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Exploring the Researcher' Perception and Adoption Technique of Open Access Journals in Central University Libraries of North India: A Survey

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Exploring the Researcher' Perception and Adoption Technique of Open Access Journals in Central University Libraries of North India: A Survey

Introduction: -

The Open Access Journal was developed with the aim of providing accurate information in the fields of science, technology, higher education, and research. Open Access Journals is a part of Open Access Resources, which is available free of cost for users. Open access journals are not limited only to open access resources, even open e-books; open databases; open access repositories; and institutional repositories are all examples of open accessory resources. The positive perception of users depends on the effective use of open access journals. Their attitudes toward open access journals, the benefits received by users, their ability to locate needed open access resources on the internet, and their methods for determining perception.

The term "open access" (OA) refers to a new direction for research communication. There are two factors: First one, by publishing in peer-reviewed journals that are available to the public and second, by archiving and depositing their journal papers in institutional repositories. Researchers, faculty members, academic staff, and other users from a variety of disciplines are encouraged to submit article submissions in the form of original manuscripts, which will be subjected to quality control before being accepted for publication. Following the rules of open access, the publisher supports articles published on the web through different social media platforms.

Origin of the Open Access:-

The term "open access" originated in 2000 with the three public statements: first statement, the Budapest Open Access Initiative announced in February 2002, second statement of Bethesda Open Access Publishing announced in June 2003, and the third statement of Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities announced in October 2003.

Related Review Literature:-

Some related review works of literature given below are: -

O'Hanlon, R., McSweeney, J. and Stabler, S. (2020) revealed the motive of the article paper is to know the clinical and academic fellows' recent publishing rules, as well as their perceptions on open access publishing. The researcher used the mixed methods approach for the study, he collected the scholarly publications and citation indexes between 2013 to 2018 which is published by Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. The researcher and his group also organized the in-personal and telephone interview methods to understand the perceptions of open access publishing. According to the researcher, the lack of content or credibility of the magazine is an obstacle to open access publication.

Muthuvennila, S. and Thanuskodi, S. (2019) conducted a study to know about the perceptions of open access resources and which methods to use for the open access resources. This research study was carried out by students in the department of library and information science in Idhaya College for Women. According to the methodology used for the study, the data was collected using questionnaires, interviews, and observations. In this research article, the study has been attempted to make sure students aware of open access resources.

Wakeling, Valerie, Fry, Creaser, Pinfield, and Willett (2018) revealed the motive of the article paper is to provide perspectives from the view of scholars operating within four disciplinary groups on publishing methods: education, history, biosciences, and astronomy/physics. The intersection of these many overlapping communities with the journal landscape is discussed in this research article and the consequences in the academic communication scheme for the implementation for the adoption and use of fresh players, especially open-access mega-journals (OAMJs). OAMJs are big, wide-ranging, open-access journals based exclusively on the article's technical/scientific soundness. A focus group observation technique is performed for the research investigator. The five UK Higher Education Institutions throughout Great Britain participate in this technique with active researchers in these fields and were complemented by interviews with pro-vice study chancellors at each institution. The researcher found in the study that the relevant outcome of the study that most of the researchers belonging to various overlapping groups are a powerful finding to emerge from the information, with some inherent problems. Researchers' perceptions of assessment processes have been discovered to play a significant part in attitudes towards open access mega-journals (OAMJs), and interviews with research pro-vice chancellors show that there is a distinction between the perceptions of researchers and the values integrated with institutional structures.

Bosah, G., Okeli, C.C. & Baro, E.E. (2017) the main objective of the study show the various aspect librarians considering when choosing an open access journal for publications and librarian can be able to identify the barriers faced with open access journal publishing. The researcher survey included 402 academic librarians from 87 African universities for the research. And prepared an online questionnaire to collect data using survey monkey software. This study reveals that academic librarians are very knowledgeable about the 'green' and 'gold' OAJ, but they are not very familiar with the 'diamond' OAJ. It is also obvious from the study that few academic librarians have published only one paper in an open access journal, after that they have not published any paper in open access journals. This is the study also explained that journal reputation and impact factors were considered very important among the factors for the selection of OA. Most respondents consented that the primary impediments to publishing in Open Access Journals are author fees and a lack of continual online availability. The researcher recommends in this study that academic libraries in the higher educational institutions in Africa should conduct seminars on the need to research and publish in OA journals for their libraries from time to time.

Shuva, N. Z., and Taisir, R. (2016) examine the open access journals as a humanist movement, aimed at ensuring that everyone in our community has fair access to information. It aims to bridge the information and access gap, allowing researchers from all over the world to contribute to the development of human knowledge. The researcher used online surveys; his aim of this study is to know about the awareness, perceptions, and use of open access journals among Bangladeshi faculty members. It also looks at the variables that affect faculty members' decisions to publish in open access journals. This is the research study also discusses the framework of the open access movement there are a few issues of open access journals. In the last, the research

article proposes that libraries function as hubs for open access journal, assisting faculty and researchers in selecting appropriate journals for their studies.

Kaba, A. And Said, R. (2015) described the motive of own study that results of an Al Ain University of Science and Technology (AAU) survey to investigate and understand the awareness, use, and perception of Open Access Resources (OAR) by faculty. The data was collected from full-time faculty members in AAU-United Arab Emirates (UAE) via a web-based survey questionnaire used for the study. The researcher found that members of the faculty have good information and a positive perception about open access resources. They use open access resources for teaching, learning, and research on a regular basis. However, the result shows that feminine faculty members are a lot of use to open access resources than male faculty members. Faculties are aware and used open access resources with have a high level. They have a positive perception of open access resources.

Rahimi, S. and Chandrakumar, V. (2014) tried to assess the citation pattern of open access journals, they considered that open access journals are an important tool for scientific communication and also intended to study Open Access Journals citation tracking using Google Scholar Citations. It identifies the characteristics of Web citing sources in the discipline Neurology in 2007 such as file format, hyperlink, Internet domain, language, and publishing year. The research study results indicate that 56% of the quotations from Google Scholar came from OA, and the OA's file format quoting sources targeting study articles on neurology was mostly PDF.

