

AWARENESS AND USE OF ORCID AMONG THE FACULTY OF
GOA UNIVERSITY: A CASE STUDY

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF GOA
UNIVERSITY FOR THE
DEGREE IN MASTERS OF LIBRARY AND
INFORMATION SCIENCE

By

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ENROLLMENT NUMBER

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work incorporated in the dissertation entitled “**AWARENESS AND USE OF ORCiD AMONG THE FACULTY OF GOA UNIVERSITY: A CASE STUDY**” is a bonafide work carried out by **HARSHA RAGHOBASHET NARVENKAR**, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Library and Information Science in the Discipline Library and Information Science Programme at the D. D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University. It is her own work carried out under my guidance and worthy of examination.

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DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation entitled “**Awareness and Use of ORCiD among the Faculty of Goa University: A Case Study**” submitted by Harsha Raghoba Shet Narvenkar is my original contribution and the same has not been submitted on any occasion for any other degree or diploma of this University or other University/Institute. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first comprehensive work of its kind from the area mentioned. The literature related to the problem investigated has been cited.

Date:

Harsha Raghoba Shet Narvenkar

Place:

Library and Information Science

Programme, Goa University

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HARSHA RAGHOBASHET NARVENKAR

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1.0 INTRODUCTION:

ORCiD is the researcher identifier that helps researchers to increase their Academic Visibility. Academic Visibility is an important aspect of academic success and impact, as it determines how widely an academic's work is disseminated and how much it is cited and discussed.

An ORCiD (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) is a unique, open, worldwide, interdisciplinary, and not-for-profit organization that provides a repository of persistent unique identifiers for researchers. It is used by several publishers, research funding organizations, higher education institutions, and other entities involved in research all around the world to consistently identify researchers.

Registering for a ORCiD, even if there are other researchers with the same name as you, your publications will be connected to you and you alone. It sets you apart from other researchers and ensures that your work is acknowledged. When accepting papers for publication, some publishers also want an ORCiD number. Researchers are given a 16-digit number by ORCiD (identifier). The researcher's name (including alternate spellings) is then linked with the publications and departments to which the researcher has been connected using this identifier.

ORCiD provides a persistent digital identifier that you can control and own, ORCiD allows you to differentiate from other researchers. It helps to connect your ID with your professional information affiliations, grants, publications, peer review, and more. With the help of your ID, you may share your data with other systems, ensuring that all of your contributions are acknowledged, saving time and hassle, and lowering the chance of errors. Publishers, researchers, research institutions, and funders joined together to create the Open Researcher and Contributor ID, a global registry of author and researcher IDs.

ORCiD is a non-profit, autonomous organisation with the main objective of encouraging openness and transparency in publishing. Authors link all of their publications, including fund history, so that anyone who wants to browse the list and maybe cite the articles can find them all in one location. Readers can access an author's complete record by clicking on the hyperlinked ORCiD if it has been made publicly

available. The decision to make something private or public is entirely up to the author. A non-profit organisation called Crossref makes it simpler to locate, reference, and link to scholarly output. Users can usually authorise Crossref to link new publications automatically using the ORCID within the ORCID system, which simplifies the procedure.

By using an ORCID you can dependably, unmistakably, and permanently link your name and your work throughout your research career, including publications, funding, education, employment, and other biographical information, among other things. Authors can get credit for their work, awards, and affiliations by creating an ORCID. To maintain transparency and citation of earlier publications, authors should enter the ID when logging into a university's current research information system (CRIS), submitting a manuscript, or applying for a grant.

By registering, authors create a distinctive, permanent ORCID identifier that helps simplify research workflows, clarifies name ambiguity (such as married vs. maiden names or names with similar spellings and initials), and ensures accurate research attribution, all of which may improve recognition and credibility in the community. All previous publications continue to be permanently linked to the ID since the ID is durable, making it resistant to changes in employment. On ORCID an individual can register for free and integrate their ORCID identity with their other IDs, affiliations, and creative and scholarly works using the technologies provided by ORCID and used by the research community.

It is a non-profit organization that provides researchers with a unique digital identifier which enable them to easily share their research affiliations and contributions. The research community established ORCID as an international, interdisciplinary, open, non-proprietary, non-profit organisation for the benefit of all stakeholders, including you and the organizations that support the research community.

1.1 Benefits of ORCID

An ORCID is a crucial tool for researchers since it offers a number of benefits that make it a vital component of the research process.

1. You can connect with your works, awards, and affiliations using an ORCID.

2. Having and using your own ORCID ensures that you are correctly identified. It reduces mistaken identity, such as researcher with same or similar name.
3. One of the main principles of ORCID is researcher control. You own and control your record, managing what information is connected and how it is disseminated.
4. ORCID saves your time, you may “enter once, reuse often”. The ultimate goal is that it helps you to manage your research and career information, and for modifications to seamlessly flow from there into the other systems you use.
5. Your ORCID serves as your lifelong digital identifier. Throughout all phases of your career, including education and employment, you can use your ID.

1.2 Objective of the study

1. To identify the tools used for academic visibility by the faculty of Goa University.
2. To determine the role of ORCID in scholarly communication and publishing process.
3. To explore the usefulness of ORCID for academic visibility.
4. To conduct content analysis of ORCID website.
5. To understand the awareness level of faculty of Goa University on ORCID.
6. To understand the perception of faculty of Goa University on ORCID.
7. To access the need of awareness & workshop.

1.3 Hypothesis

1. There is significant awareness about ORCID among the faculty of Goa University.
2. There is a need to create the awareness about Researchers ID.

1.4 Scope and limitations of the study

The scope of the current study is limited to the faculty of Goa University.

1.5 Research Methodology

For the proposed research the data will be collected from the faculty members of Goa University.

A survey method will be adopted to collect required data through a well-structured questionnaire.

The information collected will be analysed and organised using tables, figures and graphs.

1.6 Population of the study

The study will be conducted on faculty members to analyse the awareness about the current study with the help of questionnaire method.

1.7 Organisation of the study

Chapter I - Introduction

Chapter II - Literature Review

Chapter III- Academic Visibility and Related Concepts

Chapter IV- Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter V - Major Findings

Chapter VI - Conclusion and Findings

1.8 Conclusion

ORCiD is the tool which provides a digital identifier that you can own and control. It distinguishes you from every other researcher. ORCiD connect your ID with your professional information such as publications, peer review and more. The vision of ORCiD is to create a world where all who participate in research, innovation are uniquely identified and connected to their contributions.

It is necessary to create awareness of ORCiD among the faculty so that they can understand their needs and implement it to create their own identity.

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2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW:

1. The study conducted by Muhammad Yousuf Ali, Dr Khawaja Mustafa, Peter Gatti (Ali, Mustafa, & Gatiti, 2021) examine, the role of ORCID in scholarly communication and academic publishing. It has been founded out that there is low awareness of Pakistani scholars about the ORCID. Findings revealed only 5020 ORCID account holders, which demonstrates a low understanding of ORCID. The study is helpful to librarians as they should include ORCID in their information literacy programme to create awareness and promoting ORCID. Adopting ORCID, Pakistani researchers can successfully secure their profiles and avoid duplication of Id's.
2. The study conducted by Katherine G. Akers, Alexander Sarkozy, Wendy Wu, Alison Slyman. (Akers, Sarkozy, Wu, & Slyman, 2016) describes how ORCID works, the benefits of using ORCID, and how librarians can promote ORCID at their institutions by raising awareness of ORCID at their institutions by raising awareness of ORCID. They have suggested that ORCID will ultimately become the primary method by which an author's identity is attached to their research outputs and activities. Librarians can use several strategies to expedite the adoption of ORCID by researchers at their institution, by raising awareness of ORCID and its benefits, helping researcher sign up for and populate their ORCID profiles, integrating ORCID into university systems, and teaching researcher how to take maximum advantage of their ORCID.
3. The study conducted by Wm. Joseph Thomas, Barbara Chen, Gail Clemend (Thoma, Chen, & Clemend, 2015) gave an overview of ORCID and examples of how organizations are integrating ORCID identifiers into their systems. In its twin roles as a scholarly association and a publisher, the Modern Language Association is exploring how best to integrate ORCID into the publication process and into its member services.

