How to Cite

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# UNIT 2 SHARE RESEARCH RESULTS IN OPEN ACCESS

**Structure**



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

In an academic research environment, scholarly communications become central part of the process of deliberations. Scholars across the world are now better equipped with services offered by open access knowledge repositories for self-archiving their intellectual outcomes of scholarly research, i.e., research publications and research reports. Global open access statements enlighten academic researchers to make use of Green open access channels for harnessing global visibility, readability and cross-border knowledge transfer. Open access (OA) institutional repositories, national repositories or disciplinary knowledge repositories are considered as Green open access channels, where researchers have their freedom to share and distribute their research publications in digital formats.

Besides, major OA declarations and statements, endorsed by the scientific institutions and communities, have identified Gold OA as major channel for scholarly communications. Public-funded research literatures are supposed to be made available through the Gold OA channel, in order to keep knowledge flow uninterruptedly across the world. Peer-reviewed OA journals belong to Gold OA channel. Thus, every academic researcher, after completing a research study, tries to identify possible publishing avenues for communicating research results.

In this Unit, various authors' tools for identifying different self-archiving avenues and their credentials are briefly discussed. This Unit also gives you a brief overview on workflow and submission process in self-archiving, and permission and licensing choices for disseminating research through Green open access channels. This Unit also gives you brief overview on paradigms of regional open access directories and journal gateways, and their strengths and weaknesses.

## 2.1 LEARNING OUTCOMES

*At the end of this Unit, you are expected to be able to:*

- Understand the publications dissemination process using knowledge repositories;
- Choose appropriate Open Access repositories for sharing research results; and
- Use appropriate Open Access journals in their discipline to publish research work.

## 2.2 HOW AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT

The authors of scholarly works can decide whether to make their published, un-published or forthcoming research publications globally available and accessible through Green OA channels. Various tools are available to scientific researchers while taking their self-archiving decision. Some of the tools or aids to authors' publishing decisions are described in Table 2. All of these tools are freely available and accessible globally. Mentioned portals have become very useful to academic authors as many detailed information on every listed OA repository is made available and accessible. These tools also have global coverage, covering repositories available from every corner of the world. Authors may take their self-archiving decision based on subjective judgement after consulting some of these tools.

OpenDOAR.org, launched in 2006 jointly by University of Nottingham in the U.K. and Lund University in Sweden, is a global listing of open access archives and repositories. It becomes an authoritative tool for identifying operational OA repositories and their administrative details. The Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) is another global listing of open access archives and repositories, although some of the records in this listing may be outdated or not up-to-date. OpenDOAR and ROAR also indicate software used for building respective OA repository. Majority of repositories are using DSpace and EPrints software. These software use similar self-archiving work flow, thus provide similar self-archiving experience to the researchers. Both the software are available as free and open source software (FOSS). They also support web crawlers or metadata harvesters to obtain metadata information from OA repositories and store in a union catalogue of records of OA resources. OAIster is one such metadata harvester-cum-union catalogue for OA repositories and archives.

OAIster[21], launched in 2002 by the University of Michigan Libraries, is a union catalogue of OA resources obtained from OA collections, which was built by harvesting from worldwide OA repositories and digital archives using the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). This union catalogue is presently hosted at WorldCat.org database of the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC).

[21] http://oaister.worldcat.org

SHERPA/JULIET and SHERPA/RoMEO, maintained by University of Nottingham, are excellent source for identifying research funders' open access policies, knowing about publisher's copyright policies and journal's self-archiving policies. These two sources help authors in identifying what to deposit – Preprint, Post-print, or Publisher's version of their publications. A preprint is a draft version of a scientific paper that has not yet been published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. A post-print is a digital draft of a journal article after it has been peer reviewed. Jointly, post-prints and preprints are called eprints. On the other hand, a publisher version is the official version in PDF with unaltered page layout and pagination. The researchers also have freedom to choose file formats for self-archiving of their publications. Available file formats are PDF, HTML, XML, MS-Word and LaTex. Usually publisher version is available in PDF or HTML.

Table 3 shows an indicative list of disciplinary OA repositories available to researchers worldwide. In addition to their own institutional repositories and national-level repositories, authors may choose to self-archive their publications at an appropriate disciplinary OA repository. Availability of your publications in multiple portals makes sure your publications are visible, reachable and accessible to global multidisciplinary researchers' communities.

**Table 2: Author's Tools for Identifying Self-Archiving Avenues**

| Author's Tool | Functionalities |
|---|---|
| Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR.org) | – Identifying OA repositories in your subject disciplines and from your region or country.<br>– |
| Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR.eprints.org) | – Identifying OA repositories in your subject disciplines and from your region or country. |
| Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD.issn.org) | – Availability of different types of OA scholarly resources: peer-reviewed journals, conferences proceedings, academic repositories and monographic series in all subject fields.<br>– A single access point to different types of online scholarly resources published worldwide and freely available, identified or authenticated through ISSN Register. |
| OAIster.worldcat.org | – Searching OA contents archived in OA knowledge repositories and institutional repositories.<br>– Identifying OA repositories in your subject disciplines and from your region or country. |
| Ranking Web of Repositories (Repositories.webometrics.info) | – Identifying top ranking OA repositories within a region or worldwide.<br>– Identifying OA repositories in your subject disciplines and from your region or country. |
| SHERPA/JULIET (Sherpa.ac.uk/Juliet) | – Identifying research funders' open access policies. |
| SHERPA/RoMEO (Sherpa.ac.uk/Romeo) | – Knowing about publisher's copyright policies.<br>– Knowing about journal's self-archiving policies. |