Singeh, Abrizah, & Karim (2013) conducted a study to know the conditions that restrain authors from self-archiving in open access repositories. They came to know the terror of plagiarism was the main problem. They also found efficiency as the second problem in which researchers felt the process was very slow and time-consuming.

According to **OAPEN-UK (2012)** survey that looked at their attitudes toward open access publishing and Creative Commons licenses, researchers in the UK were mostly aware of (54%) or familiar with (39%) open access publishing. Scholars in the humanities were more likely than their counterparts in the social sciences to be familiar with open access. Despite their acquaintance with open access, few researchers have previously published open access, and they showed a lack of understanding of open access funding opportunities.

Statement of the Problem:-

The current study's problem is the researchers' perceptions and adoption technique of open access journals, as well as the intent and justification for using open access journals, as well as the level of satisfaction and quality consciousness among users in higher education institutions. As a result, the study's issue is titled "Exploring the Researchers' Perception and Adoption Technique of Open Access Journals in Central University Libraries of North India: A Survey."

Objectives:-

The purpose of the study is to examine the perception and adoption technique of open access journals in central university libraries of North India. Which technique used by the researchers for selecting open access journals? The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To know the accessibility of open access journals.
2. To analyses the usage of open access journals by the research scholars.
3. To identify the attitude of researchers towards open access journals.
4. To rank the OAJs based on the features offered by OAJs.
5. To determine the difficulties that users have in accessing OAJs.
6. To suggest improvement strategies based on the inferences drawn from the study.

Hypothesis of the Study:-

The hypotheses that are proposed for the current study are:-

H1. Perception of Researcher about the utility of open access journals.

H2. Most of the resources available in open access journals are being used by the users at various universities.

H3. There exist problems in accessing and using open access journals.

Research Methodology: -

The data was collected from the researchers of the Central University Libraries of North India using a well-structured method. A mixed questionnaire was created by the researcher in such a way that the items were easily understood by the respondents. Investigator used the survey method for the data. With a total of 180 questionnaires distributed among the researchers, the researcher was able received 150 questionnaires from the researchers.

Limitations: -

The selected area of the study is nine central university libraries of North India. But, due to Covid-19 investigator visit only five central university libraries. This study covers the researchers of the central university libraries. The Central Universities are:-

1. Banaras Hindu University (Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library: Central Library), Banaras;
2. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Gautam Buddha Central Library), Lucknow;
3. Central University of Jammu (Central Library), Jammu;
4. Central University of Punjab (Central Library), Bhatinda;
5. Jamia Millia Islamia University (Zakir Husain Central Library), New Delhi.

Finding of the Study: -

Five central university' research scholar out of nine central university of North India responded to the research study. In order to collect data, the survey and interview methods of sampling were used. Table 1 represents the questionnaire received from the responded:

Table 1:

Part A: Questionnaire received from the respondents
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Sr. No.	University's Name	Researchers	Percentage
1.	Banaras Hindu University (Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library: Central Library), Banaras	30	20%
2.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Gautam Bhuddha Central Library), Lucknow	46	30.66%
3.	Central University of Jammu (Central Library), Jammu	38	25.33%
4.	Central University of Punjab (Central Library), Bhatinda	25	16.67%
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia University (Zakir Husain Central Library), New Delhi	11	7.34%
Total		150	100%

Table 1

As shows in Table 1, 30 (20%) BHU, 46 (30.66%) BBAU, 38 (25.33%) CUJ, 25 (16.67%), CUP, 11 (7.34%) JMIU' researchers responded to this study.

Table 2:

Part-B: Awareness & Use of Open Access Journals			
	Yes	No	Percentage
1. Are you aware about the Open Access Journal:-	133 (88.67%)	17 (11.33%)	100%
2. Do you use Open Access Journal:-	118 (78.67%)	32 (21.33%)	100%

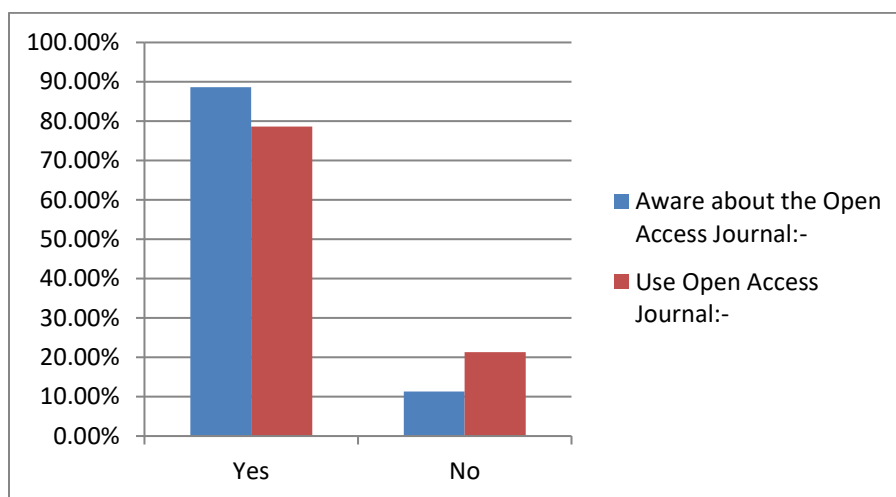


Table 2: Figure 1

Awareness & Usage of Open Access Journals:-

Since we live in an information era, it is essential to understand the awareness and use of e-journals, both like subscription-based and open access journals. Therefore, researcher conducts a survey among research scholars at the Central University of North India. Are you aware about

the Open Access Journal? Do you use Open Access Journal? Responses to these questions are illustrated in Table 2 and Figure 1.

