



# Bulletin

*A Quarterly Publications from Open Access Bangladesh*

*Advocating Open Access, Open Data and Open Education in Bangladesh*

## An overview on Asia Open Access, Dhaka 2019



**Annie Cruze:**

Asia OA is a special forum hosted by COAR where, members of the Asian OA community can share information and build networks. As a part of COAR's regular activities, each year, OA Asia organizes a meeting to bring people from the Asian region together and help building capacity in one country.

This year, the Asia OA meeting was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 6-7th March 2019. The meeting provided an opportunity to learn about global trends of open access, share information across Asian countries and help with local strategies for increasing the adoption of OA in Bangladesh. It was hosted by Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC). Dr. Susmita Das was the coordinator of the program. Participants from India, Japan, Canada and Bangladesh across discipline including researchers, academics and librarians took part in the meeting.

## Tribute to a legend



Dr. Mirza Mohd. Rezaul Islam, chairman of Bangladesh Association of Librarians, Information Scientists and Documentalists (BALID) and librarian of Islamic University of Technology (IUT) has left us on March 15, 2019 at 12 pm at Uttara Adhunik Hospital, Dhaka due to a massive stroke (Inna lillahi Oa Inna Ilahi Razeun). He was 60. He left behind his wife and two sons.

**Bio:**

Born on August 18, 1959 in Netrokona, Dr. Mirza completed his honors and masters from Dhaka University in Library Science. He had his PhD from Jadavpur University, West Bengal, India in 1998. He served his professional life successfully with some renowned organizations like British Council, University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), and Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR). He was affiliated with his last workplace IUT for 17 years. He was the member of library professional organizations from home and abroad.

He was also the advisor of Open Access Bangladesh (OAB). We OAB family mourn for the demise of this loving soul. May he destine to the happy realm.

State Minister for ICT, Junaid Ahmed Palak inaugurated the conference on March 6, 2019 at Dhaka's BARC auditorium. He highlighted on Digital Bangladesh Initiatives by Govt. including ICT education from primary level and establishment of 9000 computer lab across the country in school level. He said that we are moving from agro based to Knowledge based society. He mentioned about different Govt. initiatives to make our nation as a digital nation. He emphasized on Govt. open data portal, A2I (Access to Information) program. He asked the director of COAR, Kathleen to give her suggestion regarding those issues.

The meeting began with an overview of current status of open access and open science by Kathleen Shearer, Executive Director, COAR and session chair was Dr. Nasir Uddin Mitul, Dean, National University. She said, we love your voice, your voice is important to grow the OA movement.

The second session of the day was titled "Open Education: Focus on Bangladesh" by Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal Azad, Dean, Open University and the session Chair was Dr. Mirza Mohd Rezaul Islam.



After the lunch break, another session conducted by Dr. Dilara Begum, Associate Professor & Chairperson, Dept. of Information Studies and Library Management, East West University and Miho Funamori, Associate Professor, National Institute of Informatics, Japan on "Institutional Roles in Supporting Open Science." The chair of the session was Dr. Kazi Mostak Gausul Hoq, Professor and Chairman, Information Science and Library Management, Dhaka University.

Country report was provided by India, Japan and Bangladesh. Each of these countries has a unique policy and policy draft. From the presentation it was clear that we are facing common challenges for researchers to make their scholarly outcomes openly available.

**Day 2**

On the second day of the meeting, there was a presentation on “Open Research Data and Creative Commons in Bangladesh” by Nurunnaby Chowdhury, General Secretary, COK and Dr. Susmita Das, Principal Documentation Officer, BARC. The Session Chair was Dr. Md. Anwarul Islam, Librarian & Director, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University. Mr. Nurunnaby Chowdhury discuss about types of licenses, regularly used licenses, uses of CC license, and Creative Commons Bangladesh, Photos under CC etc.

After tea break, there is another session conducted by Kathleen Shearer on Next Generation Repositories; Kaju Yamaji, on JP COAR and NII-Supporting local services and engaging internationally; and by Hedeki Takeda on Technical interoperability for open science.