4. The study conducted by James Powell, Carol Hoover, Andrew Gordon, Michalle Mittrach (Powell, Hoover, Gordon, & Mittrach, 2019) describe the use and effects of a locally adjusted Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCiD) profile wizard. The study also gives a bigger picture of why ORCiD should be used as an identity and single sign-on solution. Research inputs and research products are now primarily digital objects. Creating a trustworthy system for connecting researchers with their output is a major challenge that, if overcome, may boost digital scholarship and increase researcher influence.
5. The research conducted by Miriam Baglioni, Paolo Manghi, Andrea Mannoci, Alessia Bardi (Baglioni, Manghi, Mannocci, & Bardi, 2021) had categorise and qualitatively document such misapplications in this research, identifying five abnormalities associated to ORCiD registration and referrals, in order to increase awareness among ORCiD users. The article has described the present defences taken by ORCiD and, wherever applicable, offer suggestions. Finally, in this article they have discuss the significance of a community-driven Open Science infrastructure and the advantages it has brought and may continue to bring to ORCiD.
6. According to Simon J. Porter (Porter, 2022) stakeholders in the scholarly communications community have made massive investments over the past ten years not only to boost the use of ORCiD by researchers but also to create the larger infrastructures required to support ORCiD and to take advantage of it. This study also takes a relevant approach to investigating how effectively ORCiD roles and responsibilities within this citizenry have been adopted. This study mainly focuses on the researchers, publishers, and funders, ORCiD behaviours are measured against the approximated research world represented by the Dimensions dataset.
7. The study conducted by Laurel L Haak (Haak, 2013) describes how ORCiD identifiers are being adopted by organisations across the community and becoming part of the metadata on a wide range of publications, as well as a description of ORCiD and how the research community has used it. The study discovers the ultimate objective of ORCiD is to increase discoverability,

decrease repeated data entry, and provide researchers and organisations more time to concentrate on their scholarly and research work.

8. According to Andrea Sixto-Costoya, Nicolas Robinson-Garcia, Thed Van Leeuwen, Rodrigo Costas (Costoya, Garcia, Leeuwen, & Costas, 2021) the objective of the research is to use ORCID to examine one of these research activities: the publication of datasets. The study demonstrates how locating datasets that researchers have shared in their ORCID profiles allows for the analysis of the characteristics of the researchers who created them. The study also obtained all ORCID profiles that listed at least one dataset in their "works" list, along with details about the specific researchers who created the datasets, in order to investigate the relevance of ORCID to the study of data sharing practises. According to the findings, Data Cite is by far the most significant data source for supplying details about datasets included in ORCID. Through the study it was seen that the top six nations with the most data producers also have a considerably greater percentage of researchers who have produced datasets than researchers in the entire ORCID, according to the examination of the distribution of researchers producing datasets. The researchers with the most reported datasets, by disciplines, are those who work in the fields of natural sciences, medicine, and life sciences. The study discovered that researchers who have started their PhD around 2015 published their first dataset earlier than the researchers who began their PhD earlier. The work concludes with some reflections of the possibilities of ORCID as a relevant source for research on data sharing practices.
9. The study conducted by Kaushik Bhattacharya, Sandeep Kumar (Bhattacharya & Kumar, 2022) examined that every academic surgeon needs an ORCID, which eliminates all confusion in the case that the author's identity or last name changes over the course of their career. The study shows that ORCID facilitates the journal publisher in locating the author's academic background and in recognising the author's contributions to his or her academic field. In India, the ORCID does assist in identifying the original author with his publication,

regardless of any changes to the author's address or name spelling brought on by a marriage or other circumstances.

10. The study conducted by Subbiah Arunachalam, Muthu Madhan (Arunachalam & Madhan, 2016) describes that the Open Researcher and Contributor ID, or ORCID, is a community-driven, non-profit initiative that aims to establish and maintain a registry of distinct researcher identities and a transparent means of connecting research activities and outputs to these identifiers. Research is easier to find thanks to ORCID and other persistent identifiers for scholarly works including digital object identifiers (DOIs) and organisation IDs. The study explains that it helps ensure one's grants, publications and outputs are correctly attributed. It helps the research community not just in aggregating publications, but in every stage of research, viz. publishing, reviewing, profiling, metrics, accessing and archiving. The study discovered that Leading scholarly publishers and organisations around the world have connected their systems with the ORCID registry, as have funding agencies in Austria, Australia, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, and the UK. China and South Africa are the two BRICS nations that have adopted ORCID the fastest. It has been also discovered that India has not yet made a start. It will be easier for them to manage the workflow if Indian research councils and funding organisations mandate that researchers adopt ORCID, link ORCID IDs to funding, and track performance.
11. According to Laurel L. Haak, Martin Fenner, Laura Paglione, Ed Pentz, Howard Ratner (Haak, Fenner, Paglione, Ed, & Ratner, 2012) the ORCID registry's main benefit is that it connects ORCID with both already-existing identifier schemes and publications as well as other research initiatives across fields, organisations, and nations. By supporting linkages across multiple datasets – clinical trials, publications, patents, datasets – such a registry becomes a switchboard for researchers and publishers alike in managing the distribution of research findings. Finally, the article provides an overview of ORCID membership and integration tools and resources.

12. According to Jinseok Kim, Jason Owen-Smith (Kim & Owen-Smith, 2021) in this study, it is possible to label name instances at a large scale using the ORCID open researcher profile system as an authority source. This study illustrates the potential by analysing the Author-disambiguation ity2009's performance using 3 million name instances that are automatically labelled by linking to 5 million ORCID researcher profiles. Author-ity2009 algorithmically disambiguates author names in MEDLINE. The study discovered that, while ORCID-linked labelled data do not accurately capture the 'high accuracy over high recall' performances of Author-ity2009, they do accurately record the population of name instances in Author-ity2009. The study shows that labelled data via ORCID-linkage can be enhanced in reflecting the population of a whole disambiguated data and updated on a regular basis as ORCID continues to be expanded to include new researchers.
13. Naa Kai Amanor- Mfoafo (Amanor-Mfoafo, 2021) the goal of this article is to explain what ORCID is, who uses it, why every researcher should obtain and utilise an ORCID ID, and how it can be used.
14. The study conducted by Jaime A. Texeira da Silva (Teixeira da Silva, 2021) describes that the academic community and writers gain from complete and current ORCIDs, however, as they serve as tools for transparency and verification. Maintaining complete, accurate, and current ORCID profiles is in the authors' best interests. This study looked into the public ORCID profile of Derek Pyne, a Canadian economist with a significant media profile and a low publication history (less than 30 papers published throughout the course of his career). In comparison to seven other academic profiles (institutional, Google Scholar, Ideas/RePEc, Mendeley, Scopus Author ID, Researcher ID, KUDOS), similarities and differences are shown. This case study provides crucial details that economics and academics in other disciplines can use to evaluate the use of ORCID and other academic profiles. This study has one key limitation: only one researcher is examined which provides a very limited perspective.

15. The study conducted by WM. Joseph Thomas, Barbara Chen, Gail Clement (Thomas, Chen, & Clement, 2015) provided an overview of ORCID as well as illustrations of the ways that different businesses are incorporating ORCID identifiers into their systems. The study also discuss how Modern Language Society is looking into the best ways to include ORCID into the publication process and its member services in its dual responsibilities as a scholarly association and publisher. According to the study Librarians are in a good position to work with internal partners like research offices and graduate schools as well as new and existing scholars to accurately record their record of scholarship.
16. The study conducted by Michael J. Foley, David L. Kochalko (Foley & Kochalko, 2012) explained what is ORCID, the emergence of open research and contributor ID, the values of ORCID for libraries and librarians and finally in this paper they have describe how librarian may engaged with ORCID.
17. According to Martine Klein, Herbert Van de Sompel (Klein & Van de Sompel, 2017) investigated into the possibility of adopting Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) as a supporting infrastructure for the procedure of finding web identities and scholarly orphans for active researchers. The study also evaluates ORCID's profile richness in terms of web identities and scholarly publications, as well as its coverage of researchers, topics, and locations. The study discovered that ORCID currently falls short in every area we took into consideration and therefore must only be used in association with other sources of discovery. The paper also suggests that ORCID is expanding quickly, so there is a chance that it may soon reach an acceptable level of coverage and richness.
18. The research conducted by August E. Evrard, Christopher Erdmann, Jane Holmquist, James Damon, Dianne Dietrich (Evrard, Erdmann, Holmquist, Damon, & Dietrich, 2015) have discuss the advantages of a worldwide, permanent, and distinctive scholarly identifier and examine how astronomy and physics are utilizing the Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) service as a solution.

19. According to Josh Brown, Tom Demeranville, Alice Meadows (Brown, Demeranville, & Meadows, 2016) the increasing adoption of resolvable, persistent identifiers for people, digital things, and research information offers a means of providing these missing links. In this article it is discussed that the Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier (ORCID), a person identifier that also links other identifiers, is the focus of this article's discussion of some of the ways that identifiers might aid in maximising the potential of open research.
20. The study conducted by Jan Youtie, Stephen Carley, Alan L. Porter, Philip Shapira (Youtie, Carley, Porter, & Shapira, 2017) analyse the Open Researcher and Contributor ID system (ORCID), a free, global identification system, is adopted and integrated with Web of Science information. In this article level indicate that, so far, Europe has adopted the ORCID identifier more widely than Asia or the US. Through the study it is analyse that co-authors of one specific highly cited researcher who have varied percentages of articles with ORCID identities attached raises additional concerns about the processes for incorporating ORCID identifiers into articles. The study discovers that any bibliometric analysis based on ORCID should take systematic differences in adoption and integration of ORCID into publication metadata into account.
21. Geoffrey Bilder (Bilder, 2011) in this essay author argues that the majority of the "areas of contention" listed in Thorisson's white paper only exist because ORCID's mission statement makes the assumption that the only way to build an assigning distinctive identity to individual researchers is an efficient approach for disambiguating researchers. The study also suggest that disambiguation is crucial for the development of a successful researcher and contributor identification system, but deduplication and uniqueness are not. The paper makes an attempt to very briefly describe an architectural strategy that can take use of recurrence and contradiction in deposited data. Although the architectural strategy presented below differs significantly from the "alpha" that ORCID developed, there are very straightforward methods in which the more conventional alpha system (or something similar) might grow to work with it.