As present in Table 2, the most of the research scholar who took part in this research, i.e. 133 (88.67%), are aware about the Open Access Journal and 118 (78.67%) are use open access journals for their research. 17 (11.33%) are not aware about the open access journals. So, it is a main factor that 32 (21.33%) are not use the open access journals due to lack of awareness. The finding of result of the awareness and usage of open access journals indicates a positive trend among the research scholars at the Central University of North India. Most of the researcher used open access journals for their learning, teaching and research work. This suggests that they trust open access journals and make extensive use of electronic tools.

Table 3:

3. How long time have you been using the journals:-			
a) Less than 6 months	46 (30.67%)	b) 6 months-1 year	18 (12.03%)
c) 1-2 years	22 (14.66%)	d) 2-4 years	32 (21.32%)
e) More than 4 years	32 (21.32%)		

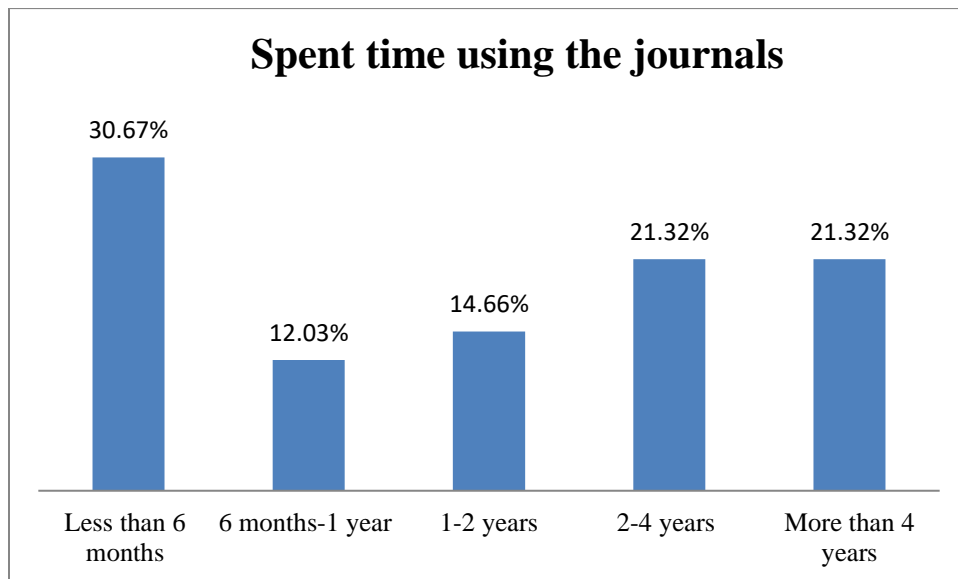


Table 3: Figure 2

Spent Time Using the Journals:-

In this section of the questionnaire, the research study asked the researchers how long time have you been using the journals. The responses to these questions are shows in Table 3 and Figure 2. As present in Table 3, time spent for the open access journals, 46 (30.67%) researchers used less than 6 months, followed by 6 months-1 year 18 (12.03%), In the last two years, 22(14.66%) of researchers have used open access journals, followed by 2-4 years 32 (21.32%) and more than 4 years 32 (21.32%) researchers are using of open access journals.

Table 4:

4. Usage frequency of Open Access Journals:-			
a) Daily	38 (25.33%)	b) Weekly	60 (40.00%)
c) Monthly	13 (8.67%)	d) Occasionally	39 (26.00%)

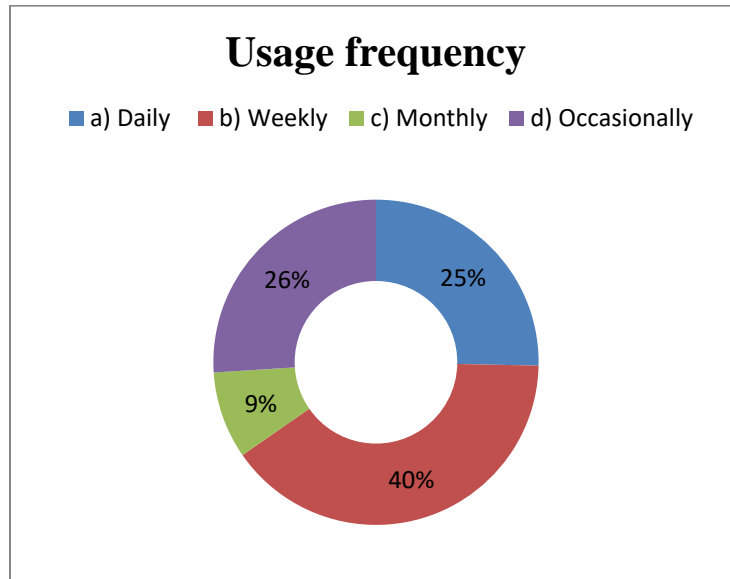


Table 4: Figure 3

Usage frequency of Open Access Journals (OAJs):-

The respondent researchers of this research were asked to select the frequency with which they used open access journals during their own research period. Figure 3 present the repetition of using open access journals by the researchers at the central universities of North India.

As Shows the Table 4 and Figure 3, frequency-wise respondents used in open access journals in daily used in 38 (25.33%), followed by weekly 60 (40%), 13 (8.67%) of respondents used in monthly, 39 (26%) of respondents in used open access journals in occasionally for submitting their manuscripts. Several factors may have affected to choose open access journals. First, the researchers have shared a common viewpoint about the OAJs. Second, open access journals' manuscript processing charges are a significant element that may have affected researchers.