**Table 3: Some Reputed Global OA Repositories with Self-Archiving Provisions**

| Name of Repository | Launched in | Subject Areas | Founding Institutions |
|---|---|---|---|
| arXiv.org | 1991 | Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics | Cornell University Library, USA |
| bioRxiv.org | 2013 | Biological Sciences | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (CSHL), USA |
| e-LIS.rclis.org | 2003 | Library and Information Sciences | CILEA, Italy |
| CogPrints.org | 1997 | Psychology, Neuroscience, and Linguistics, and many areas of Computer Science, Philosophy, Biology, Medicine, Anthropology, etc. | University of Southampton, United Kingdom |

## 2.3 WORKFLOW AND SUBMISSION PROCESS

The self-archiving is the authors' prerogative. They should be self-directed enough to follow self-archiving of their work for wider visibility. OA repositories are commonly developed using open source software DSpace and EPrints software. These software have simplified user interface and similar self-archiving work flow, thus provide similar self-archiving experience to the researchers. As a new user to any self-archiving repository, you need to create a user account before you can actually post/deposit your work. We proffer the following steps for you to follow self-archiving. However, at certain places, the librarian may assist you in the process of archiving, where institutional repositories are available.

### 2.3.1 Steps for Self Archiving

1) Check, whether your institution has a policy for Open Access. While it is important to talk to seniors in your research lab and/or the librarian, about any existing policy on OA and repository, we suggest you review Open DOAR[22] and ROARMAP[23]. While OpenDOAR will give you information about OA repository in your discipline and in your institute, ROARMAP would inform about OA policy in your institute. Remember that these are not always up-to-date, but are useful help. To

[22] http://www.opendoar.org/
[23] http://roarmap.eprints.org/

know whether your university/institution has an institutional repository, you may also try the finder available at OpenDepot[24].

2) Remember, your self-archiving need to be compatible with your institutional policy. So, if you have an immediate deposit mandate upon acceptance of your paper, you need to follow the same. Also, you need to be careful about the publisher's permission on what and when you can share your work in repository. RoMEO[25] (Rights MEtadata for Open archiving) is a searchable database of publisher's policies regarding the self- archiving of journal articles in Open Access repositories. It is a service of project entitled "Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access" (SHERPA[26]) at the University of Nottingham. You can use RoMEO website for different purposes, such as:

   - Use RoMEO to assist you when depositing articles to your institutional repository.
   - Use RoMEO to find out if your publishers' copyright rules allow you to deposit in your institutional repository.
   - Use RoMEO to find out an embargo period before self-archiving of published journal articles.
   - RoMEO summarizes publishers' conditions and categorizes publishers by colours, indicating level of author rights.
   - RoMEO shows which publishers' comply with funding agencies' conditions on open access.

   RoMEO provides statistics of over 1480 publishers; policy related to self-archiving. These are categorised into four colour codes (as given in Table 4):

**Table 4: Colour codes in SHERPA/RoMEO**

| Colour codes | Meaning of the code |
|---|---|
| Green | Can archive pre-print and post-print |
| Blue | Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) |
| Yellow | Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing) |
| White | Archiving not formally supported |

*Note: In SHERPA/RoMEA pre-prints is the version of the paper before peer review and post-prints is the version of the paper after peer-review, with revisions having been made.*

At present about 72% of the publishers provide some sort of self-archiving[27]. This is important for you to consider the journal, where you should be publishing your work. Depending on your work, it is important for you to check SHERPA/RoMEO that provides a check for

[24] http://opendepot.org/
[25] http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php?la=en&fIDnum=|&mode=simple
[26] http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/
[27] http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/statistics.php?la=en&fIDnum=|&mode=simple

over 22,000 journal titles in their database. You can do ISSN search too apart from exact title or the name of the publisher. Once you know the status of self-archiving provision of the journal, it becomes the first step in deposit.

3) When you know the publisher's open access policy, you may like to negotiate while signing the Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA), which allow the publisher License to Publish (LTP). As original author of the work, you can negotiate for sharing your work in OA, and SPARC[28] has developed a model agreement and a tool known as SPARC Author's Addendum[29] that you may send to the publisher. Author can carefully assess CTA given by a publisher and opt out some provisions in it restricting in exercising his/her academic freedom.

4) Depending on your institutional policy, and the publisher's policy, you should be able to submit your work to a global or institutional repository. If you do not find any specific repository, you may like to deposit your work at OpenDepot, which has simple registration process[30].

5) Once you self-archive your work, do not forget to share the link through your social networks.