The meeting concluded after lunch. The Chief guest was Mr. N. M. Zeaul Alam, Secretary, ICT Division. Mr. Wais Kbir, Executive Director of Krishi Gobeshona Foundation, presided over closing ceremony with Abdur Rauf, Add. Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hasanuzzaman Kallol, and other international delegates were also present.

Md. Nazim Uddin, Director, ICDDR, B Library and Information Center present the recommendations from the key points of the meeting at the closing ceremony. He divided open access into three different group of people: OA for Author/Researcher, OA for Library and OA for Govt./ Bangladesh.



*Writer with the delegates from different country*

Vrushali from India recommended to

collaborate all OA activists or group together to build a strong OA movement in Bangladesh and Kaju from japan also agree with her and recommended the same thing.

During this two-day long meeting, special session was held on Open Access, Open education, Open data, Open Science, CC, status of OA policy and practices in Asian countries including Bangladesh. I joined this meeting as a representative of Open Access Bangladesh.

Program like this might help uplifting the concepts of open access towards researchers, scientists, librarians and professionals.

**Annie Cruze**

*Library System Manager at American International School, Dhaka  
and an executive member of Open Access Bangladesh*

## Open access to research remains focus for UC after end to Elsevier negotiations



The University of California reaffirmed its commitment to promoting open access to research by terminating its negotiations for a new contract with a scientific journal publisher, UC negotiators and students said.

The UC's previous contract with Elsevier, a publisher of over 2,500 scientific journals, expired Dec. 31. The UC ended negotiations with Elsevier on Feb. 28, after they had been ongoing for eight months.

Last year, the UC paid more than \$10 million in subscription costs to Elsevier. Researchers also paid \$1 million per year in additional fees to publish their work in certain Elsevier journals that make articles available to the public for free.

The UC hoped a new contract would reduce costs, make free access to UC research the default and combine subscription costs to read Elsevier journal articles with those extra author publishing fees, said Jeffrey MacKie-Mason, the co-chair of the UC Journal Negotiations Task Force and university librarian at UC Berkeley, in an email statement.

Elsevier offered to meet these terms in exchange for an 80 percent increase in fees, or approximately \$30 million more over three years compared to the previous contract, MacKie-Mason said. The negotiators told Elsevier the price increase was still far from their target cost, he said.

The UC offers interlibrary loans from libraries outside the UC to allow students and faculty to read articles the UC does not have access to. Articles are delivered within two to four days.

DeMarco said despite any inconvenience, she thinks ending the Elsevier subscriptions is good because research should be open for all to read.

The end of the contract with Elsevier has effects beyond UC campuses, though. Anderson said the UC's example is encouraging discussion of open-access publishing elsewhere.

MacKie-Mason said the UC wants to help other institutions move from relying on the traditional journal subscription model to open-access models, so costs paid to journals would be associated with publishing articles rather than reading them.

Source: <http://dailybruin.com>

## Open access task force releases draft recommendations

The MIT community is invited to comment on ways to increase sharing of research, data, software, and more.

The Ad Hoc Task Force on Open Access to MIT's Research has released a set of draft recommendations that aim to support and increase the open sharing of MIT publications, data, software, and educational materials. They are available for public comment until April 17.

The recommendations include ratifying an Institute-wide set of principles for open science; broadening the MIT Faculty Open Access Policy to cover all MIT authors; adopting an open access (OA) policy for monographs; and asking department heads to develop discipline-specific plans to encourage and support open sharing from their faculty, students, and staff.



Over the past 18 months, task force members gathered input from experts across campus and beyond to better understand local, national, and global practices and policies related to open access. At MIT, the task force hosted two community forums and met with the five school councils. Members also consulted with representatives from Google, the Gates Foundation, Creative Commons, and the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition.

Find the draft recommendation on <https://open-access.mit.edu/>

Source: MIT News

### *Editorial of* THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN

## UC Berkeley must promote open access publishing of faculty research

The traditional model of academic publishing is absurd. Universities and their faculties invest enormous resources into conducting research. They then send the articles away — for free — to academic journals. Universities pay those same faculty members to provide more free labor for journals when they act as editors and reviewers of others' submissions, assessing their quality and publishability. Journals then claim copyright over the articles they eventually publish. But the most outrageous part is that journals go on to charge our university libraries subscription fees to access the research we worked so hard and paid so much to produce. A fairer and more efficient system would make research open and accessible to all.