22. According to Beth Ashmore, Lynnee Argabright (Ashmore & Argabright, 2019) discusses the efforts of the ORCID team at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in her quick talk for the North Carolina Serials Conference. In addition to describing the team's planning and documentation for its pop-up outreach, Argabright offers suggestions based on the group's expertise on how to successfully host an ORCID pop-up event to encourage faculty ORCID registration.
23. According to Paloma Marin-Arraiza (Marin-Arraiza, 2019) ORCID iD offered as a durable identifier for researchers. Many academic libraries have taken the lead in providing ORCID-related services and integrating it into their systems since they manage and organise information. This article examines library operations and implementation models used throughout Europe. Finally, it also illustrates integration perspectives within the context of Austrian research libraries.
24. The study conducted by Mark, Vrabel (Vrabel, 2016) The Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) registry assigns durable, distinctive IDs that automatically link to a researcher's publications, grants, and other activities in order to help resolve name ambiguity. This article gives a general review of ORCID and its advantages while providing numerous instances of its application in nursing and cancer publications. The Science Experts Network Curriculum Vitae (SciENCv) and its connection to ORCID are also briefly discussed in the article.
25. According to Stuart I. Granshaw (Granshaw, 2019) the sections in red will be the focus of this editorial; additional significant impacts and causes are highlighted by blue ellipses. Members of International Editorial Board (IEB), for instance, are aware of the challenge of finding reviewers. Researchers might be more motivated to carry on this crucial research role if the effort they put into the peer review of others' work was given greater recognition, perhaps through the use of their ORCID identification.

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3.0 Academic Visibility

Academic visibility refers to how widely, openly, and favourably the scholarship generated by college faculty is recognized, particularly in terms of academic rank, promotion, and tenure standards. It is the level of easy access, the ability to be discovered and recognition of a researcher's research outputs both within and outside of the academic community.

Academic visibility is a crucial component of academic success and impact, as it affects how widely an academic's work is shared, cited, and discussed.

3.1 Importance of Academic Visibility

Academic Visibility helps in:

- Enhancing the possibility of getting discovered, downloaded, and cited.
- Obtaining policy-related works from departments or ministries
- The creation of innovative knowledge products and programs
- Establishing a name for oneself in academic and research institutes
- Creating opportunities for cooperation with other scholars and institutions
- Encouraging academic researchers and scholars to join the faculty
- Obtaining position in several 'Institutions Ranking' databases
- Receiving advice from consultant about research. (Sharma, 2020)

3.2 Tools and Platforms to increase Academic Visibility:

3.2.1 ORCID:

Researchers can be distinguished from other authors and have their work properly attributed by using the unique identifier ORCID. It enables researchers to set up a profile, link to their works, and monitor their impact.

3.2.2 ResearchGate:

ResearchGate is a social media site designed for researchers and scientists. Users can set up a profile, upload publications, and interact with other researchers working in similar fields.

3.2.3 Google Scholar:

Google Scholar is a free search engine that indexes scholarly literature, including articles, theses, books, and conference papers. It enables users to search for academic publications, create author profiles, and keep track of citations to their work.

3.2.4 Academia.edu:

Academia.edu is a social networking platform for academics that enables users to interact with other researchers in their field, submit articles, and build profiles. Additionally, it provides analytics capabilities for tracking article views and download publications.

3.2.5 Mendeley:

Mendeley is a reference management tool that enables researchers to create bibliographies, collaborate with one another and organize their references. Additionally, it has social networking capabilities and enables users to exchange and find research publications.

3.2.6 Social Media:

To disseminate academic work, communicate with other scholars, and gain awareness, you can use social networking sites like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn. Increased visibility and engagement can also be achieved by using hashtags and tagging other users.

3.2.7 LinkedIn:

Researchers can promote their education and employment experience on LinkedIn, connect with other experts in their industry, and provide updates on their research and publications. LinkedIn is a professional social media platform.

3.3 Researcher Identifiers

A researcher identifier is uniquely identified in a particular digital environment or information system, like a citation database, by a researcher or author identity. Some information systems have the capacity to exchange information and communicate with one another.

A researcher can manage their scholarly record, keep track of citations, and keep an online presence by using identifiers that are compatible with or serve as an author profile.

Disambiguating author names can be made easier with the help of researcher identifier. It makes sure you receive credit for all of your research output so that you can gauge your influence as an author. Having a researcher identifier will make it easier to link your research outputs, which you may have published under several names or institutions, to you and prevent your work from being mistakenly linked to another author.

3.4 Importance of Researcher identifiers:

1. Give a permanent identification number
2. Clearly identify your work and gain greater visibility.
3. Provide a tool for measuring impact
4. Correct any errors in author identity and any modifications to institutional connections.
5. Since all of your articles are linked to your identification directly, you can provide more precise citation numbers.

3.5 Types of Researcher identifiers

There are several types of researcher identifiers that can be created to increase academic visibility.

- i. ORCiD
- ii. ResearcherID
- iii. Scopus Author ID
- iv. Google Scholar Citations.
- v. ResearchGate
- vi. Academia.edu
- vii. Publons

3.5.1 ORCiD:

An ORCiD (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) is a unique, open, worldwide, interdisciplinary, and not-for-profit organization that provides a repository of persistent unique identifiers for researchers. It is used by several publishers, research funding organizations, higher education institutions, and other entities involved in research all around the world to consistently identify researchers.

Registering for a ORCiD, even if there are other researchers with the same name as you, your publications will be connected to you and you alone. It sets you apart from other researchers and ensures that your work is acknowledged.

When accepting papers for publication, some publishers also want an ORCiD number.

Researchers are given a 16-digit number by ORCiD(identifier).

The researcher's name (including alternate spellings) is then linked with the publications and departments to which the researcher has been connected using this identifier.

3.5.1.1 History:

In order to "solve the author name ambiguity problem in scholarly communication," publishers of scientific research first announced ORCiD in 2009. Prior to incorporation, the "Open Researcher Contributor Identification Initiative," therefore the name ORCID, was made. A prototype was created using software that was modified from Thomson Reuters' ResearcherID system.

ORCID, was incorporated as an independent non-profit organization in August 2010 in Delaware, United States of America, with an international board of directors. ORCID is open for use and compatible with various ID frameworks.

On 16 October 2012, ORCID launched its registry services and started issuing user identifiers. (Wikipedia, 2023)

3.5.1.2 How to get an ORCiD:

- By registering on the ORCiD website at <https://orcid.org/register> , you can quickly obtain an ORCID.
- Add your name and email address to register.

- Connect your ORCID to other researcher IDs, such as LinkedIn, ResearcherID, and Scopus Author ID.
- Import your research from other databases, such as Scopus and Web of Science, to fill out your ORCID profile.
- For each of your research entries, select your privacy settings.

You can begin using your ORCID as soon as you register it when you submit an article to a publisher or make a funding request for research.

3.5.1.3 Benefits of ORCID:

1. You can connect with your works, awards, and affiliations using an ORCID.
2. Having and using your own ORCID ensures that you are correctly identified. It reduces mistaken identity, such as researcher with same or similar name.
3. One of the main principles of ORCID is researcher control. You own and control your record, managing what information is connected and how it is disseminated.
4. ORCID saves your time, you may “enter once, reuse often”. The ultimate goal is that it helps you to manage your research and career information, and for modifications to seamlessly flow from there into the other systems you use.
5. ORCID improves to get more recognition for you and your research.
6. The discoverability of your research outputs is increased with ORCID. Additionally, connecting your work make it simpler to find you and your study.
7. Registering and using an ORCID is free. For researchers, ORCID is and always will be free. Anyone who makes any kind of contribution to research, scholarship, or innovation is eligible to register for an ID.
8. It is easy to use, register, and connect your ID to your organizations, works, and awards. It takes less than a minute to register, all you need is your email, name and password.
9. Your ORCID serves as your lifelong digital identifier. Throughout all phases of your career, including education and employment, you can use your ID.

An ORCiD is a crucial tool for researchers since it offers a number of benefits that make it a vital component of the research process.

3.5.2 ResearcherID:

ResearcherID is a unique identifier offered through the Web of Science and owned by Clarivate Analytics. It is used to monitor research output, update records of publication in Web of Science, and ensure accurate author identification and disambiguation.

In order to ensure proper attribution, researchers can use ResearcherID to claim their published works and associate their particular and durable ResearcherID number with them. They can also keep their publication list updated and online in this way.

