic network and intrigued open.

The Directory of Open Access Books is furnished by OAPEN Foundation in participation with Semper Tool. OAPEN Foundation is a worldwide activity committed to Open Access monograph distributing, based at the National Library in The Hague. DOAB was created in close collaboration with Lars Bjornshauge and Salam Baker Shanawa (chief of SemperTool), who were likewise liable for the advancement of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

## 2.6 Purpose of DOAB

The essential point of DOAB is to build discoverability of open access books. Scholastic distributors are welcome to give metadata of their Open Access books to DOAB. Metadata will be harvestable so as to expand dispersal, perceivability and effect. Aggregators can coordinate the record in their business administrations and libraries can incorporate the directory into their online lists, helping researchers and understudies to find the books. The directory is open to all distributors who distribute scholastic, peer

looked into books in Open Access and ought to contain whatever number books as could be expected under the circumstances, gave that these production are in open Access and satisfy scholarly guidelines.

### 3. DOAB FOR PUBLISHERS:-

- ▶ DOAB for distributors
- ▶ Requirements
- ▶ Application
- ▶ Upload techniques

#### 3.1 DOAB for distributors

The Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) is a revelation administration for Open Access monographs. DOAB give an accessible record to peer-evaluated monographs and altered volumes distributed under an of the production at the distributors site or archive.

Scholastic distributors are welcome to give the metadata are gathering so as to boost scattering, deceivability and effect. Aggregators can incorporate the records in their business administrations and libraries can coordinate the directory into their online indexes, along these lines helping researchers, understudies and the overall population to find the books. DOAB is open to all air conditioner scholarly distributors: the directory plans to cover every branch of knowledge all dialects and ought to contain whatever number books as could reasonably be expected.

### 4. REQUIREMENTS

DOAB decides prerequisites for investment by distributors, in counsel with the taking an interest distributors and the DOAB Advisory Board. The present prerequisite have been indicated by the OAPEN Foundation in discussion with OASPA. The present necessity to partake in DOAB are twofold:-

- ▶ Academic books in DOAB will be available under an Open Access permit, (for example, an imaginative hall permit)
- ▶ Academic books in DOAB will be exposed to free and outer companion survey to production
- ▶ The approaches and strategies with respect to companion audit and authorizing ought to be unmistakably delineated on the distributor's site. More data about these necessities can be found in the OASPA Membership criteria.

### 5. APPLICATION

Distributors who wish to participate in DOAB must fill in the application structure. Utilize this structure to portray the permit strategy (or arrangements) and the companion survey methods. This data is looked into by

DOAB. After endorsement distributors gain admittance to the DOAB administrator apparatus, empowering them to transfer the books.

### 6. UPLOAD PROCEDURES

Distributors are answerable for their own data about their organization and their production. They are mentioned to transfer the data about their books themselves. Distributors get a record where they can transfer and alter their data.

There are two essential strategies to transfer the metadata of books:

- ▶ Books by book, through an online structure.
- ▶ In mass, by making a document with the data in a predefined groups.

### CONCLUSION

Open Access is essentially the free online accessible of computerized substance, academic diaries articles, examine results which writers distribute without desire for installment and depends on a moral contention that exploration subsidized by the open ought to be accessible to general society. In the advanced period Open Access development is boundlessly extended. The Open Access movement is growing fast in all direction overcoming the regional barriers and surpassing the disciplinary boundaries. Like journals, e-books also have been started to flourish in all fields of knowledge. The DOAB is a platform to have more visibility for open access books to the user communities. There are approximately more than 10803 e-books published by 257 publishers available in DOAB and the number of e-books is increasing day by day. Maximum number of e-books are register under CC-BY-NC-ND (Creative Commons-Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivs) such type of license allow the user to construct, edit and disseminate the work. Libraries should provide link of DOAB in their website to maximize the use of free e-books. There is need to aware the academic, scientific and technological communities about the free e-books in workshops, seminars, training program, orientation programs etc.

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