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Trends of Open Access Self Archiving in E-LIS repository with specific reference to Turkey

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Abstract

Open Access has already been there for last two decades as a model of scholarly communication. Among its multiple forms, Green Open Access or author self-archiving is increasingly becoming popular because of its barrier free (financial, technical and legal) and independent nature of publishing scholarly content. E-LIS, the discipline specific digital open archive aims to showcase e-prints of research papers in LIS and related fields. The present paper is the result of an effort to find out the contributions to E-LIS from Turkey which is the eighth major contributing nation in European continent (i.e. 417 out of 7556 submissions of papers) to E-LIS repository. Mr. Tonta, Yasar, a Professor in the Department of Information Management of Hacettepe University in Turkey has been found to be the highest contributing author to E-LIS repository. More than half of the archived papers are reprints of published journal articles, i.e. 222 (53.23%) and the rest include other forms of publications and unpublished works archived in E-LIS from Turkey. The study found that Turkish authors in LIS are the strong advocates of Open Access philosophy in Europe.

Keywords: Open Access, Scholarly communication, Self-archiving, Turkey

Introduction

Open Access has brought in a major change in the process of scholarly communication all over the world. It has a significant influence on the means of research communication in universities inherently enabling everyone to access research papers published in scholarly journals (Waller, A, 2006, p.1). During 1980s, the paradox of closed access to public funded research chiefly published in commercial journals emerged as a major concern in the process of scholarly communication. Starting with the first international initiative of OA movement Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) released in 2002, it has now turned out as an underlying philosophy of scholarly communication throughout the world. Many developed nations including USA and UK have already mandated the publication of the results of public funded research in freely accessible sources for everyone to access. Similarly, in India, the National Knowledge Commission (NKC), University Grants Commission (UGC), Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and much other policy making bodies and funding agencies have already mandated OA model. Evidently, the scholarly communication has already established the emerging model of Open Access, a mainstream movement globally impacting researchers, institutional leaders, policy makers and funding bodies as well as commercial publishers.

What is Open Access?

Open Access commonly refers to free of cost and unrestricted internet access to scholarly articles, The BOAI (2002) defined,

“Open access literature means, 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”.

This definition indicates three aspects of OA to the end user, (i) free of cost, (ii) unrestricted use and reuse and (iii) free from financial, legal and technical barriers. The fundamental philosophy of OA is based on social responsibility to bring the knowledge to public domain in order to achieve more social welfare. As it was argued that doing research will not be meaningful if the result is not shared with everyone. (Scaria.....). Over the period of time, different forms of OA emerged with different modalities of costing and level of accessibility of the research publications. The two most popular of them are Gold OA and Green OA referring to open access journals and self archiving of eprints of the article on a openly accessible repository. These two roads to Open Access self-archiving and open access publishing are complementary (Arunchalam.S; 2011, p.16-17). The other categories include hybrid OA which refers a subscription based journal with one or more articles open access. Bronze OA entail free content on the internet without clarity of license terms.

OA Self-Archiving

Self-archiving usually implies depositing the digital copy of the intellectual work by the author himself/herself in an openly accessible e-print repository. This pattern of scholarly communication is known as subversive model which was prescribed as an alternative to closed access subscription based e-resources. In the initial phase these e-print repositories were stand alone archives which subsequently were networked through a standard protocol known as open Archive Initiative-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). Now, it has become a standard for e-print archives to be OAI-PMH compliant in order to harvest their metadata to centralized indexing systems for easy discovery and retrieval of contents of the networked e-print archives. These self-archived contents from e-print repositories proved to be immensely beneficial as it provides barrier free access to everyone everywhere. The e-print content deposited by the authors includes both pre-prints and post-prints which mandates compliance to copyright principles. Self-archiving fulfils two basic purposes of scholarly communication, making the content universally accessible and ensure long-term preservation of the same (Dellavalle.2008, p.1086-1088).