## 2.4 IDENTIFYING OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS FOR SHARING YOUR WORK

The prospective authors of scholarly works can decide on their journal choice after drafting their manuscripts and before submitting their manuscripts to suitable journals. Various tools are available to scientific researchers while taking their publishing decision. Some of the tools or aids to authors' publishing decisions are described in Table 5. Except the JCR on Web, which is a subscription-based product available with the Web of Science (WoS), all other tools are freely available. These tools have global coverage, covering journals published from every corner of the world. Authors may take their publishing decision based on subjective judgement after consulting some of these tools.

Of late, OA journals are under attack from various sources due to their perceived poor quality. There are many OA journal publishers which are using the power of the Web to accept research papers of dubious nature on payment of Article Processing Charges (APC) ranging from 50 USD to 3000 USD. So, the Eindhoven University of Technology[31] suggest its researchers to answer four questions to decide the quality of OA journal:

[28] http://www.sparc.arl.org/
[29] http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/Access-Reuse_Addendum.pdf
[30] http://opendepot.org/cgi/register
[31] http://w3.tue.nl/en/services/library/about/openaccesscoach/oa_and_quality/quality_oa_journals/

- Is the journal listed in DOAJ[32]?
- Is the journal listed in Web of Science[33]?
- Is the journal listed in Thomson Reuters' Journal Citation Report[34], due to an impact factor?
- Is the publisher of the journal a member of OASPA[35]?

Jeffrey Beall maintains a website that lists potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access journals[36] and publishers[37] to alert researchers. Beall also provides "Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers"[38], which is reproduced here.

**Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers[39] (2nd edition) by Jeffery Beall**

1) Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites according to ethical standards established by membership organizations.
   a) Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) Code of Conduct[40]
   b) Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Code of Conduct for Journal Publishers[41] [PDF]
   c) International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers (STM) Code of Conduct[42]
2) Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites: contact the publisher if necessary, read statements from the publisher's authors about their experiences with the publisher, and determine whether the publisher commits any of the following practices (below) that are known to be committed by predatory publishers.

*n.b.* Some journals publish independently of any publisher, but in most cases, we evaluate journals that are part of a publisher's fleet. The practices described below are meant to apply both to independent journals and to publishers with multiple journals in their portfolios.

**Editor and Staff**

- The publisher's owner is identified as the editor of all the journals published by the organization.

[32] http://doaj.org/
[33] http://wokinfo.com/
[34] http://thomsonreuters.com/journal-citation-reports/
[35] http://oaspa.org/
[36] http://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/
[37] http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/
[38] http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/11/30/criteria-for-determining-predatory-open-access-publishers-2nd-edition/
[39] Ibid, available in CC-BY license
[40] http://oaspa.org/membership/code-of-conduct/
[41] http://publicationethics.org/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20for%20publishers%20FINAL_1_0.pdf
[42] http://www.stm-assoc.org/code-of-conduct/

- No single individual is identified as the journal's editor.
- The journal does not identify a formal editorial / review board.
- No academic information is provided regarding the editor, editorial staff, and/or review board members (e.g., institutional affiliation).
- Evident data exist showing that the editor and/or review board members do not possess academic expertise to reasonably qualify them to be publication gatekeepers in the journal's field.
- Two or more journals have duplicate editorial boards (i.e., same editorial board for more than one journal).
- The journals have an insufficient number of board members, have concocted editorial boards (made up names), include scholars on an editorial board without their knowledge or permission, have board members who are prominent researchers but exempt them from any contributions to the journal except the use of their names and/or photographs.

**Business Management**

**The publisher…**

- Demonstrates a lack of transparency in publishing operations.
- Has no policies or practices for digital preservation.
- Depends on author fees as the sole and only means of operation with no alternative, long-term business plan for sustaining the journal through augmented income sources.
- Begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal's home page.
- Provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending a previously-undisclosed invoice.

**Integrity**

- The name of a journal is incongruent with the journal's mission.
- The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin (e.g., a journal with the word "Canadian" or "Swiss" in its name that has no meaningful relationship to Canada or Switzerland).
- The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor, or uses some made up measure (e.g. view factor), feigning international standing.
- The publisher sends spam requests for peer reviews to scholars unqualified to review submitted manuscripts.
- The publisher falsely claims to have its content indexed in legitimate abstracting and indexing services or claims that its content is indexed in resources that are not abstracting and indexing services
- The publisher dedicates insufficient resources to preventing and eliminating author misconduct, to the extent that the journal or journals suffer from repeated cases of plagiarism, self-plagiarism, image manipulation, and the like.

- The publisher asks the corresponding author for suggested reviewers and the publisher subsequently uses the suggested reviewers without sufficiently vetting their qualifications or authenticity. (This protocol also may allow authors to create faux online identities in order to review their own papers).