The goal of this distinctive identifier is to address the issue of author identification and accurate work attribution.

3.5.3 Scopus Author ID:

The Scopus Author Identifier is a unique number that is offered by Scopus, Elsevier's abstract and citation database. The Scopus author identifier differentiates you from other authors by allocating you a unique number and then grouping all your documents together. This produces an author profile that contains identifiers, a list of documents linked to an author, citations, an h-index, and subject categories.

Scopus automatically generates an author identifier number for each author by using an algorithm that compares related documents based on the author's affiliation, subject area, city or country, dates of publication, citations, and co-authors.

3.5.4 Google Scholar Citations:

A Google Scholar Citations profile helps Google Scholar identify and track your research. It is a tool used by authors to monitor citations to their published research.

A researcher can find a wide range of resources using the Google Scholar search engine, including peer-reviewed academic journal articles and books, conference proceedings, pre-prints, abstracts, and grey literature. Although it has a wide range of content, there are no selection criteria you may link to your profile that determine what gets chosen as output.

3.5.5 ResearchGate

ResearchGate is a well-known online hub for sharing academic publications, it is a social networking and academic profile site. For researchers across all scientific disciplines, Researchgate is a for-profit social network and database on the Internet. Additionally, it is also used as a document server for publications. Additionally, it offers metrics on the impact and audience of research articles.

3.5.6 Academia.edu

It is a social networking platform for academics that enables them to connect with other academics and share their published research. Additionally, IT offers statistics on the influence and audience of research articles. Visitors can access free academic articles on Academia.edu, a for-profit open repository.

3.5.7 Publons

Researchers can keep track of their peer review activities on Publons and highlight their experience. It offers statistics on the quantity and quality of peer reviews, which can assist build authority and visibility.

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4.0 DATA COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION:

The data is collected from the faculty of Goa University, the data is analysed based on the responses received from 79 Faculty members and the data is analysed in this chapter using charts, graphs and tables.

4.1 Familiarity with Researchers ID required for Academic visibility:

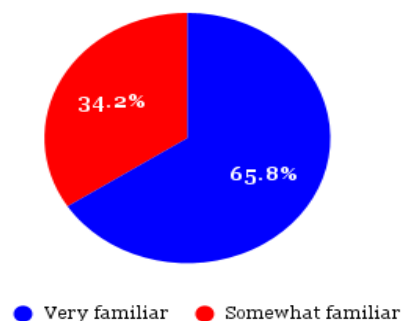
The purpose of this question is to know the awareness level among the faculty members about the Researchers ID which is required to increase Academic Visibility.

Table 4.1.1 Familiarity about Researches ID

<u>Familiarity Level</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Very Familiar	52	65.8%
Somewhat Familiar	27	34.2%
Total	79	100%

Figure 4.1.1 Familiarity about Researcher ID

Familiarity about Researchers IDs



The figure 4.1.1 indicates the level of awareness among the faculty members about the Researchers ID. Majority 52 (65.8%) of the faculty members stated that they are

very familiar with the Researchers ID. Whereas the remaining 27 (34.2%) of the faculty are somewhat familiar with Researchers IDs.

4.2 Awareness about various types of Researchers IDs:

The purpose of the above question is to find out the awareness of various types of Researchers IDs among the faculty.

Table 4.1.2 Awareness about various Researchers IDs

<u>Types of Researchers ID</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
ORCiD	72	91.1%
Researcher ID	20	25.3%
VIDWAN ID	17	21.5%
SCOPUS ID	49	62%
ResearchGate ID	68	86.1%
Goole Scholar ID	70	88.6%

Figure 4.1.2 Awareness about various Researchers IDs

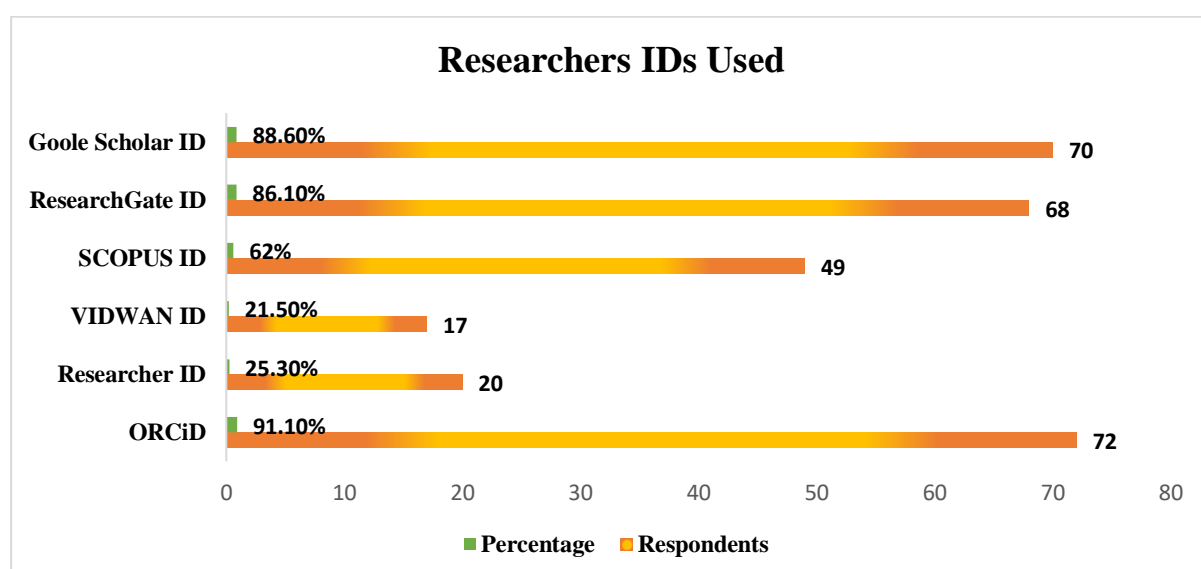


Figure 4.1.2 portray the awareness of various types of Researchers IDs among the faculty. In the above figure it can be seen that majority 72 (91.10%) of the faculty are

aware of ORCiD, followed by 70 (88.60%) of the faculty stated that they are aware of Google Scholar ID, followed by 68 (86.10%) are aware of ResearchGate, followed by Scopus ID that is 49 (62%) of the faculty. Whereas only few faculty members are aware of Researcher ID that is 20 (25.30%) and 17(21.50%) of the faculty has awareness of VIDWAN ID.

4.3 Researcher IDs used:

The particular question was asked to find out which are the different Researchers IDs used by the faculty of Goa University.

Table 4.1.3 Researcher IDs used

<u>Researcher IDs</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
ORCiD	66	83.5%
SCOPUS ID	25	31.6%
Goole Scholar ID	59	74.7%
VIDWAN ID	13	16.5%
Researcher ID	10	12.7%
ResearchGate ID	52	65.8%

Figure 4.1.3 Researcher IDs used

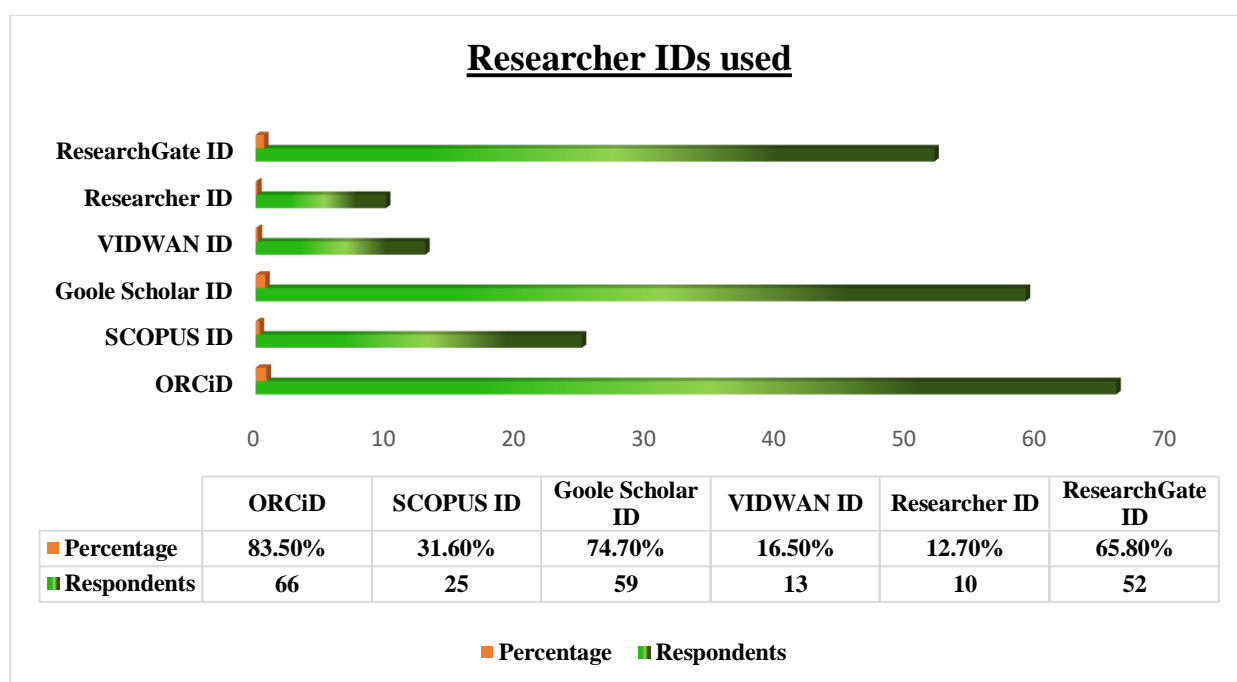


Figure 4.1.3 describes the different Researchers IDs used by the faculty of Goa University. The above graph reveals that the maximum that is 66 (83.50%) of the faculty members are using ORCiD, followed by Google Scholar ID is being used by 59 (74.70%) of the faculty, including ResearchGate ID by 52 (65.80%) of the faculty. Whereas minority of the faculty that is 25 (31.60%) uses SCOPUS ID, followed by VIDWAN ID by 13 (16.50%) and Researcher ID is only used by 10 (12.70%) of the faculty.