E-LIS Repository

E-LIS is regarded as the biggest open access e-print subject repository in the world for library and information science. The repository was initiated in the year 2003 as the project Research in

Computing, Library and Information Science (RCLIS) under the direct support of Spanish Ministry of Culture. The repository aimed at barrier free access to scholarly information in the field on voluntary submission of documents by the authors themselves. E-LIS relies on the voluntary work of individuals from a wide range of background and non-commercial. (Hirwade, M, 2004,p.2-3). E-LIS publications include preprints, post prints, conference papers, conference posters, presentations, books, book chapters, thesis, and newspaper and magazine articles. (Subirat Coll and De Robbio, 2004, p.27). The repository is compliant with OAI, which enables the submissions to be discovered by any search engine using this protocol to index distributed preprint archives.

Data Analysis

The present study is a bibliometric analysis of the papers in LIS submitted in the E-LIS repository with specific reference to Turkey. This data was collected in 2011, in which Turkey contributed 417 papers, including types of files, year wise submission of papers, status (pub/un pub) documents submitted in E-LIS from Turkey.

Major Contributors (Authors) to E-LIS from Turkey

Table-2 contains data relating to the top ten major contributors (authors) to E-LIS from Turkey

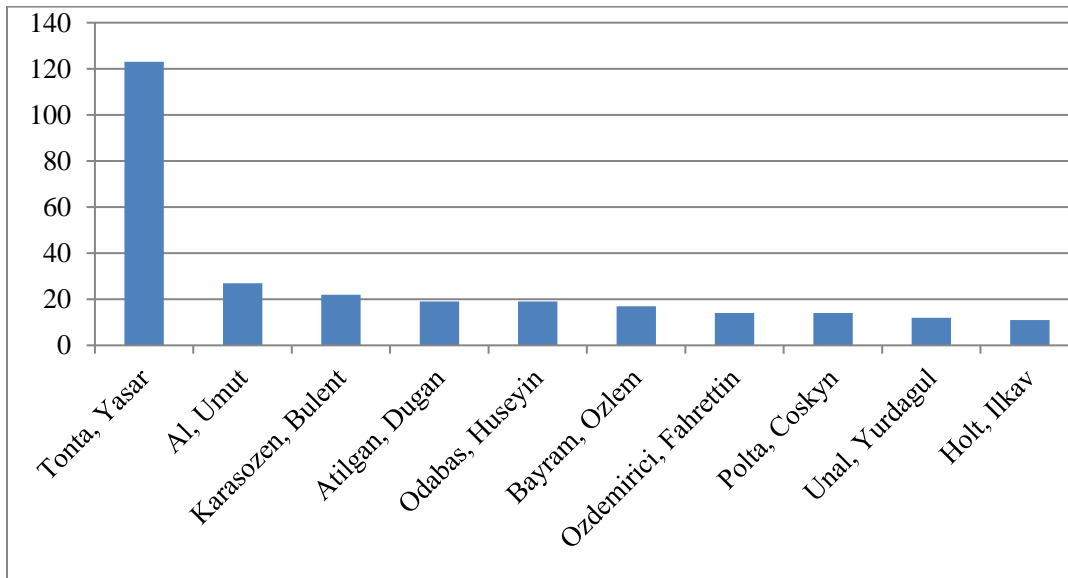
Table-1: Major contributors from Turkey to E-LIS

Sl.No	Top Ten Turkish Authors		No. Paper	%
1	Tonta, Yasar	Professor, Hacettepe University Department of Information Management, Turkey	123	44%
2	Al, Umut	Professor, Hacettepe University Department of Information Management, Turkey	27	10%
3	Karasozen, Bulent	Department of Mathematics Middle East Technical University Ankara, Turkey	22	8%
4	Atilgan, Dugan	Professor, Information and Record Management, Ankara University, Turkey	19	7%
5	Odabas, Huseyin	Associate Professor, Information and Record Management, Ankara	19	7%