**Other**

**A predatory publisher may ..**.

- Publish papers already published in other venues/outlets without providing appropriate credits
- Use language claiming to be a "leading publisher" even though the publisher may only be a startup or a novice organization.
- Operate in a Western country chiefly for the purpose of functioning as a vanity press for scholars in a developing country.
- Do minimal or no copyediting.
- Publish papers that are not academic at all, e.g. essays by laypeople or obvious pseudo-science.
- Have a "contact us" page that only includes a web form, and the publisher hides or does not reveal its location

The following practices are considered to be reflective of poor journal standards and, while they do not equal predatory criteria, potential authors should give due consideration to these items prior to manuscript submissions:

- The publisher copies "authors guidelines" verbatim (or with minor editing) from other publishers.
- The publisher lists insufficient contact information, including contact information that does not clearly state the headquarters location or misrepresents the headquarters location (e.g., through the use of addresses that are actually mail drops).
- The publisher publishes journals that are excessively broad (e.g.,*Journal of Education*) in order to attract more articles and gain more revenue from author fees.
- The publisher publishes journals that combine two or more fields not normally treated together (e.g., *International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology*).
- The publisher requires transfer of copyright and retains copyright on journal content. Or the publisher requires the copyright transfer upon submission of manuscript.
- The publisher has poorly maintained websites, including dead links, prominent misspellings and grammatical errors on the website.
- The publisher makes unauthorized use of licensed images on their website, taken from the open web, without permission or licensing from the copyright owners.
- The publisher engages in excessive use of spam email to solicit manuscripts or editorial board memberships
- The publishers' officers use email addresses that end in .gmail.com, yahoo.com some other free email supplier
- The publisher fails to state licensing policy information on articles or shows lack of understanding of well-known OA journal article licensing standards.

- The publisher lacks a published article retraction policy or retracts articles without a formal statement; also the publisher does not publish corrections or clarifications and does not have a policy for these issues.
- The publisher does not use ISSN numbers, DOI numbers or uses them improperly.
- For the name of the publisher, the publisher uses names such as "Network," "Center," "Association," "Institute," and the like when it is only a publisher and does not meet the definition of the term used.
- The publisher has excessive advertising on its site to the extent that it interferes with site navigation and content access.
- The publisher has no membership in industry associations and/or intentionally fails to follow industry standards.
- The publisher includes links to legitimate conferences and associations on its main website, as if to borrow from other organizations' legitimacy, and emblazon the new publisher with the others' legacy value.
- The publisher displays prominent statements that promise rapid publication and/or unusually quick peer review.
- The publisher focuses on authors (not readers) and on getting their fees at the expense of due quality, and offers few or no value adds to readers such as RSS feeds, hotlinked references, or the like.
- The publisher creates a publishing operation that is set up and run by a single individual who engages in rapacious entrepreneurial behavior. The individual might have business administration experience, and the site may have business journals but it also has journals that are outside the experience of the entrepreneur or anyone on staff.
- The publisher or its journals are not listed in standard periodical directories or are not widely cataloged in library databases.
- The publisher copies or egregiously mimics journal titles from other publishers.
- The publisher uses text on the publisher's main page that describes the open access movement and then foists the publisher as if the publisher is active in fulfilling the movement's values and goals.
- None of the members of a particular journal's editorial board have ever published an article in the journal.

**Table 5: Author's Tools for Detailed Study of Publishing Avenues**

| Author's Tool | Functionalities |
|---|---|
| Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ.org) | – Availability of OA peer-reviewed journals in all subject fields.<br>– Knowing about relevant details of every journal including publication charges, journal license and country of publication. |
| Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD.issn.org) | – Availability of different types of OA scholarly resources: peer-reviewed journals, conferences proceedings, academic repositories and monographic series in all subject fields.<br>– A single access point to different types of online scholarly resources published worldwide and freely available, identified or authenticated through ISSN Register. |
| eigenFACTOR.org | – Knowing about journal's position based on values of eigenFACTOR score, Article Influence Score, Cost Effectiveness and Price of a scholarly journal. All WoS-covered journals are searchable in this database. |
| Google Scholar - Top Publications [Scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=top_venues] | – Ranking of journals based on values of h5-index and h5-median.<br>– Rank list is generated for a subject category or a subcategory for top twenty journals in every category or a subcategory.<br>– Rank list is generated for nine languages, for top hundred journals in every language (i.e., English, Chinese, Portuguese, German, Spanish, French, Italian, Japanese and Dutch)<br>– Knowing about journal's h5-index and h5-median values, by searching any journal title. |
| Journal Citation Reports (JCR) on Web | – Ranking of journals based on performance measurement scores of all WoS-covered journals. Journals' performance indicators for each journal for a particular year include: Total Cites, Journal Impact Factor, 5-Year Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Number of Articles, Cited Half-Life, Eigenfactor Score, and Article Influence Score. JCR maintains two editions namely, *JCR Science Edition* and *JCR Social Sciences Edition*. |
| JournalMetrics.com | – Ranking of journals based on performance measurement scores using newly emerged indicators Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) and SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) of all Scopus-covered journals. |
| JournalPrices.com | – Knowing about journals' affordability for subscription-based journals, and affordability of APC (article processing charge) in OA or hybrid journals.<br>– Knowing about relevant details of every journal including relative price index, price per article, price per citation and composite price index. |
| ScholarlyOA.com | – Knowing about potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly OA publishers and associated journals. |
| ScimagoJR.com | – Ranking of journals based on values of SJR, H-Index, number of total documents, total cites, cites per document and citeable documents. Ranking parameters can be subject area, subject category and country of origin. All Scopus-covered journals' information are searchable in this database. |
| SHERPA/RoMEO (Sherpa.ac.uk/romeo) | – Knowing about publisher's copyright policies.<br>– Knowing about journal's self-archiving policies. |

### 2.4.1 Directory of Open Access Journals

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), launched in 2003 by the Lund University in Sweden, is a searchable multidisciplinary directory of open access scholarly journals. In addition to providing detailed information about 9,740 scholarly journals, DOAJ is also searchable at article level for about 5,621 journals as in March 2014. In its Aims & Scope statement elaborates "The aim of the DOAJ is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals, thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. The DOAJ aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content. In short, the DOAJ aims to be the one-stop shop for users of open access journals."