4.4 Registration to ORCiD:

The purpose of the question is to find out how many of the faculty members have Registered for ORCiD.

Table 4.1.4 Registration to ORCiD

<u>Registration to ORCiD</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Yes	65	82.3%
No	11	13.9%
Not Sure	3	3.8%
Total	79	100%

Figure 4.1.4 Registration to ORCiD

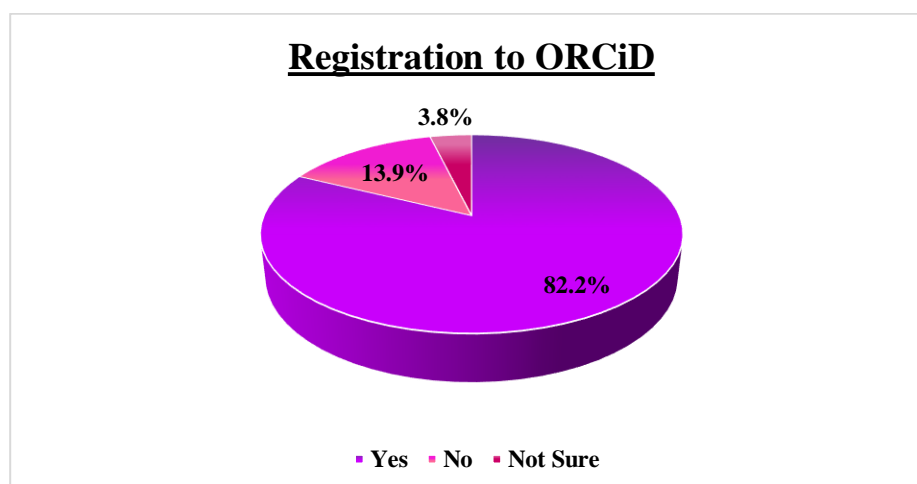


Figure 4.1.4 explores how many of the faculty members have registered for ORCiD. The above figure indicates that majority of the faculty members that is 65 (82.2%) have registered on ORCiD. Whereas 11 (13.9%) of the faculty members have never registered on ORCiD. The rest of the faculty members are not sure about their registry on ORCiD.

4.5 Awareness about ORCiD:

The objective of this question is to find out how faculty members came across or discovered ORCiD.

Table 4.1.5 Awareness about ORCiD

<u>Awareness about ORCiD</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Institution	26	32.9%
Colleague	14	17.7%
Journal Article	41	51.9%
Social media	4	5.1%
Conference	6	7.6%
Other	7	9.1%

Figure 4.1.5 Awareness about ORCiD

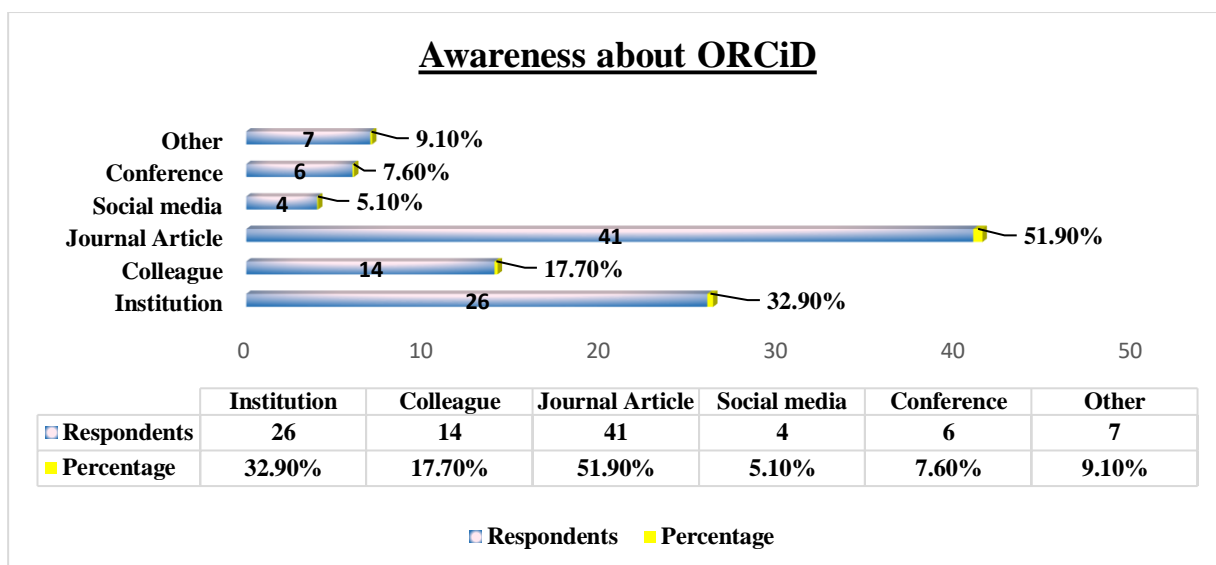


Figure 4.1.5 depicts how faculty members came across or discovered ORCID. The above graph reveals that majority of the faculty that is 41 (51.90%) came across ORCID through journal articles, followed by 26 (32.90%) of the faculty find out about ORCID through their Institution. Whereas 14 (17.70%) of the faculty discovered by their colleagues, followed by 6 (7.60%) faculty members discovered through conference and rest of the faculty that is 4 (5.10%) came across ORCID from social media. Further 7 (9.10%) of the faculty stated that they came to know about ORCID from other platforms.

4.6 Reasons to Register for ORCID:

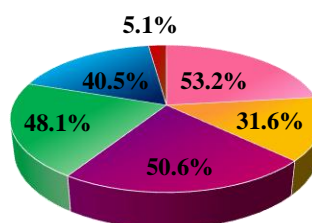
The purpose of this above question is to discover the reasons behind Registering for ORCID by the faculty member of Goa University.

Table 4.1.6 Reasons to Register for ORCID

<u>Reasons to Register for ORCID</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Publisher recommended ORCID while submitting journal article	42	53.2%
Institution requirement	25	31.6%
To ensure that the research is not mistakenly attributed to someone with similar name	40	50.6%
To make it easy for people to find and share work	38	48.1%
A unique identifier that can be used throughout the entire career	32	40.5%
Other	4	5.1%

Figure 4.1.6 Reasons to Register for ORCID

Reasons to Register for ORCiD



- Publisher recommended ORCiD while submitting journal article
- Institution requirement
- To ensure that the research is not mistakenly attributed to someone with similar name
- To make it easy for people to find and share work
- A unique identifier that can be used throughout the entire career
- Other

Figure 4.1.6 explores different reasons for Registering on ORCiD by the faculty member of Goa University. In the above figure it shows that maximum of the faculty members that is 42 (53.2%) have registered to ORCiD because a publisher recommended them while submitting journal articles, followed by 40 (50.6%) have registered to ensure that the research is not mistakenly attributed to someone with similar name. Further 38 (48.1%) of the faculty have registered to make it easy for people to find and share their work, followed by 32 (40.5%) of them have registered because it is a unique identifier that can be used throughout the entire career. The remaining 25 (31.6%) of have stated that their Institution required to have an ORCiD, whereas remaining 4 (5.1%) has other reasons for registering to ORCiD.

4.7 Reasons for not Using ORCiD:

The objective of this question is to find the reasons behind not using ORCiD among the faculty members of Goa University.