Table 5:

5. Objective of using Open Access Journals:-			
a) For studying course work	50 (33.33%)	b) For update subject knowledge	39 (26%)
c) For writing article	15 (10%)	d) For research work	46 (30.67%)

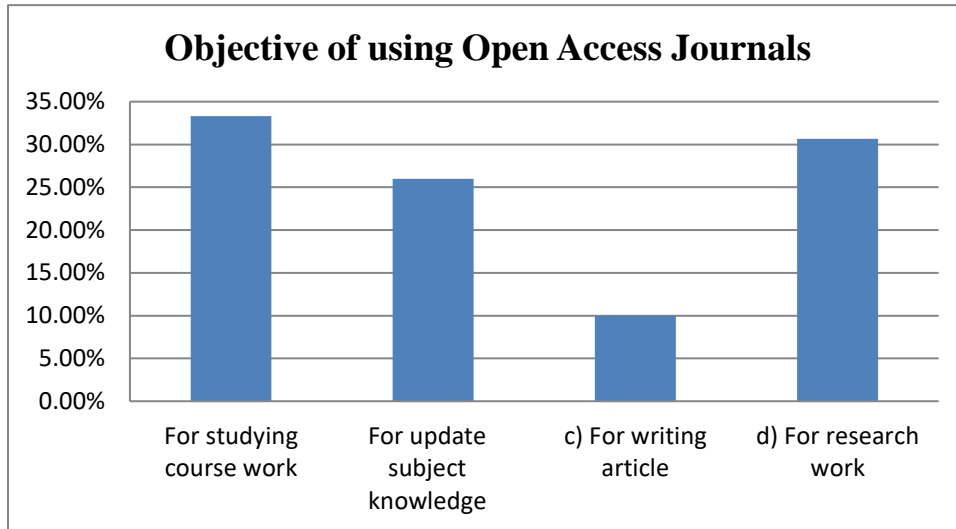


Table 5: Figure 4

Objective of using Open Access Journals' Objectives (OAJ):-

The researchers of this research were asked to select the objective-wise of using open access journals (OAJ) for during the time period of own research. Figure 4 present the objective of using open access journals by the researchers at the central universities of North India.

As Shows the Table 5 and Figure 4, the majority of the respondents who took part in this research, 50 (33.33%) respondents use for studying course work for their prepared the notes, followed by 39 (26%) out of 150 indicate that they used for update subject knowledge, 15 (10%) used for writing article and 46 (30.67%) of respondents used open access journals for their research study.

The outcomes of the study usage of open access journals (OAJ) disclose a positive perception among the scholar of central universities of North India. Nearly most of the researchers used of OAJ for their research work, course work and writing article, which is show the trust on OAJ.

Table 6:

6. Where do you browse Open Access Journals:-			
a) Central library	81 (54%)	b) Departmental library	17 (11.33%)
c) Computer Cyber	18 (12%)	d) At home	34 (22.67%)

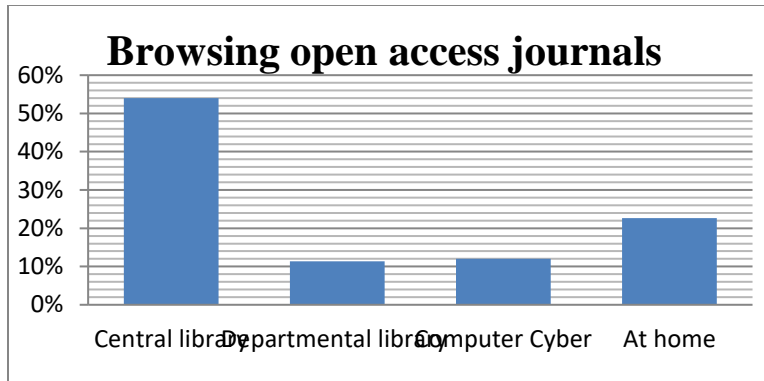


Table 6: Figure 5

Browsing open access journals:-

This research question explores the how to access the journals by university's researchers during their research work. Table 6 present the answers choose by respondents.

As Shows the Table 6 and Figure 5, the majority of the 81 (54%) respondents used of open access journals in the central library used for study, followed by 17 (11.33%) used department library, 18 (12%) used computer cyber and 34 (22.67%) of respondents browsing the open access journals for research work at home.

Table 7:

Part-C: Usage of Open Access Journals	
7. Which linking pattern you use for accessing Open Access Journal:-	Response
a) Library website link	45 (30%)
b) Publishers website link	20 (13.33%)
c) Search engine website link	50 (33.34%)
d) Open Access Journal website link	35 (23.33%)

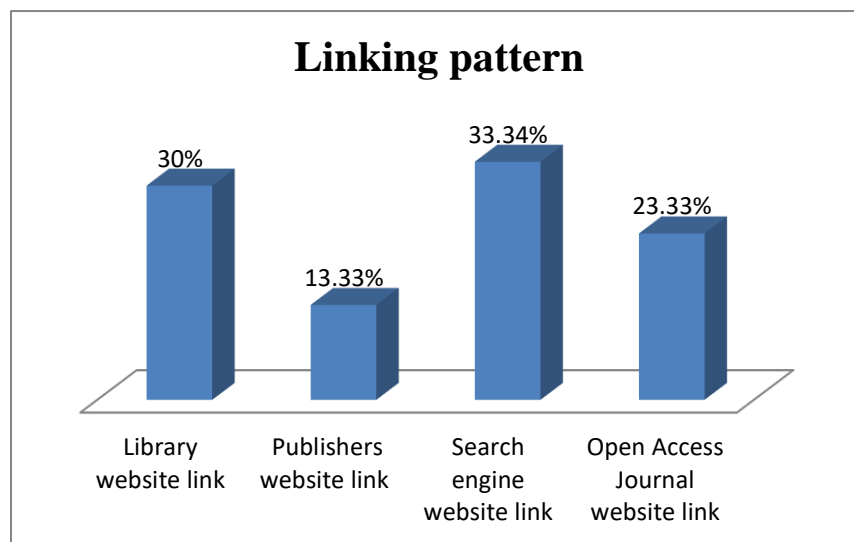


Table 7: Figure 6

Usage of Open Access Journals:-

The aim of this research question explained the type of sources used by the respondents for usage of OAJ. It is important to know how to access the journals. Table 7 present the answers selected by respondents.

As Shows the Table 7 and Figure 6, the most of the 50 (33.34%) respondents using search engine website link of open access journals study, followed by second highest 45 (30%) used library website link, 35 (23.33%) used Open Access Journal website link and lowest respondents 20 (13.33%) using the link pattern of publishers website link the open access journals for research work.