DOAJ is closely connected with the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) and other professional bodies for ensuring inclusion of scientific and scholarly journals in this directory that meet high quality standards by exercising peer review or editorial quality control.

### 2.4.2 BASE[43] (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine)

The BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine), launched in 2004, is one of the world's most voluminous search engines especially for academic open access web resources. BASE is operated by Bielefeld University Library in Germany. BASE covers all major OA journals, hybrid journals publishing OA articles, OA books, electronic theses & dissertations (ETD), open research data, and OA institutional & disciplinary knowledge repositories. Its coverage is global, covering 2,909 content sources as in March 2014. However, its number of content sources is still fewer than DOAJ's article level searchable database. Figure 1 shows you the homepage of BASE search engine, which is helping retrieval and knowledge discovery of OA scholarly contents using multilingual interface covering seven European languages, namely English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, Greek and Russian. It also maintains a searchable directory of content sources that may help you in identifying your publishing venue for your forthcoming research papers.

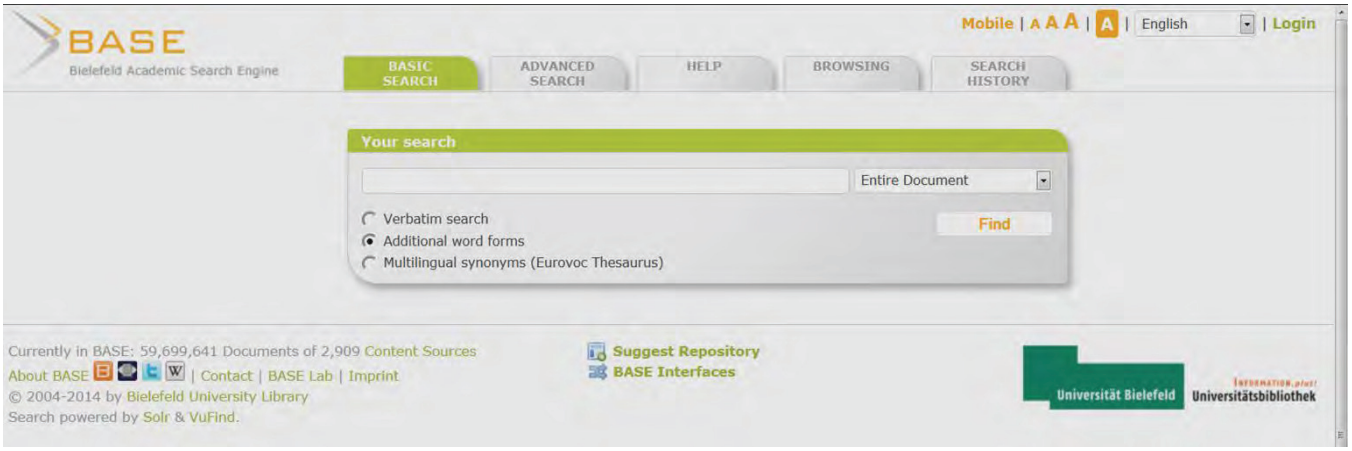


**Figure 1: Homepage of BASE Search Engine helping retrieval of OA Scholarly Contents**

[43] http://www.base-search.net/

### 2.4.3 SciELO – Scientific Electronic Library Online

The Scientific Electronic Library Online[44], popularly known as SciELO, is a programme of the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) launched in 1998, for the cooperative publishing of open access journals on the Internet. SciELO initially received technical support from the Latin America and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information (BIREME/PAHO/WHO). Since 2002, the Project is also supported by the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). Since its launching, the SciELO publishing model was progressively adopted by national research institutions of Ibero-American countries and South Africa comprising the SciELO Network. Now it hosts peer-reviewed scientific literature originated from Latin America, Spain, Portugal and South Africa. SciELO is one of the earliest initiatives in the global South to provide open access to scientific literature. The SciELO.br website secured first position in category of Top Portals in 14th edition of the Ranking Web of Repositories.

Members in the SciELO Network, responsible for content creation and aggregation in its portal SciELO.org, are drawn from 16 countries Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Venezuela, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and West Indies. As in March 2014, SciELO hosts about 1,148 journals in all major disciplines of science, social sciences and humanities.