Table 4.1.7 Reasons for not Using ORCiD

<u>Reasons for not Using ORCiD</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Lack of Awareness	11	13.9%
Using other Researcher's ID	3	3.8%
No usage among colleague/ friends	2	2.5%
Other	3	3.9%

Figure 4.1.7 Reasons for not Using ORCiD

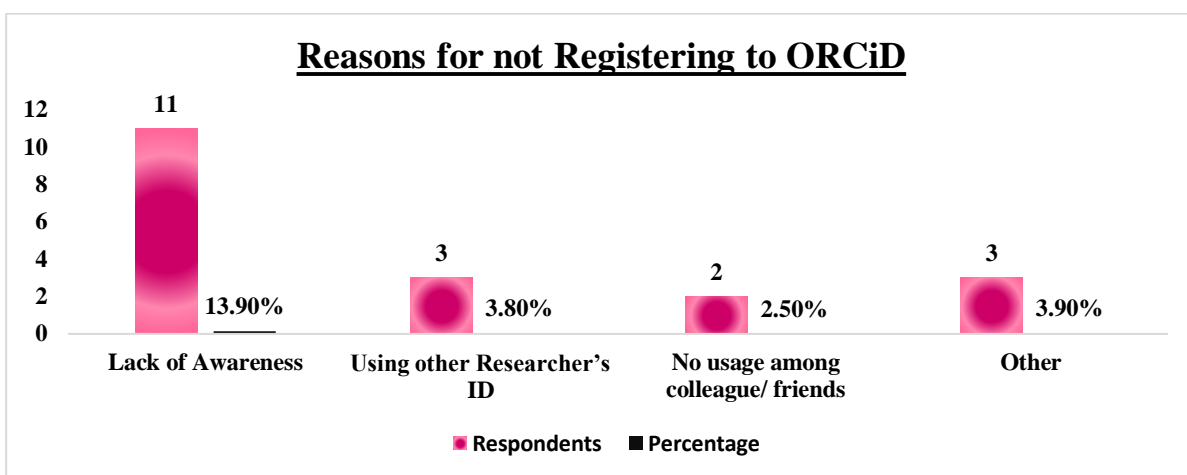


Figure 4.1.7 describes the reasons for not using ORCiD by the faculty members. In the above graphs it can be seen that majority of the faculty that is 11 (13.90%) said that they have lack of Awareness about ORCiD, followed by 3 (3.80%) stated that they are using other Researcher's ID, followed by 2 (2.50%) stated that there is no usage among the colleague / friends and rest 3 (3.90%) have not registered to ORCiD for other reasons.

4.8 Information added to ORCiD records:

The objective of this question is to find out the what information is added by the faculty members on their ORCiD record.

Table 4.1.8 Information added to ORCiD records

<u>Information added to ORCiD records</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Education Information	52	65.8%
Employment Information	51	64.6%
Existing journal articles, book, or other researcher output	47	59.5%
About other researcher identifiers	12	15.2%
Web/ Social media presence	5	6.3%
Not updated ORCiD record	8	10.1%

Figure 4.1.8 Information added to ORCiD records

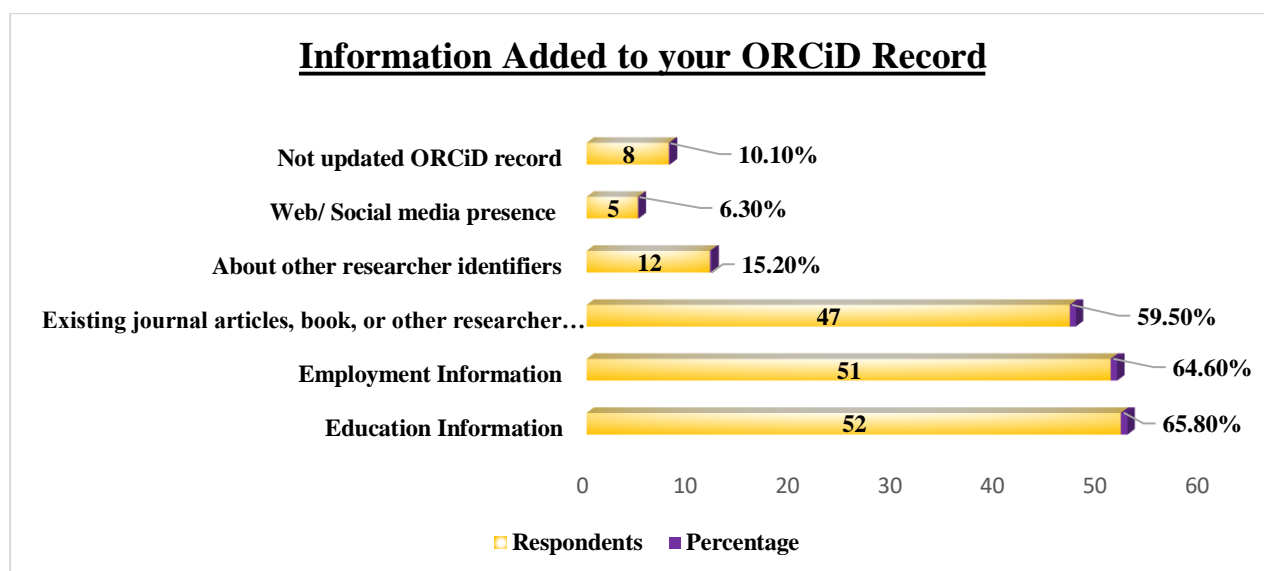


Figure 4.1.8 shows what information is added by the faculty members on their ORCiD record. In the above graph It reveals that large number of faculty members that is 52 (65.80%) have added Education Information to their ORCiD records, followed by 51 (64.60%) of them have added Employment Information, the other faculty members that is 47 (59.50%) stated that they have added existing journal articles, book, or other researcher output to their ORCiD record. Whereas 12 (15.20%) have added about their other researcher identifiers, followed by 5 (6.30%) of the faculty members have mentioned about web/ social media presence in ORCiD, whereas minority of the faculty has revealed that they have not updated the ORCiD record yet.

4.9 Finding the features liked about ORCiD:

The purpose of this question is to find out the features of ORCiD liked by the faculty members of Goa University.

Table 4.1.9 Finding the features liked about ORCiD

<u>Finding features likes about ORCiD</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
It allows information to be easily shared	37	46.8%
It saves researchers time and reduces the risk of errors such as researchers with similar name	44	55.7%
It enables researchers to get the credit they deserve for the work	39	49.4%
It is free for researchers	29	36.7%
Other	5	6.5%

Figure 4.1.9 Finding the features liked about ORCiD

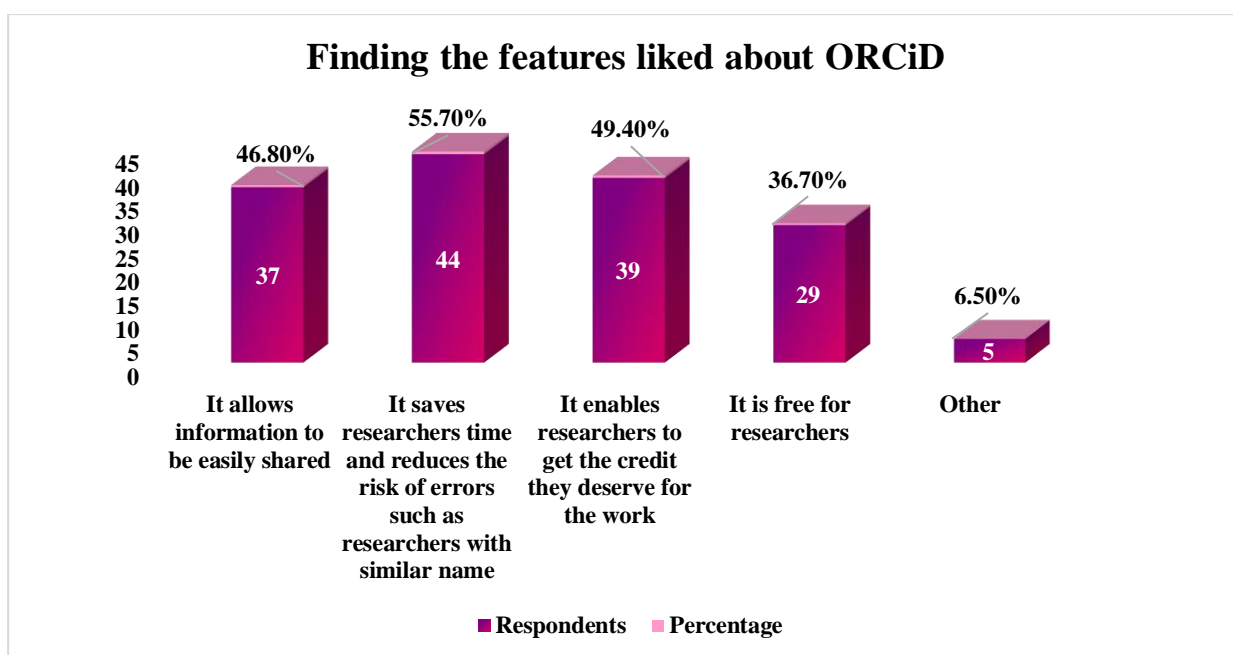


Figure 4.1.9 depicts the features liked by the faculty members about ORCiD. In the above graph it was found out that Majority of the faculty 44 (55.70%) like ORCiD because it saves researchers time and reduce the risk of errors such as researchers with similar name, followed by 39 (49.40%) stated that it enables researchers to get the credit they deserve for the work, other 37 (46.80%) faculty reveal that it allows information to be easily shared. Few 29 (36.70%) admitted that it is free for researchers. Whereas minority 5 (6.50%) of the faculty members reveal that they like ORCiD for Other reasons.