The results of the study usage of open access journals (OAJ) disclose that nearly most of respondents 50 (33.34%) using the website link of the OAJs. After that, they are using library website link for access to OAJs. It also looks into the factors that influence researchers' decisions to publish in open-access journals.

Table 8:

8. Which of the formats you use of Open Access Journals:-			
a) HTML	26 (17.33%)	b) PDF	98 (65.33%)
c) MS-Word	20 (13.34%)	d) Image (.gif, .jpg, tif, etc.)	6 (4%)

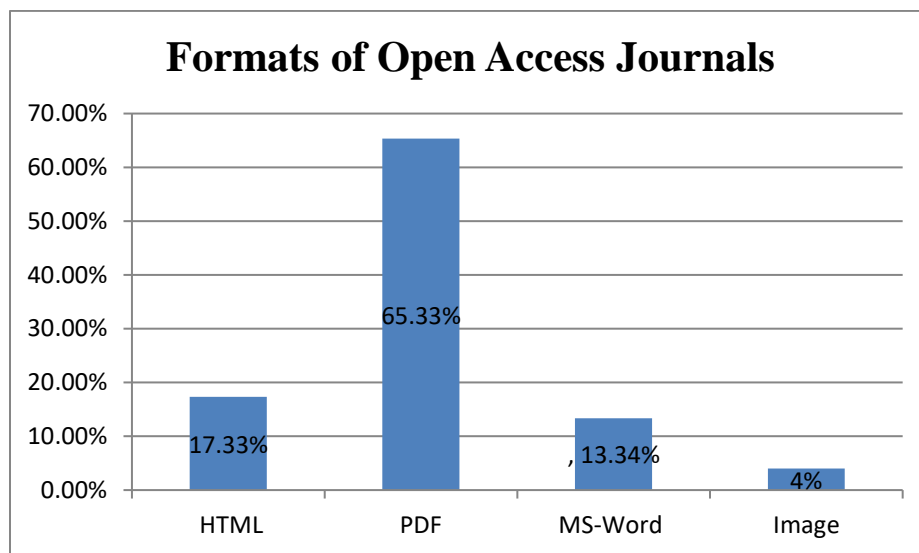


Table 8: Figure 7

Open Access Journals' Formats:-

The purpose of this research explained the type of format used by the respondents for usage of OAJ. Table 8 present the answers selected by respondents.

As Shows the Table 8 and Figure 7, that the use for storage of open access journals by respondents 26 (17.33%) are use in HTML, followed by 98 (65.33%) researchers store in PDF format, 20 (13.34%) of respondents used open access journals in MS-Word format, 6 (4%) researchers used of image (like- .gif, .jpg, tif, etc.) for save of journals for the research work.

As evident of Table 8, mostly respondents like the PDF format of OAJs. They believed that saving journals in PDF format was easier than saving them in other formats.

Table 9:

Part-D: Motive of Adoption to Open Access Journals		
9. Criteria of Adopting Open Access Journals:-		
Statements	Prefer	Not Prefer
Current awareness	73 (48.67%)	25 (16.67%)
For research study	68 (45.34%)	19 (12.67%)
Current information	70 (46.67%)	14 (9.33%)
Prepared to articles	62 (41.33%)	17 (11.33%)
Promoting relevant skills	55 (36.67%)	23 (15.33%)
Knowing current technical implementation	59 (39.33%)	27 (18%)

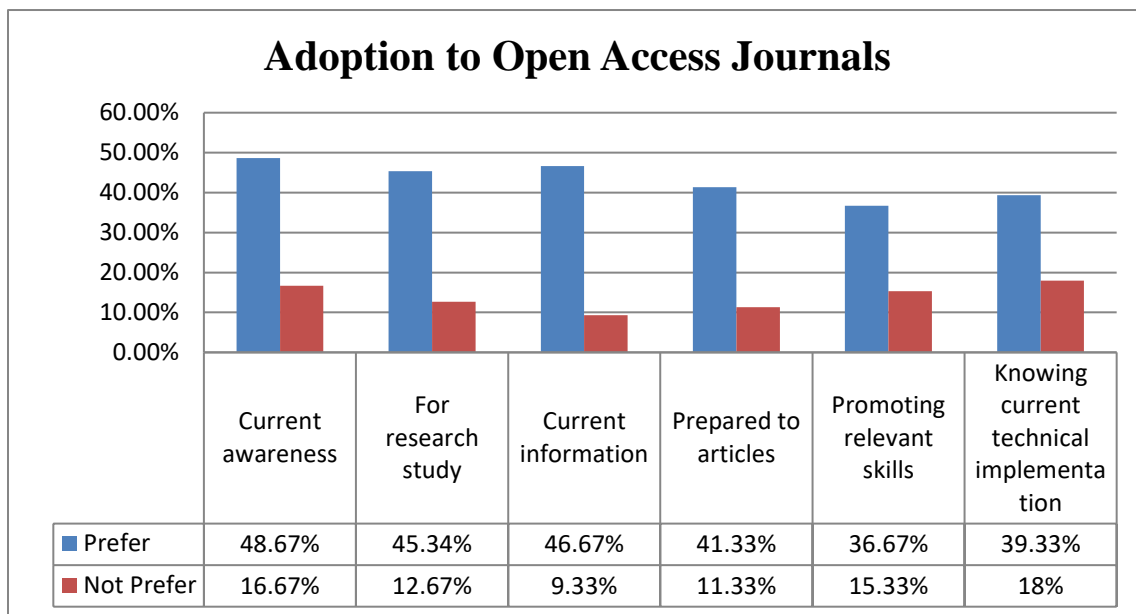


Table 9: Figure 8

Adoption to Open Access Journals:-

As presents the Table 9 and Figure 8, that the motive of using open access journals (OAJs) of respondents for current awareness of using open access journals in 73 (48.67%), for research study 68 (45.34%), 70 (46.67%) respondents using for current information and 62 (41.33%) respondents using for preparing to articles for own research work. Following that, 55 (36.67%) respondents said they used it to promote relevant abilities, and 59 (39.33%) said they used it to learn about current technological implementation in the study.