SciELO produces a large amount of valuable scientific contents generated and published by journals from emerging regions, such as Latin America, the Caribbean and South Africa. SciELO's multilingual global portal helps in making its resources visible and accessible globally. Very recently the SciELO has entered into a collaboration agreement with Thomson Reuters to develop a new product titled 'SciELO Citation Index', based on resources available with SciELO portal. SciELO Citation Index has been a part of Thomson Reuters' Web of Knowledge database and available from 2014. SciELO will continually publish and host open access journals and its full-text contents will be linked from the SciELO Citation Index.

SciELO maintains a few bibliometric indicators based on citation indicators and other metrics. When integrated with SciELO Citation Index, their indicators will be enriched and will be very useful for more analytical evaluation of research originated from the Latin America.

[44] http://www.scielo.org/php/index.php

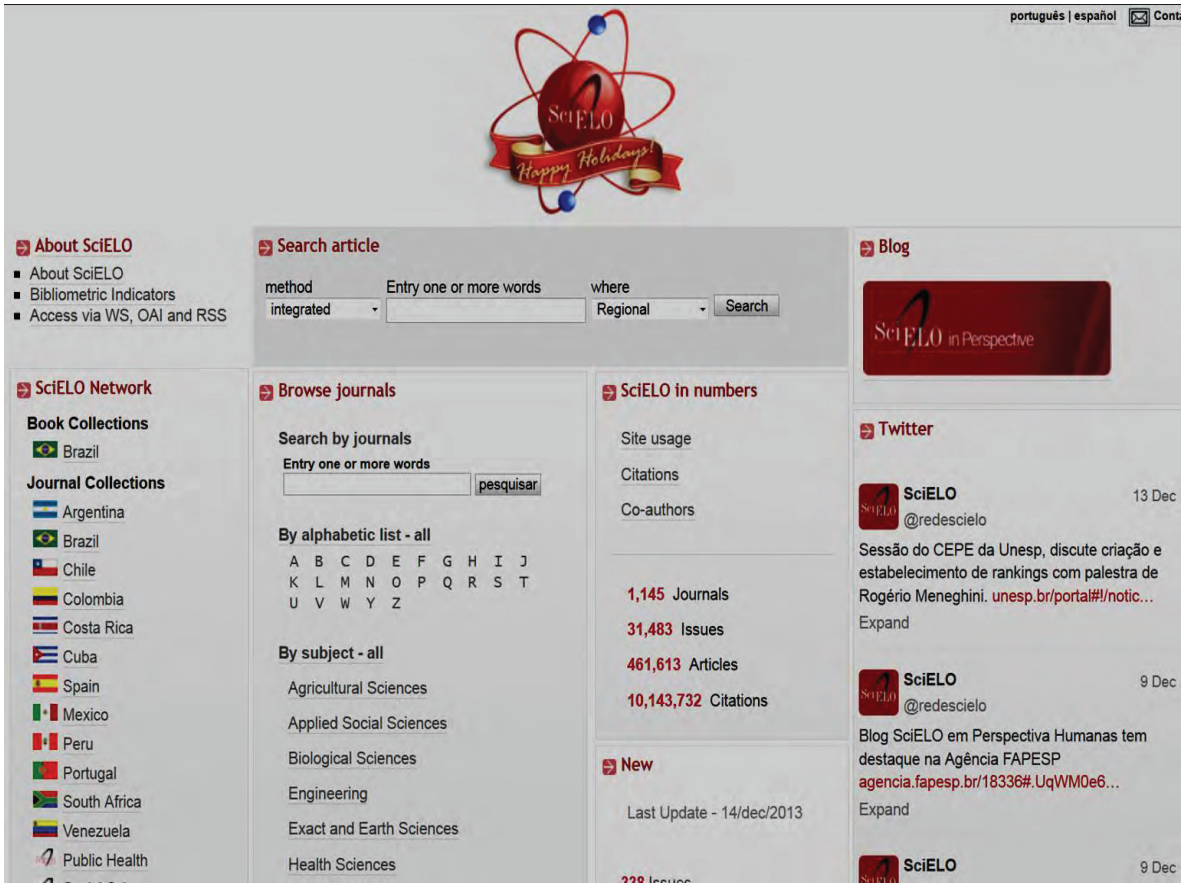


**Figure 2: Homepage of SciELO.org Portal providing Open Access to Scientific Literature**

### 2.4.4 Redalyc.org

The Redalyc.org is an online multidisciplinary scientific information system and open access platform for sharing scientific literature published from the Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal. It is also a network of scientific journals from the Ibero-American group of nations. The motto of this online platform is "*Open access to the world scientific production in Ibero-American journals*". Its slogan is "*Science that is not seen does not exist*" to outreach scientific literature published in journals in this region to worldwide scientific communities. This slogan comes out to deal with the poor representation of scientists and their scientific contributions from this region in mainstream scientific databases and citation indexes. The Redalyc project started in October 2002 and presently hosted by Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM) of Mexico.

Presently this portal provides open access to contents from 885 scientific journals published in 15 Ibero-American countries, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. This portal fully embraces open access and its material is released under a Creative Commons license and is free to download. Majority of the full-text papers, available with this portal, are written in either Spanish or Portuguese language. This portal

also provides abstracts of papers in English, Spanish and Portuguese languages. The portal also hosts a special collection named CLACSO[45], supported by the Latin American Council of Social Sciences, covering full-text contents of 63 journals in social sciences, arts and humanities disciplines.