4.10 Duration of using ORCiD:

The motive of this question was to find out that for how long the faculty are using ORCiD.

Table 4.1.10 Duration of using ORCiD

<u>Duration Of using ORCiD</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Less than 1 year	5	6.3%
Less than 2 year	10	12.7%
More than 2 year	27	34.2%
More than 5 year	23	29.1%
Not Applicable	14	17.7%

Figure 4.1.10 Duration of using ORCiD

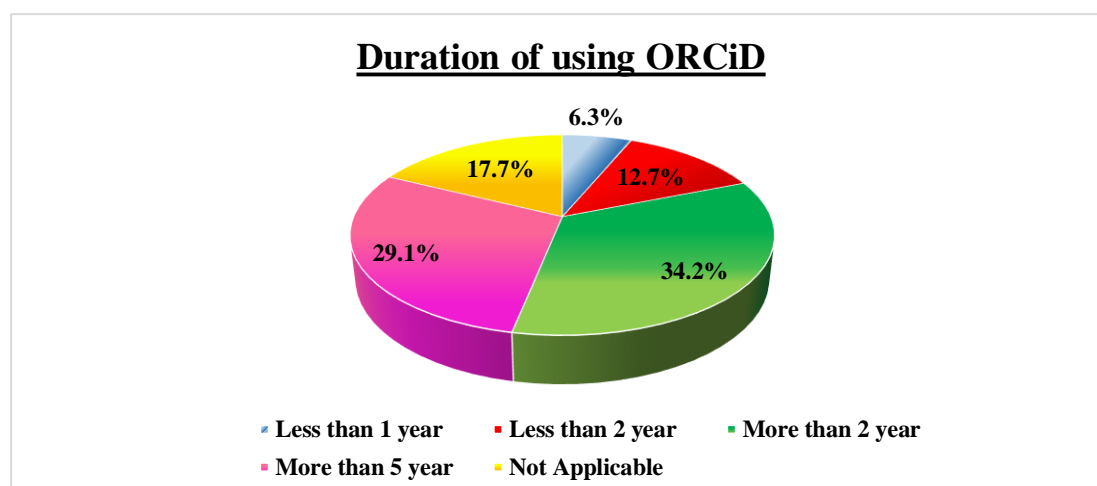


Figure 4.1.10 explores for how long faculty members are being using ORCiD. Above figure shows that 27 (34.2%) of the majority reveals that they are using ORCiD More than two years, followed by 23 (29.1%) depicts that they are using ORCiD for More than five years, the rest 10 (12.7%) are using it for less than two years and minority of the faculty that is 5 (6.3%) are using it for less than one year. Whereas 14 (17.7%) are not using ORCiD at all.

4.11 Awareness about ORCiD used among your peer:

The purpose of this question is to find out how widely ORCiD is used among the peers of faculty members.

Table 4.1.11 Awareness about ORCiD used among your peer

<u>Awareness about ORCiD used among your peer</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
I am the only researcher I know among colleagues that have an ORCiD	2	2.5%
Few colleagues have an ORCiD	16	20.3%
About half of the colleagues have an ORCiD	6	7.6%
The majority of the colleagues have an ORCiD	28	35.4%
Not Sure	21	26.6%
Not Applicable	6	7.6%

Figure 4.1.11 Awareness about ORCiD used among your peer

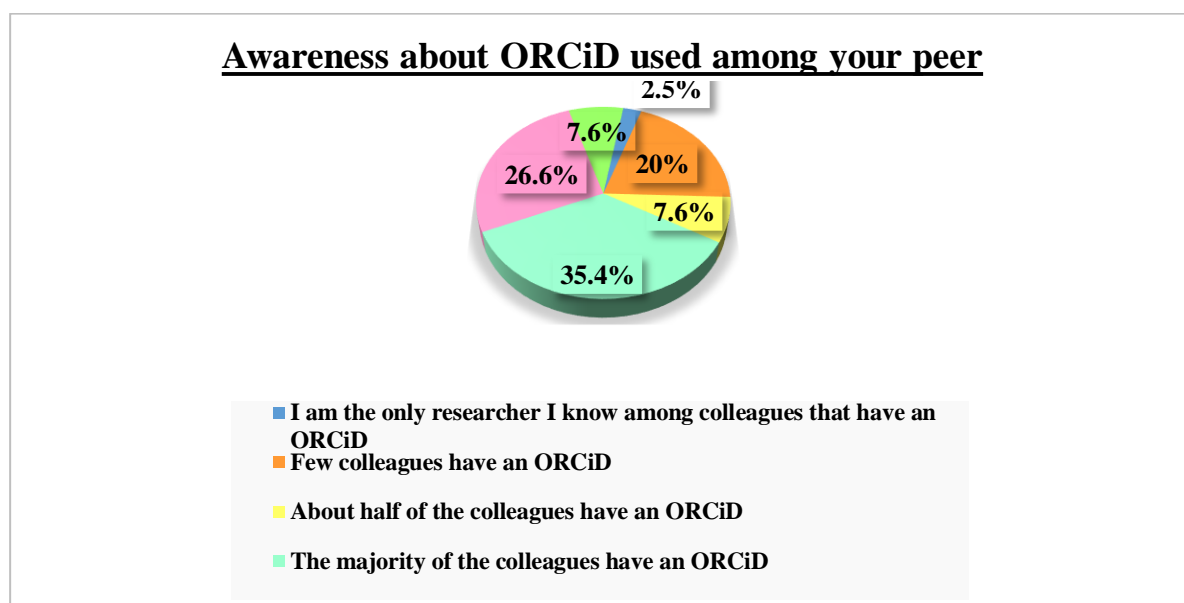


Figure 4.1.11 portray the awareness level of faculty about how widely ORCiD is used among the peer. In above Figure it is clear that large number of the faculty 28 (35.4%) said that ORCiD is being used by the majority of their colleague, followed by 21 (26.6%) have stated that they are not sure. Whereas 16 (20%) have said that only a few colleagues are using ORCiD, followed by 6 (7.6%) have stated that about half of the colleagues have an ORCiD, minority of the faculty 2 (2.5%) said that they are the only researcher they know among the colleague who have an ORCiD.

This chapter includes the major findings of the study and provides suggestions for the present study.

5.0 MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

1. Majority of the faculty members 52 (65.8%) are very much familiar with Researcher ID, followed by the 27 (34.2%) faculty are somewhat familiar with Researcher ID.
2. When asked about the different Researcher ID they are aware of, it was found that majority of the faculty 72 (91.1%) are aware of ORCiD, followed by 70 (88.6%) faculty have awareness about Google Scholar ID, followed by 68 (86.1%) have hear of ResearchGate ID, followed by 49 (62%) of the faculty are aware of SCOPUS ID, whereas it is found out that few 20 (25.3%) have hear of Researcher ID and very few faculty 17 (21.5%) have hear of VIDWAN ID. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the faculty in Goa university are aware of ORCiD.
3. It was found out that higher number of faculty 66 (83.50%) are using ORCiD, followed by Google scholar ID is being used by 59 (74.70%) of the faculty, followed by ResearchGate ID by 52 (65.80%). Further the findings also show that 25 (31.60%) are using SCOPUS ID, VIDWAN ID is used by 13 (16.50) of the faculty, while only few that is 10 (12.70%) of the faculty are using Researcher ID. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the faculty use ORCiD and they know the benefits of using it.
4. The study indicates that most of the faculty 65 (82.3%) are using ORCiD, while 11(13.9) of the faculty are not using ORCiD at all and 3 (3.8) of the responded are not sure. Therefore, it can be said that majority are using ORCiD, whereas very few faculties are still not aware of ORCiD.
5. The findings show that higher number of respondents 41 (51.90%) have discovered ORCiD through journal article, followed by 26 (32.90%) have discovered from institutions. While 14 (17.70%) responded through colleagues they came to know, followed by 6 (7.60%) have discovered ORCiD from conference, only 4 (5.10%) said that from social media they find out about

ORCiD, whereas others 7 (9.10%) responded that they discovered ORCiD through other sources.

