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> **Promoting Open Access to Scholarly Data: a study of** the Electronic Thesis and Dissertation (ETD) initiative at the public and private universities of Bangladesh

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Overview



BD AND OA REPOSITORY TD AS A PART OF RD FINDINGS OF THE STUDY PROBLEMS & RECOMMENDATION CONCLUSION

Background

The 21st century was marked the beginning of the Open Access movement "to make research free and available to anyone with internet access and promote advances in the sciences, medicine, and health. Till 14 August 2023, 6780 individuals have put their signature for commitment to publish in open access journals and 1578 organizations signed for commitment to open access by supporting institutional self-archiving and/or open-access-journals" (BOAI, 2023)

Literature Review

Till 2023, a total of 12 open access repositories have been found in ROAR, and 15 repositories have been found by the director of the open access repository, which is a very insignificant number

OA movement started in Bangladesh with the publication of ICDDR'B in 1997, followed by the publication of JDDR in 2000, followed by the establishment of JHPN in 2005

Digital Archive of Agricultural Tracts and Journals (DAATJ) was the only collaborative network for ETD initiatives in the agricultural sector of Bangladesh

Objectives

- to evaluate the current ETD initiative in Bangladesh's private and public universities;
- to discuss various aspects including software selection, metadata collection, and long-term preservation of digitized data and also describe technical considerations;
- to point out the shortcomings of ETD preservation in Bangladesh;
- to evaluate the needs and prospects for future growth of ETDs;
- to point out obstacles to the efficient growth of ETD habitats; and
- □ to provide solutions.





Along with a review of related literature, a qualitative research methodology was used

Methodology

The conceptual and textual data for the current study were gathered from primary and secondary information sources, including books, journals, magazines, newspapers, conference proceedings, official documents, unpublished sources, and various websites of the institutions and organizations of the chosen public and private universities of Bangladesh

Ten university libraries (five public and five private) were chosen



Open Access



By "open access to the literature," we mean that it is freely available on the internet for all 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 any financial, legal, or technical barriers aside from those inherent to gaining access to the internet itself (UNESCO, 2023)



"Open access (OA) means **free access to information** and **unrestricted use of electronic resources** for everyone. Any kind of digital content can be OA, from texts and data to software, audio, video, and multimedia. While most of these are related to text only, a growing number are integrating text with images, data, and executable code. OA can also apply to non-scholarly content, like music, movies, and novels" (Berlin Declaration, 2023)

BD & OA Repository



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DSpace is the core IR Software in all universities in Bangaldesh

18 public and private university libraries, along with one information science and library management department at Rajshahi University, have received fund from this project (UGC, 2015).

The first IR started in 2007 support by INASP in Bangladesh

TD as a part of RD

1 First

54 Public and 113 Private Universities in Bangladesh

3 Third

In 2013 Public Universities started receiving ETDs

2 Second

Only Public Universities are permitted for conducting M.Phil and PhD

4 Fourth

Universities formulated ETDs submission guidelines.





ETD collection are mainly related to M.Phil and PhD

IR are limited in the campus only with restriction

Pvt. Universities host IR with term paper, Internship report

Dublin Core Metadata with MARC entry.

Problems & Recommendation

- Difficulties with intellectual property rights, plagiarism, development costs, and long-term preservation are extremely important in addition to a number of infrastructure and technological impediments
- 2 Lack of DOI, proper community and sub-community categorization, inadequate budget allocation, skills gap,.
- **3** The country's university libraries' overall automation status, lack of initiatives and policies, research and development work, the absence of networking and resource sharing initiatives.
- 4 The role of UGC, the current copyright Act, the lack of voluntary ETD submission, and shortage in equipment and ETDs related technology, problems in multitasking and network sharing, metadata format and access policy of ETDs.

Conclusion

- Scholarly Data is a potent tool for carrying out research because it prevents repetition of work, lessens manipulation of research, reviews previous studies, disseminates
- Disseminates research findings globally, saves time and money for researchers and 2 research projects, contributes to research direction, and protects the ethics of legitimate researchers. However, sufficient initiatives from national or individual levels were not found in Bangladesh
- The study recommended that a national copyright commission be involved to 3 address copyright issues, creative commons and open content platforms be encouraged, research funding for institutions be increased, Periodic training sessions be organized, adequate ICT infrastructure be developed, 4 and each university be encouraged to draft an ETD policy that will serve as a guide for the full application process.

Thank You