The portal generates certain indicators and usage statistics that measure citations and usage of archived papers in this platform. This portal has different searching and navigation options for easy retrieval of archived documents from its databases.

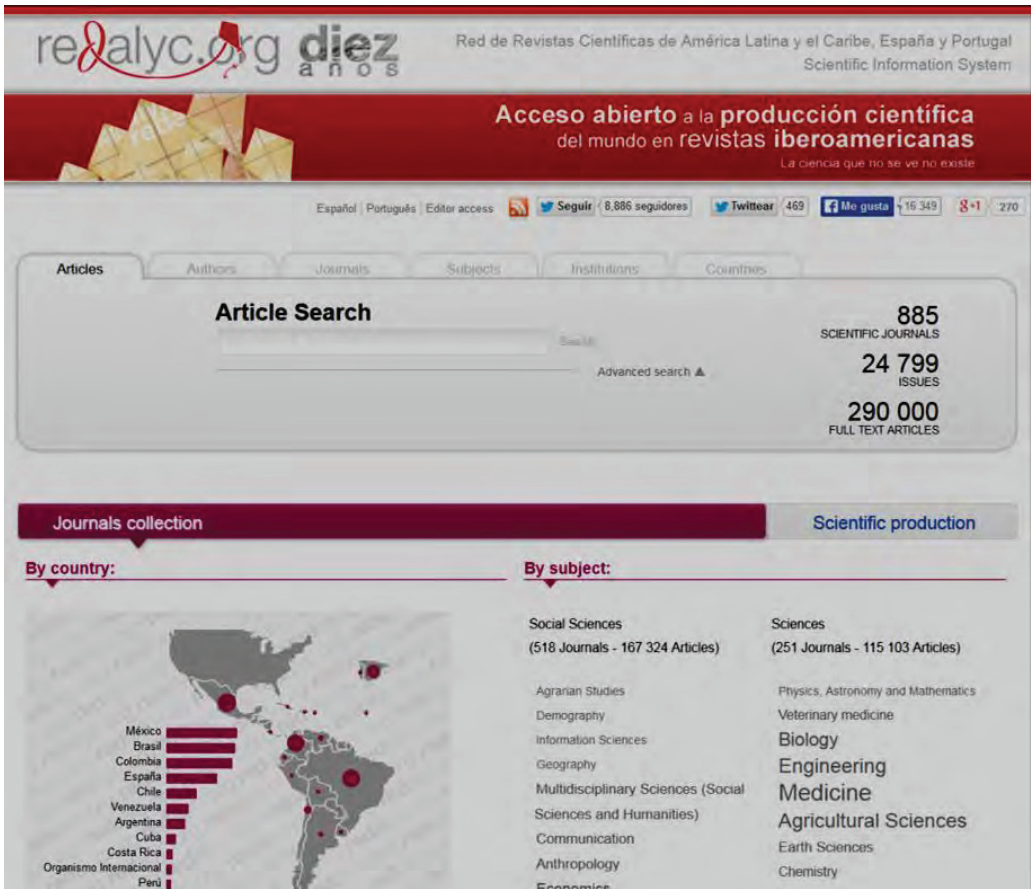


**Figure 3: Homepage of Redalyc.org Scientific Information System**

### 2.4.5 Latindex

While SciELO.org and Redalyc.org are open access platforms for peer-reviewed journals, Latindex.org is an open access bibliographic database aiding access to peer-reviewed journals and other scholarly materials published from Latin American region, Spain and Portugal. Latindex[46] is the result of cooperation of a network of institutions that work in a coordinated manner to collect and disseminate bibliographic information on scientific periodicals produced in the region. Latindex's Directory covers about 22,500 journals including 5,721 electronic journals and about 7,500 book titles or conference proceedings. This database is updated daily. Latindex includes scholarly

[45] http://clacso.redalyc.org
[46] http://www.latindex.org/

resources from the Central America, South America, Latin America, Caribbeans, Ibero-America and Iberian Peninsula in all subject areas covering STM, arts & humanities and social sciences disciplines.

### 2.4.6 African Journals Online

The African Journals Online[47] (AJOL), launched in 2004 as an electronic journal gateway to host full-text contents of different peer-reviewed scholarly journals, published by multiple publishers from African region. This is a collaborative effort of journal publishers, research councils and learned societies, promoted by the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP) through its Journals Online (JOL) project. Over the time, it becomes the world's largest and well-known collection of peer-reviewed African-published scholarly journals. This gateway greatly increases the journals' accessibility to researchers and educators around the globe – particularly intra-region and also inter-region, thus making the research works useful to a wider audience. This aggregation also helps in crosscutting academic disciplines in a larger context to support discourses in multidisciplinary and trans-disciplinary subject areas within the region. Table 6 provides indicative list of e-journal gateways established out of INASP's intervening Journals Online (JOL) project using the open source software PKP Open Journal Systems (OJS). INASP also helps in capacity development of non-profit academic publishers in developing countries in launching e-journal gateways for their respective country or a region.