		University, Turkey		
6	Bayram, S. Ozlem	Information and Record Management, Ankara University, Turkey	17	6%
7	Ozdemirici, Fahrettin	Department of Information & Records Management, Ankara University, Turkey	14	5%
8	Polat, Coskun	Çankırı karatekin university, Turkey	14	5%
9	Unal, Yurdagul	Hacettepe University · Department of Information Management	12	4%
10	Holt, Ilkay	Director of Libraries, Istanbul, Turkey	11	4%

Table-1 discloses that Tonta, Yasar of Turkey has contributed highest number of papers i.e 123 (44%) to E-LIS followed by Al, Umut 27 (10%), Karasozen, Bulent 22 (8%), Atilgan, Dogan and Odabas, Huseyin 19 (7%) each, and Bayram, Ozlem 17 (6%).

Graph-1: Top ten Turkish Authors contributions



To test if the major contributors differ significantly from one another in respect of their submissions a test of proportion was conducted. Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the contribution Tonta Yasar and other contributors. Alternative Hypothesis:

It was revealed that there exists significant difference between the contribution Tonta Yasar and other contributors.

Documents	Z value	P value	Remark
Tonta, Yasar	3.347064	P<0.05	Significant
AL, Umut			
Tonta, Yasar	3.22184	P<0.05	Significant
Karasozen, Bulest			
Tonta, Yasar	3.108152	P<0.05	Significant
Atilgas, Dogan			
Tonta, Yasar	3.108152	P<0.05	Significant
Odabas, Nuseyis			
Tonta, Yasar	3.012871	P<0.05	Significant
Bayrum, ozlem			
Tonta, Yasar	2.834702	P<0.05	Significant
Ozdenirici, Fahecttin			
Tonta, Yasar	2.834702	P<0.05	Significant
Polat, Coskyn			
Tonta, Yasar	2.687432	P<0.05	Significant
Unal, Yurdag			
Tonta, Yasar	2.862723	P<0.05	Significant
Ijolt, Jlkav			

It is noted from the above table of findings that the z value differs significantly in all pair of cases. Thus the Null Hypothesis is rejected in all the cases and it can be concluded that the contribution of Tonta, Yasar is significantly different from other authors.

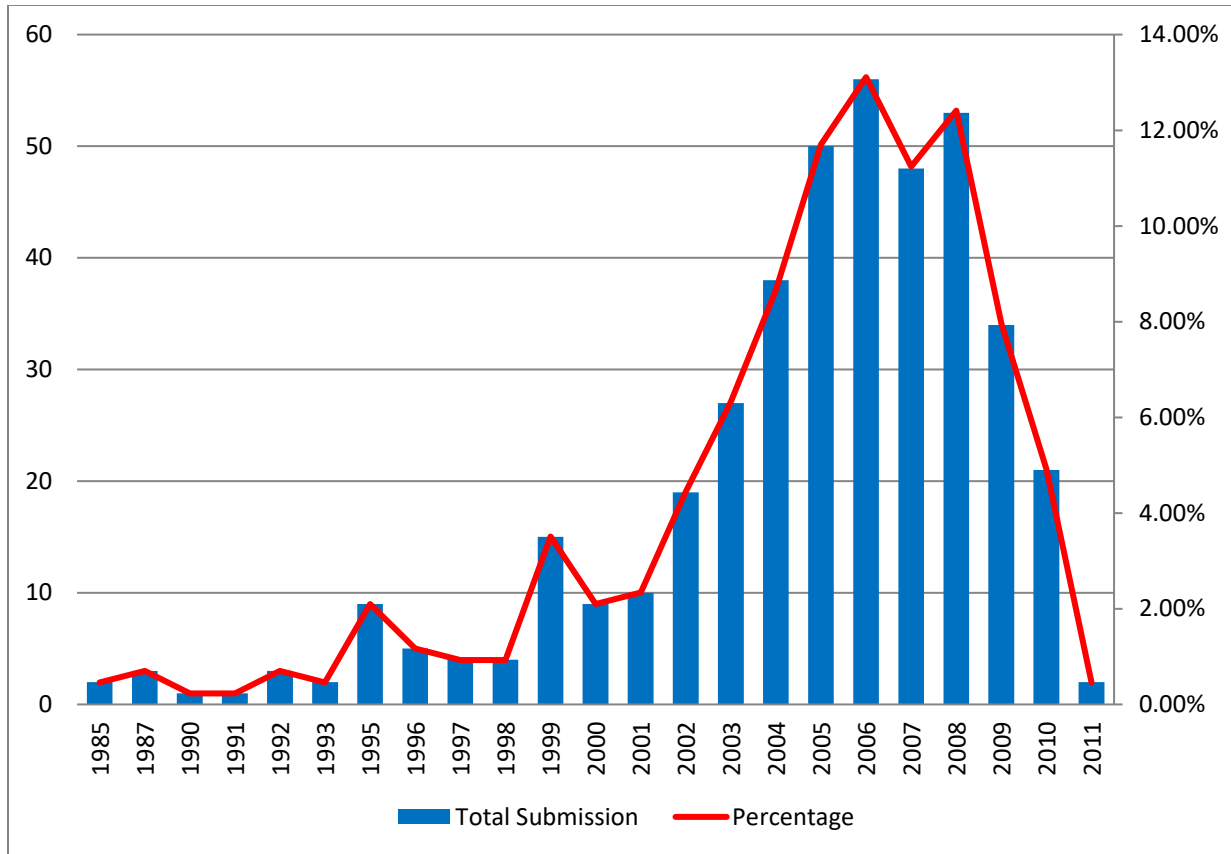
Table-2: Year wise submissions of papers from Turkey to E-LIS repository