6. The study found that majority of the faculty 42 (53.2%) have register ORCiD due to the recommendation of publisher while submitting journal article, followed by 40 (50.6%) have register to ensure that the research is not mistakenly attributed to someone with similar name, followed by 38 (48.1%) are using ORCiD to make it easy for the people to find and share work. Further it is seen that the study also reveals that 32 (40.5%) have register to get a unique identifier that can be used throughout the entire career, while 25 (31.6%) faculty have register to ORCiD because the institution required to have one and very few 4 (5.1%) have registered for other reasons.
7. The study revealed that 11 (13.9%) faculty are not using ORCiD due to lack of awareness. Whereas 3 (3.8%) are using some other Researcher's ID, while 2 (2.5%) faculty have stated that there is no usage among colleague/ friends and very less faculty 3 (3.9%) have reveal that they are not using ORCiD for other reasons.
8. The study clearly shows that most of the faculty are using ORCiD, a large number of faculty 52 (65.8%) have added the Education information to their ORCiD records. It can be seen that 51 (64.6%) have also added Employment information, while 47 (59.5%) have added existing journal articles, books, or other researcher output. While only 12 (15.2%) have added about other researcher identifier. It can be seen that just 5 (6.3%) faculty have added web/ social media presence and 8 (10.1%) faculty have not updated their ORCiD record yet.
9. The findings reveal that majority of the faculty 44 (55.7%) they like using ORCiD because it saves researchers time and reduces the risk of errors such as researchers with similar name, 39 (49.4%) faculty stated that it enables researchers to get the credit they deserve for the work. 37 (46.8%) reveal that it allows information to be easily shared, followed by 29 (36.7%) faculty said that they like ORCiD because it is free for researchers and very few like ORCiD for some other reasons.
10. It is found that majority 27 (34.2%) of the faculty are using ORCiD for more than two years, followed by 23 (29.1%) are using it for more than five years. Whereas 10 (12.7%) have reveal that they are using ORCiD for less than two

years, while 5 (6.3%) said that they are using it for less than one year. Whereas 14 (17.7%) of the faculty admitted that they are not using ORCID at all.

11. The analysis shows that when asked about the awareness about ORCID used among the peers, most of the faculty 28 (35.4%) responded that majority of the colleagues have an ORCID, followed by 21 (26.6%) said that they are not sure, while 16 (20.3%) of the faculty stated that only few colleagues have an ORCID. Whereas 6 (7.6%) revealed that about half of the colleagues have an ORCID and 2 (2.5%) of the faculty said that they are the only researcher they know among colleague that have an ORCID.

5.1 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

The following are the hypothesis of the study:

3. There is significant awareness about ORCID among the faculty of Goa University.
4. There is a need to create the awareness about the Researchers ID.

Hypothesis 1: There is significant awareness about ORCID among the faculty of Goa University.

Testing: From the findings it is seen that Most of the faculty members of Goa University use ORCID as a Research Identifier. Hence this hypothesis is proved right. Majority of the faculty prefer using ORCID for Academic Visibility. Table 4.1.4 depicts that Majority of the faculty 65 (82.2%) are using ORCID, only few 11 (13.9%) have never used ORCID and 3 (3.8%) are not sure about ORCID. Hence it indicates that most of the faculty are aware and are using ORCID as a Research Identifier and therefore this hypothesis is proved right and it is accepted.

Hypothesis 2: There is need to create the awareness about the Researchers ID.

Testing: The study revealed that there is significant awareness about ORCID among the respondent. But it is also seen from the data that the awareness regarding the other

important Researcher IDs is not very high hence there is a need to create awareness about the same. Thus the hypothesis is proved right and it is also accepted.

5.2 SUGGESTION/ RECOMMENDATION

From all the data analysis and testing of the hypothesis some of the suggestions that can be put forward are:

1. There is a significant amount of awareness about ORCiD, but there is a need to create awareness about the other Researcher IDs, such as Researcher ID, VIDWAN ID, SCOPUS ID, ResearchGate ID, and Google Scholar ID.
2. Awareness in terms of the benefits of ORCiD such as it improves to get more recognition for you and your work, it increases the discoverability of the research output etc. there is a need to create awareness about it.

Below is some suggestion to increase the awareness of ORCiD:

- a. ORCiD can be included as a topic in Research and Publication Ethics for every department of Goa University.
- b. A short term certificate course can be implemented for the faculties on Awareness about ORCiD, which can be created and developed by the University.
- c. This study was done taking into consideration the faculty of Goa University, so this awareness also needs to reach to the other institution which is coming under the purview of Goa University.
- d. Implementation of awareness programs on ORCiD can be also implemented through Library Orientations.

6.0 CONCLUSION:

From all this we see that ORCID is very much important when it comes to maximum Academic Visibility for the researchers. From the study it is found that there is significant amount of awareness about the ORCID among the faculty of Goa University, but awareness needs to be created about others Researcher IDs to increase Academic visibility.

ORCID is the tool which provides a digital identifier that you can own and control. It distinguishes you from every other researcher. ORCID connect your ID with your professional information such as publications, peer review and more. ORCID ensures that you are correctly identified, it reduces the mistaken identity, such as researcher with similar names.

The vision of ORCID is to create a world where all who participate in research, innovation are uniquely identified and connected to their contributions.

It is important to create awareness about ORCID, as it plays vital role in shaping Researcher life and therefore initiative should be taken by the university to promote ORCID and providing the knowledge about the importance by conducting certificate course, introducing about ORCID as a topic in Research and Publication Ethics and also through Library Orientations.

An ORCID is a crucial tool for researchers since it offers a number of benefits that makes it a vital component of the research process.

It is necessary to create awareness of ORCID and Other Researchers ID among the faculty so that they can understand the needs and implement it to create their own identity which will be beneficial for all the researcher lifetime.

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Dear Sir / Madam

Greetings of the Day!!!

I am Harsha R. Shet Narvenkar, a student at Goa University pursuing a degree in Masters of Library and Information Science. Under the supervision of Miss Novelty Ramesh Volvaikar, Assistant Professor, Library and Information Science Programme, I am conducting a minor research as part of my dissertation entitled, "*Awareness and use of ORCiD among the Faculty of Goa University: A Case Study*".

In this regard, I am sharing this google form as a tool to collect the primary data. Your responses will be extremely important in determining how well my research will turn out. I assure you that your responses will be kept confidential and used only for academic purpose.

Thanking You in anticipation.

Regards,

Miss. Harsha R. Shet Narvenkar

Awareness and use of ORCiD among the Faculty of Goa University: A Case Study

Questionnaire for Faculty

General Information

Email

Name

Designation

Department/ Discipline

- 1) Are you familiar with Researchers ID or IDs required for Academic visibility?
 - a) Very familiar
 - b) Somewhat familiar
 - c) Unfamiliar

- 2) Which of the following Research ID you have hear of? (Please tick all that apply)
 - a) ORCiD
 - b) Researcher ID
 - c) VIDWAN ID
 - d) SCOPUS ID
 - e) ResearchGate ID
 - f) Google Scholar ID

- 3) Which of the following IDs do you have? (Please tick all that apply)
- a) ORCiD
 - b) SCOPUS ID
 - c) Google Scholar ID
 - d) VIDWAN ID
 - e) Researcher ID
 - f) ResearchGate ID
 - g) Other
- 4) Have you ever registered for an ORCiD?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) I'm not sure
- 5) If you have an ORCiD, how did you discover it? (Please tick all that apply)
- a) Through Institution
 - b) Colleague
 - c) Journal Article
 - d) Social Media
 - e) Conference
 - f) Not Applicable
 - g) Other
- 6) What are the reasons to register for ORCiD? (Please tick all that apply)
- a) A publisher recommended me for ORCiD while submitting a journal article or book
 - b) My institution/publisher require me to have one
 - c) I want to make sure my research is not mistakenly attributed to someone else with similar name
 - d) To make it easier for people to find and share my work
 - e) I want a unique identifier that can be used throughout my entire career
 - f) Not Applicable
 - g) Other

7) What are your reasons for not using ORCiD?

- a) Lack of Awareness about it
- b) Already using other Researcher's ID
- c) No usage among colleague/friends
- d) Not Applicable
- e) Other

8) Which among the following Information have you added to your ORCiD record? (Please tick all that apply)

- a) My education information
- b) My employment information
- c) My existing journal articles, books, or other researcher output
- d) My other researcher identifiers
- e) My web/social media presence
- f) I have not updated my ORCiD record
- g) Not Applicable

9) What features you like about ORCiD?

- a) It allows information to be easily shared
- b) It saves researchers time and reduces the risk of errors such as researcher's with similar name
- c) It enables researchers to get the credit they deserve for the work they're doing
- d) It is free for researchers
- e) Not Applicable
- f) Other

10) How long have you been using ORCiD?

- a) Less than 1 year

- b) Less than 2 year
- c) More than 2 years
- d) More than 5 years
- e) Not Applicable
- f) Other

11) How widely do you believe ORCiD are used among your peer?

- a) I am the only researcher I know among my colleagues that has an ORCiD
- b) I know a few colleagues who have an ORCiD
- c) About half of my colleagues have an ORCiD
- d) The majority of my colleagues have an ORCiD
- e) I'm not sure
- f) Not Applicable

12) Describe ORCiD in few words

13) On a scale of 0-5, how satisfied are you with ORCiD? (Please tick all that apply)

Highly Dissatisfied

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐
- 4 ☐
- 5 ☐

Highly Satisfied

Thank You