Dutch giant Elsevier, a for-profit publisher received \$12 million from the University of California alone in 2018. The bargain we academics made with the journals has never been a particularly good deal for our universities. But for public universities, whose research has been paid for with public funds, it should be deeply offensive. The

very idea that we take our precious intellectual products paid for with tax dollars and give them away to corporations who charge our taxpayers again to read them ought to outrage any sensible citizen.

UC Berkeley is in the business of generating and disseminating knowledge — it is disseminated in both the classroom and throughout the world via academic publishing. UC Berkeley faculty members seek the widest



distribution for the greatest impact of our work.

There was a day when journals helped with dissemination by printing paper copies of research articles and sending them to libraries around the world. That day is gone because of the ease of distribution over the internet. We no longer need journals to print paper copies for us. We can post our papers online and make them instantly available to the entire world — for free. How is it possible that a company like Elsevier is still in business?

The University of California libraries are standing up to Elsevier. Under our previous contract, we paid millions of dollars in subscription fees each year. While individual authors had the option of making their work “open access” — free and available to all — Elsevier charged an additional fee, which was usually thousands of dollars per article, for this freedom. Perversely, these open access fees did not reduce the subscription fees our libraries paid.

- *The very idea that we take our precious intellectual products paid for with tax dollars and give them away to corporations who charge our taxpayers again to read them ought to outrage any sensible citizen.*
- *We can post our papers online and make them instantly available to the entire world — for free. How is it possible that a company like Elsevier is still in business?*

Perhaps this will mean that more UC faculty decide to send their papers to open-access outlets, including some of the new, high-quality online journals. If so, this would move UC Berkeley closer to a future in which all scholarly knowledge gets shared online, free for anyone to access.

This change would be better for universities if it meant they paid less in subscription fees. It would also be better for research consumers everywhere, including students, scholars, policymakers, journalists and taxpaying citizens. The research would then be accessible to those, such as students at small colleges or scholars in developing nations, whose libraries could not afford the high subscription fees.

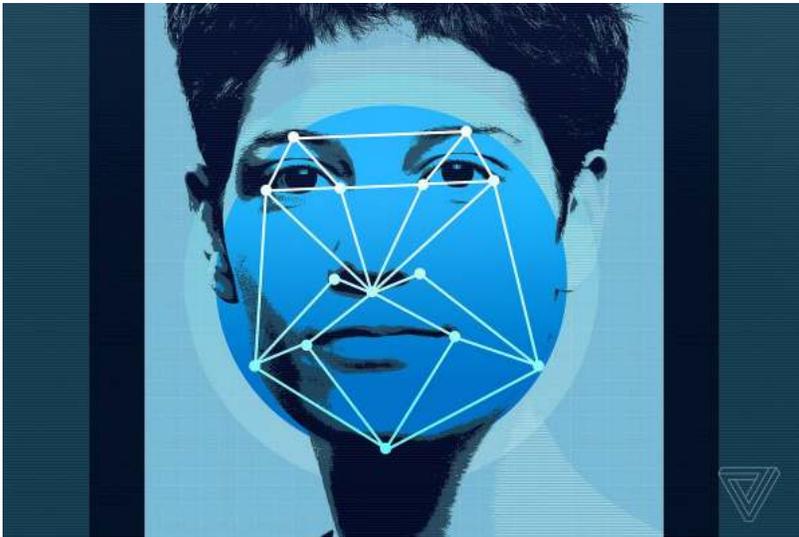
A better system for disseminating scientific knowledge in the modern age would not include paywalls and subscription fees. Instead, we should aspire to a truly open science, one that is both more efficient and higher quality than the current system. (concise)

Read the full article on <http://bit.ly/2JHcfSd>

## ***Creative Commons says copyright can't protect your photos from ending up in a facial recognition database***

*It says that it's up to public policy to address ethical concerns*

NBC reported that facial recognition researchers at companies like IBM often feed their algorithms photos from publicly available collections, only protected by a Creative Commons license, without requesting permission from the people who are photographed. The incident raised the question of whether or not such training could be considered a valid use under the Creative Commons licenses.