**Table 6: List of E-Journal Gateways, supported by the INASP's JOL project[48]**

| Name of Gateway | Access Mode | Regional Focus | Website |
|---|---|---|---|
| African Journals Online (AJOL)* | Open Access | Africa | Ajol.info |
| Bangladesh Journals Online (Bangla JOL)* | Open Access | Asia | Banglajol.info |
| Mongolia Journals Online (Mongolia JOL)* | Open Access | Asia | Mongoliajol.info |
| Nepal Journals Online (Nepal JOL)* | Open Access | Asia | Nepjol.info |
| Philippine E-Journals | Open Access | Asia | Ejournals.ph |
| Sri Lanka Journals Online (Sri Lanka JOL)* | Open Access | Asia | Sljol.info |

[47] http://www.ajol.info/
[48] http://www.inasp.info/en/work/journals-online/

## 2.5 LET US SUM UP

In this Unit, you have learned about various aspects of self-archiving in open access repositories. Various directories and authors' tools are available for facilitating authors in selecting their self-archiving venues, particularly the disciplinary and national-level OA repositories. Some of these tools also help you in determining publishers' or journals' embargo period before taking your self-archiving decision.

In this Unit, you also learned about various aspects of publishing in open access journals. Various databases and authors' tools are available for facilitating authors in selecting their publishing venues, particularly qualitative OA journals. We listed some ways to identify quality OA journals and highlighted the criteria of predatory OA journals. While we encourage you to publish in Open Access Journals, the best way is to share your work in green repository, and also follow the established criteria of quality in your discipline. However, the notion of quality of journals is also evolving with many features due to affordances of technology, and thus, publishing in OA journal is an option to make your work visible to many and accessible to all.

## ONLINE VIDEOS FOR SELF-LEARNING

There are a number of video tutorials available on topics discussed in this Unit. Some of the tutorials were developed by the organizations responsible for the advocacy and awareness raising, while some others were developed by reputed scientists and libraries. Now, you learn more about different dimensions of copyright and author rights in real life academic research environment.

- *ArXiv and Disciplinary Repositories* **Video**[49]
- Author rights, your rights **Video**[50]
- Author Rights: Working with Publishers to Keep Your Rights **Video**[51]
- *Self Archiving Works* **Video**[52]
- *International Standards for Editors and Authors* **Video**[53]

[49] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t2bsQcsZdWU
[50] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hWZ_ZYbAIyg
[51] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYXwqsFmK44
[52] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kJuYlmjVJcU
[53] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMnKK4p2LR4

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| | |
|---|---|
| Academic Journal | It is a peer-reviewed periodical in which scholarship relating to a particular academic discipline is published. Academic journals serve as forums for the introduction and presentation for scrutiny of new research, and the critique of existing research. |
| Author Addendum | A legal instrument that modifies the publisher's agreement and allows you to keep key rights to your articles. |
| Author Rights | A bundle of rights which are part of copyright law, such as right to share, use, reuse, modify, perform and remix. |
| Copyright | The exclusive and assignable legal right, given to the originator or creator or author for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material. |
| Copyright Transfer Agreement | An agreement between authors and publishers, where authors transfer some exclusive rights to publishers. |
| Eprints | Jointly, post-prints and preprints are called eprints. |
| Indexing & Abstracting Service | It is a service that provides shortening or summarizing of documents and assigning of descriptors for referencing documents. |
| Licence to Publish | An exclusive right authors grant to publishers. |
| License | A permission or authorization that ensures licensors gets the credit for their work. |
| Post-Print | A digital draft of a journal article after it has been peer reviewed. |
| Preprint | A draft version of a scientific paper that has not yet been published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. |
| Primary Sources | They provide first-hand testimony or direct evidence concerning a topic under investigation. They are created by witnesses or recorders who experienced the events or conditions being documented. |
| Publisher’s Version | The official version in PDF with unaltered page layout and pagination. |
| Scholarly Journal | It is a peer-reviewed periodical in which scholarship relating to a particular academic discipline is published. Scholarly journals serve as forums for the introduction and presentation for scrutiny of new research, and the critique of existing research. |
| Self-Archiving | An act of depositing a free copy of a digital document on the World Wide Web in order to provide open access to it. |

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| APC | Article Processing Charge |
| COPE | Committee on Publication Ethics |
| CTA | Copyright Transfer Agreement |
| HTML | HyperText Markup Language |
| ISSN | International Standard Serial Number |
| JISC | Joint Information Systems Committee |
| LTP | Licence to Publish |
| OA | Open Access |
| OAI-PMH | Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting |
| OASPA | Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association |
| OCLC | Online Computer Library Center, Inc. |
| OpenDOAR | Directory of Open Access Repositories |
| PDF | Portable Document Format |
| PLOS | Public Library of Science |
| RLUK | Research Libraries in the UK and Ireland |
| ROAD | Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources |
| ROAR | Registry of Open Access Repositories |
| RoMEO | Rights Metadata for Open Archiving |
| SPARC | Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| XML | Extensible Markup Language |

# FURTHER READINGS

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