As finding of the study, Out of 150 respondents, mostly 73 (48.67%) respondents prefer OAJs is beneficial factor for current awareness, second major factor selected the current information by the 70 (46.67%) respondents, Nearly 68 (45.34%) respondents indicates the factor for research

study and prepared the research article. If we examine these aspects closely, we can readily conclude that OA publications with these characteristics are more likely to be worldwide acknowledged.

Table 10:

Part- E: Used Search Engines for Open Access Journals	
10. Using Search Engines:-	
Search Engines	Please Tick
Google	73 (48.66%)
Yahoo	42 (28%)
Alta Vista	9 (6%)
MSN	12 (8%)
ASK.com	11 (7.33%)
Lycos	9 (6%)

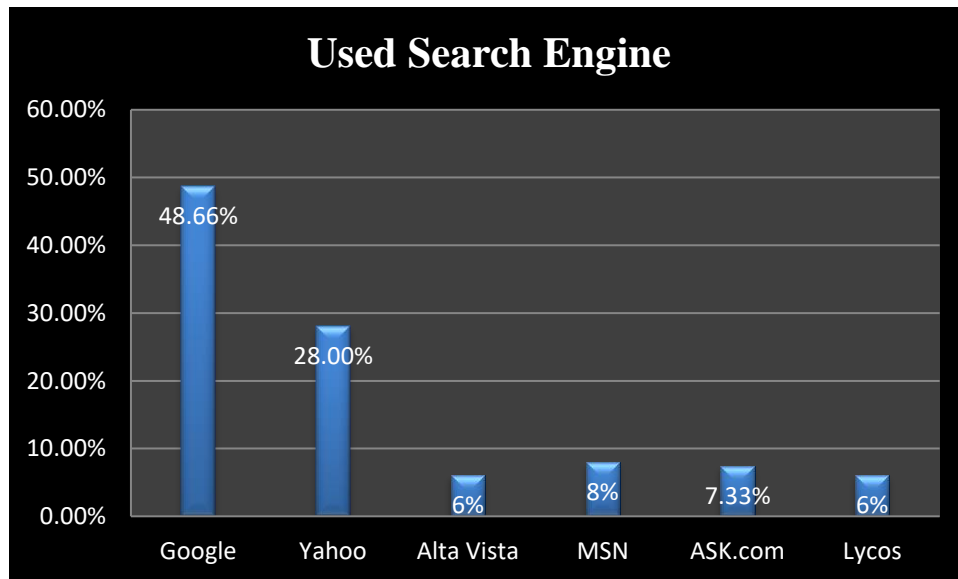


Table 10: Figure 9

Used Search Engines for Open Access Journals:-

The purpose of this research explained the type of search engine used by the respondents for usage of OAJs. Table 10 present the answers selected by respondents.

As evident the Table 10 and Figure 9, present that the using of open access journals 73 (48.66%) respondents journals retrieved from the Google, 42 (28%) researchers using the Yahoo search engine for journals, 12 (8%) researchers using MSN and 11 (7.33%) researchers using ASK.com for retrieved the journals. 9 (6%)- 9 (6%) researchers using the Alta Vista and Lycos search engine achieve the journals for the research work.

As evident of Table 10, Out of 150 respondents 73 (48.66%) respondents used the Google search engine. Second highest 42 (28%) respondents used Yahoo. The goal of this study is to learn more about researchers' awareness, perceptions, and use of open access publications.

Table 11:

Part E: Sources used for Open Access Journals	
11. Following Resources:-	
Sources	Please Tick
DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journal)	41 (27.33%)
D-Lib Magazine	22 (14.66%)
Free Full Text	46 (30.66%)
First Monday	18 (12%)
Evidence Based Library and Information Practice	18 (12%)
PLOS (The Public Library of Science)	21 (14%)
Library Philosophy and Practice	23 (15.33%)
Scielo (Scientific Electronic Library Online)	13 (8.66%)
E-Content	55 (36.66%)

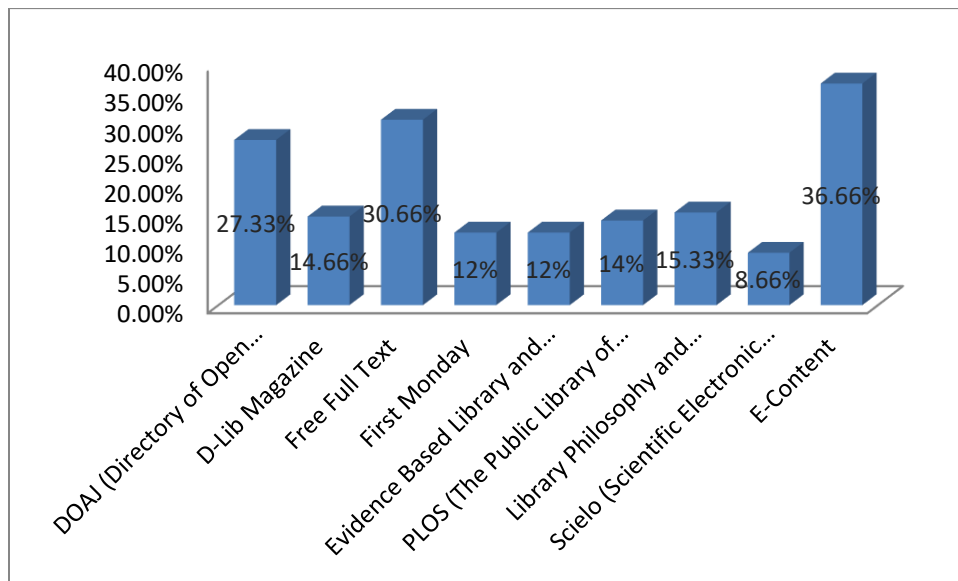


Table 11: Figure 10

Sources used for Open Access Journals:-

The purpose of this research explained the sources of OAJs used by the respondents for usage of OAJs. Table 11 present the answers selected by respondents.