Sl. No.	Year	Total submission	%
1	1985	2	0.46%
2	1987	3	0.70%
3	1990	1	0.23%
4	1991	1	0.23%

5	1992	3	0.70%
6	1993	2	0.46%
7	1995	9	2.10%
8	1996	5	1.17%
9	1997	4	0.93%
10	1998	4	0.93%
11	1999	15	3.51%
12	2000	9	2.10%
13	2001	10	2.34%
14	2002	19	4.44%
15	2003	27	6.32%
16	2004	37	8.66%
17	2005	50	11.70%
18	2006	56	13.11%
19	2007	48	11.24%
20	2008	53	12.41%
21	2009	34	7.96%
22	2010	21	4.91%
23	2011	2	0.46%

This table which depicts year wise submission of papers from Turkey to E-LIS repository with in chronological order from 1985 to 2011 reveals that about half of the submissions till date are from the year 2005 to 2008, which constitute 207 (49.8%) papers..

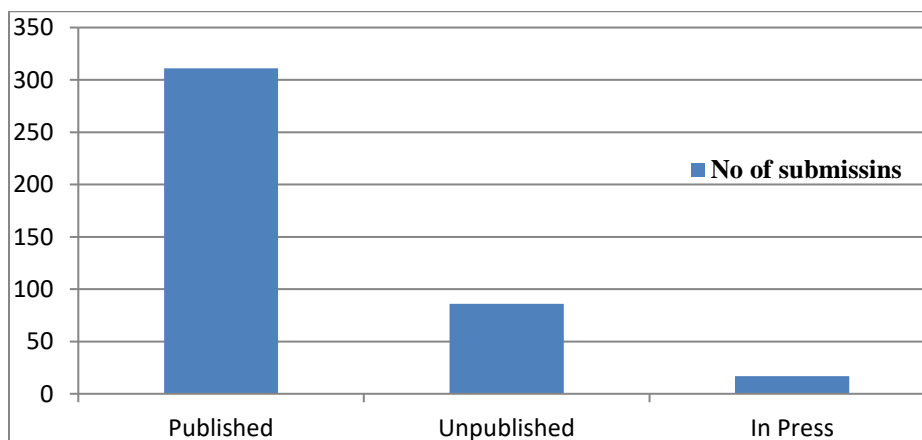
Graph-2: Year wise submission of paper from Turkey



Status of (published/unpublished) documents submitted in E-LIS from Turkey

Graph-3 demonstrates the publication status of submitted papers in the E-LIS repository. It contains published, unpublished and in press data from Turkey.