It looks like the answer is yes — but Creative Commons also argues that today's copyright laws may be insufficient to protect your face from being scanned, regardless of whether the photographer is using a permissive Creative Commons license or simply reserving all their rights to the photo. And that's before we consider that the photographer, not the person photographed, is the one with copyright over a photo.

"Copyright is not a good tool to protect individual privacy," Creative Commons CEO Ryan

Merkley writes in a blog post.

According to the NBC report from earlier this week, IBM took nearly a million photos from Flickr to train facial recognition programs. Many Flickr photographers told NBC that they and the people photographed had not been made aware that their images were being fed to facial recognition algorithms. "None of the people I photographed had any idea their images were being used in this way," one person told NBC. "It seems a little sketchy that IBM can use these pictures without saying anything to anybody."

In a statement, IBM told *The Verge* that it takes "the privacy of individuals very seriously and have taken great care to comply with privacy principles, including limiting the Diversity in Faces dataset to publicly available image annotations and limiting the access of the dataset to verified researchers."

Creative Commons says that while it doesn't have all the facts about the IBM data set, it's "aware that fair use allows all types of content to be used freely," in that the Fair Use exceptions to copyright law may allow researchers to use these photos regardless of its licenses. The organization has added an entire new section to its frequently asked questions page that answered a number of our burning questions about how AI use may or may not violate the terms of a CC license.

Source: The Verge

## New, powerfully simple library tool to deliver articles. No subscription needed!

Partnership with IUPUI University Library brings InstantILL to life.



The Open Access Button is building a world where — regardless of a campus' subscription access — there is a simple, community-owned, one-stop shop for students and researchers to get free, fast, and legal access to articles. They're partnering with IUPUI to advance that mission through InstantILL, a new service that builds on ILL's ability to give patrons rapid, easy access to any article, at any time, and at no cost. InstantILL

will enable campus to improve article delivery with or without a subscription and save money, and in turn, create a stronger negotiating position with publishers in reducing subscription costs.

While InstantILL is a new tool, it's built on established technology with a strong track record. InstantILL's journey began with academic studies and broad consultation with 100 ILL practitioners and librarians around early ideas and case studies on campuses. InstantILL is built on established tools like the Open Access Button, which is a pioneering tool that has been used millions of times; EmbedOA, which is in use on 50 campuses; and DeliverOA, which has been used hundreds of thousands of times.

Source: [blog.openaccessbutton.org](http://blog.openaccessbutton.org)

## International Workshop on "Think global, act local - International trends in open science and repositories" PUNE, INDIA



International Workshop on "Think global, act local - International trends in open science and repositories" was organized by Central Library of All India Shri Shivaji Memorial Society's College of Engineering Pune, on 4 March 2019 in association with COAR (Confederation of Open Access Repositories). Prof Kazutsuna Yamaji Professor, Digital Content and Media Sciences Research Division, Japan was the Chief Guest for this International Workshop. Prof Miho Funamori Professor, Information and Society Research Division Associate, Japan, Dr Hideaki Takeda

Professor, Principles of Informatics Research Division National Institute of Informatics, Japan Dr Sunita Barve (Senior Technical Officer, NCL, Pune) was resource persons for this workshop. Key note address given by Kazutsuna Yamaji he mentioned need of open access repositories for Indian Academic Environment. He spoke about current trends in open science and role of repositories. Prof Miho and Dr Hideki focused on Case studies of Japan with activities to link centre in Japan and Dr Sunita Barve gave information about current trends in India. Group discussion sessions was held on open access related topics. Dr D S Bormane (Principal AISSMS COE) was convener of this workshop. Vrushali Dandawate (Librarian AISSMS COE) worked as organizing secretary. This event happened under guidance of Shri Maloji Raje Chhatrapati (Hon. Secretary AISSMS) Shri S P Shinde (Hon Joint Secretary AISSMS) Total 70 Librarians from all over Maharashtra attended this workshop.



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