As present the Table 11 and Figure 10, it is necessary to know the resources for usage of open access publications. 41 (27.33%) respondents are using the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journal), 22 (14.66%) respondent using D-Lib Magazine, 46 (30.66%) respondent used Free Full Text. Followed by 18 (12%)-18 (12%) respondents using are First Monday and Evidence Based

Library and Information Practice. 21 (14%) respondents using PLOS (The Public Library of Science) and 23 (15.33%) researchers using are Library Philosophy and Practice. 13 (8.66%) respondents using Scielo (Scientific Electronic Library Online) and 55 (36.66%) respondents are using E-content for getting the information for own research study.

Table 12:

Part F: Mostly used Open Access Journals Database	
12. Open Access Journal Database:-	
Databases	Yes
Emerald	56 (37.33%)
Web of Science	59 (39.33%)
Elsevier	57 (38%)
Taylor & Franics	55 (36.66%)
Springer	61 (40.66%)
American Chemical Society	51 (34%)
Economic & Political Weekly	72 (48%)

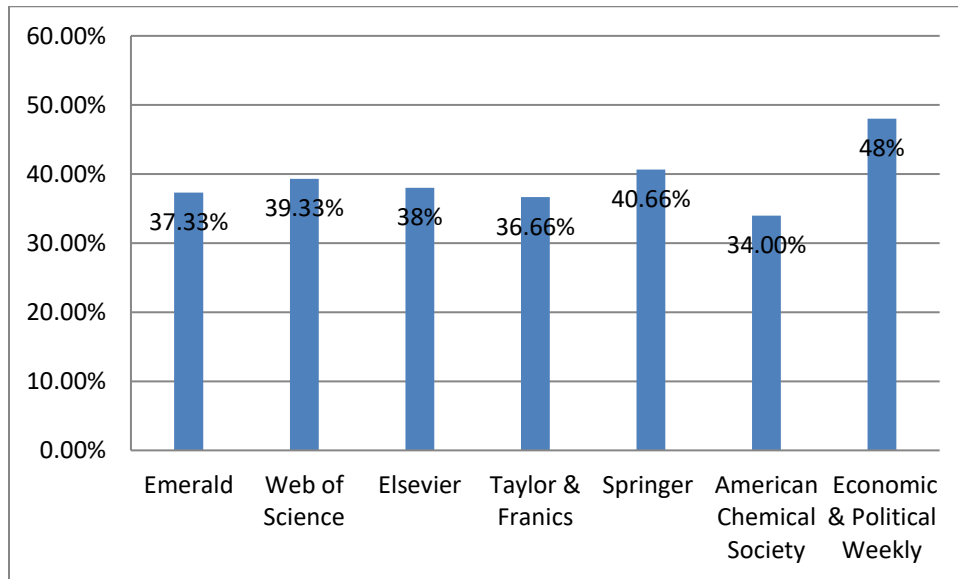


Table 12: Figure 11

Open Access Journals' Database:-

The goal of this research article is to describe the database of OAJs used by respondents for OAJ usage. Table 12 shows the responses that respondents chose.

As present the Table 12 and Figure 11, 56 (37.33) researchers used the Emerald Database, 59 (39.33%) used Web of Science, 57 (38%) respondents using Elsevier, 55 (36.66%) used Taylor & Francis, 61 (40.66%) researchers used Springer, 51 (34%) respondents used American Chemical Society and 72 (48%) respondents mostly used Economic & Political Weekly database.

As finding of the study, Out of 150 respondents, mostly respondents agree that OAJs is very helpful in their research work. The perspectives and use of OAJs among scholars all over the

world is clear. OAJs' database has a wide range of perspectives and applications among academics all around the world. This study aims to fill a research gap in open access journals.

Table 13:

Part-G: Search Techniques Used To Open Access Journals		
13. Preferred Search Techniques:-		
Search Techniques	Yes	No
Uniform Resources Locator (URL)	113 (75.33%)	37(24.66%)
Search Engine	109 (72.66%)	41 (27.33%)
Subjects	92 (61.33%)	58 (38.66%)
Key-words	107 (71.33%)	43 (28.66%)
Title	102 (68%)	48 (32%)
Digital Object Identifier (DOI)	76 (50.66%)	74 (49.33%)

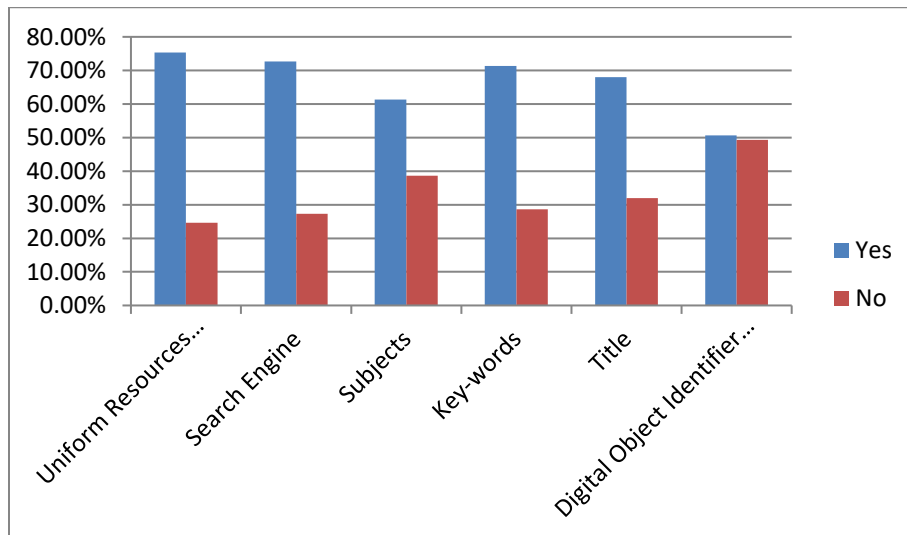


Table 13: Figure 12

Preferred Search Techniques:-

There are numerous methods for gaining access to OAJs. The goal of this research topic is to determine which technique they use. The responses chosen by respondents are shown in Table 13.