Graph-3: Status of (published/unpublished) documents from Turkey



In that table it is clearly indicated that published (reprints) documents are the highest 311 (75.12%), unpublished (preprints) documents are only 86 (20.77%) and documents in press are only 17 (4.10%).

Types of documents listed in the E-LIS repository from Turkey

The following table gives a brief description of types of documents submitted in E-LIS. It indicates that the journal articles, conference papers, newspapers and magazine, thesis, presentation, Book, and report, also preprint and guide manual with its number and its percentage scale were given. These categories of paper types are listed in the E-LIS repository.

Table-3: Types of documents published in E-LIS

Sl.No.	Types of Documents	No	%
1	Journal Article	222	53.23%
2	Conference Paper	88	21.10%
3	Presentation	49	11.75%
4	Book Chapter	20	4.79%
5	Thesis	16	3.83%
6	Report	7	1.67%
7	Pre Print	5	1.19%
8	Book	4	0.95%
9	News Paper/Magazine	3	0.71%
10	Other	2	0.47%
11	Guide/Manual	1	0.23%

Graph-4: Types of documents published in E-LIS from Turkey

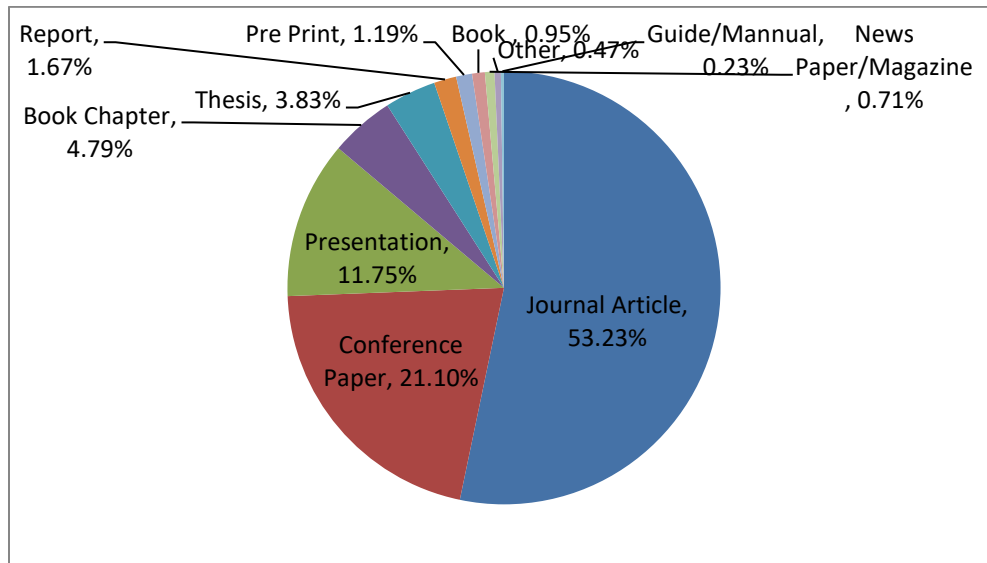


Table-3 discloses that a majority of papers submissions to E-LIS are Journal articles 222 (53.23%). The second highest types of submissions are conference papers 88 (21.10%). All other types are in significant.

Conclusion

Open Access initiatives are on full swing throughout the world. Turkey has remarkable achievements in the field of open access scholarly communication. The Open Access movement in Turkey began mainly with the activities of ANKOS (The Anatolian University Libraries Consortium) Open Access and Institutional Repositories (OAIR) Working Group in 2006. In 2015, the Turkish Scientific and Technological research Council has established The National Open Science Committee followed by couple of other such initiatives to promote open access scholarly communication both at national and international level. The present study is an effort towards an assessment of Turkey's contribution of Open Access venture in the field of Library and Information Science and found that Turkey has the remarkable contributions to E-LIS. However, the authors need to be motivated to submit more of their pre-published research so as to bridge the gap in scholarly communication.

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