As Shows the Table 13 and Figure 12, presents that the majority of the 113 (75.33%) respondents used the uniform resources locator (URL) search technique access for open access journals,. followed by 109 (72.66%) respondents used search engine, 92 (61.33%) respondents used by subjects, 107 (71.33%) respondents used of key-words and 102 (68%) respondents used title of open access journals. The lowest percentage of researchers (76.66%) used digital object identification (DOI).

Table 14:

Part-H: Barriers of Open Access Journals

14. Problem faced while browsing Open Access Journals:-	
Statements	Please Tick
Not many journals available	97 (64.66%)
Lack of training	81 (54%)
Time consuming	76 (50.66%)
Print journal is better	56 (37.33%)
Guidance from experts (Technical)	63 (42.%)
Copyright / Licensing issues	82 (54.66%)

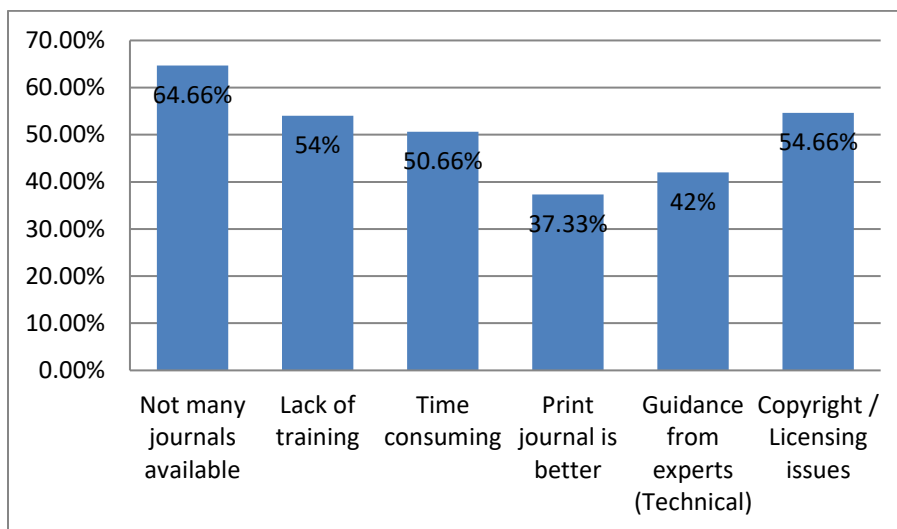


Table 14: Figure 13

Open Access Journals' Barriers :-

In this part of the research questionnaire, the researchers in the research study were asked about the difficulties they browsing while reading Open Access Publications. The response to these questions is presented in Table 14 and Figure 13.

As evident the Table 14 and Figure 13, present that the barriers of used in open access journals in most of researchers 97 (64.66%) facing the problem that not many journals available in their field,

81 (54%) respondents agree that they are not well trained for access the journals, 76 (50.66%) respondent agree that the time consuming and 56 (37.33%) respondents believed that print journals is better. 63 (42 %) respondents suggested that provide the guidance from experts and 82 (54.66%) of respondents faced the copyright / licensing issues during access the journals.

According to the study's findings, approximately 97 (64.66%) out of 150 respondents agree that most articles in their field are not available. As a result, they are unable to access the journals. The majority of respondents thought that print journals are better. They were oblivious of the OAJs and their policies since they were not aware of them.

Discussion:-

The research scholar from a central university in North India who took part in this research study acquired a positive perceptions, awareness and accessible sources for open access journals. The

major part of respondents believed that open access publications improved the chances of obtaining more citations as well as the prospect of collaborative research. Edelmann and Schobbock (2020) explained that quantitative measures such as citation counts and impact factors have a big impact on a researcher's exposure and credibility, and there is a proof that open access journals has a considerable influence on the number of citations. In present time, peer review, impact factor, and publishing speed are most of the factors available for submitting articles. The findings also show the potential for communicating details about open access journals, and they are intended to inform future research into how authors' perceptions and strategies differ across different locations or research cultures. Shuva and Taisir (2016) explained the study that they have positive perceptions of open access journals. The notions that open access journals are not widely accepted in our society as a platform for research and are not always peer reviewed is one of the negative perceptions about open access journals held by half of the respondents in this study. The study also found that respondents in the current study preferred print journals over open access journals for submitting manuscripts. Open access is a scholarly publications paradigm that provides everyone to unlimited, free, instant, and online access to peer-reviewed scientific research, as well as the rights to use it. The open access platform provides full-text scholarly literature that is free to read, download, copy, share, print, search, or link to. Copyright's primary purpose is to ensure the integrity of an author's work (Muthuvennila and Thanuskodi 2019). The purpose of this research is to learn more about research scholars' perceptions, awareness, and usage of open access journals (OAJs). It also looks into the resources and database factors that impact on researchers' decision to publish in open access journals (OAJs).

Conclusion: -

According to the findings and review articles, librarians, teaching-non teaching staff, and research scholars prefer to publish in open access publications that have the same level of prestige and editorial process as traditional international journals. The study, which is based on current survey of librarians at central university libraries of North India, leads us to believe that open access journal awareness is growing. This indicates that open access journals have a positive reputation. Our society, research institutions, higher education institutions, and other national-international funding agencies are increasingly adopting standards and developing requirements to reflect the financing practices' criteria. The research study provides a broad picture of the influence of open access journals (OAJs) and open access resources (OARs) among central university libraries of North India. The purpose of this study was to cover some research gaps in open access journals, specifically researchers' perceptions, awareness comprehension, and usage of open access journals in developing countries. This research could also aid in raising awareness of predatory journals and assisting authors in pursuing publication in reputable journals.

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