

**OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATIONS AND NEW INITIATIVES FOR KNOWLEDGE
DISSEMINATION**

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Abstract

Open access is a broad international movement providing free and open online access to academic information, such as publications and data. A publication is defined as 'open access' when there are no financial, legal, or technical barriers to accessing it, which means that anyone can read, download, copy, distribute, print, search for and search within the information, or use it in education or in any other way permitted by the legal agreements. In this study, we highlight the different modes of publication, especially

an elaborate discussion about open-access publications. Open access is a publishing model for scholarly communication that makes research information available to readers for free, as opposed to the traditional subscription model, which requires readers to pay a subscription. This study highlights the most popular open-access journal finder and journal suggestion tools, publication ethics and guidelines, and the significant benefits of open access. Open-access journals increase the visibility and reuse of academic research findings. There are various ways to publish open access: The Golden Route Full-access journals are published through publisher platforms. Hybrid journals are subscription journals that publish individual articles as open access in exchange for an article processing charge. The green route entails submitting the full text of academic publications to a trustworthy repository, which is a publicly accessible database managed by a research organisation. Diamond open-access journals are typically funded through library subsidy models, institutions, or societies.

Keywords: Open-access, Golden Root Full-Access, Hybrid Journals, Green Root, Repository.

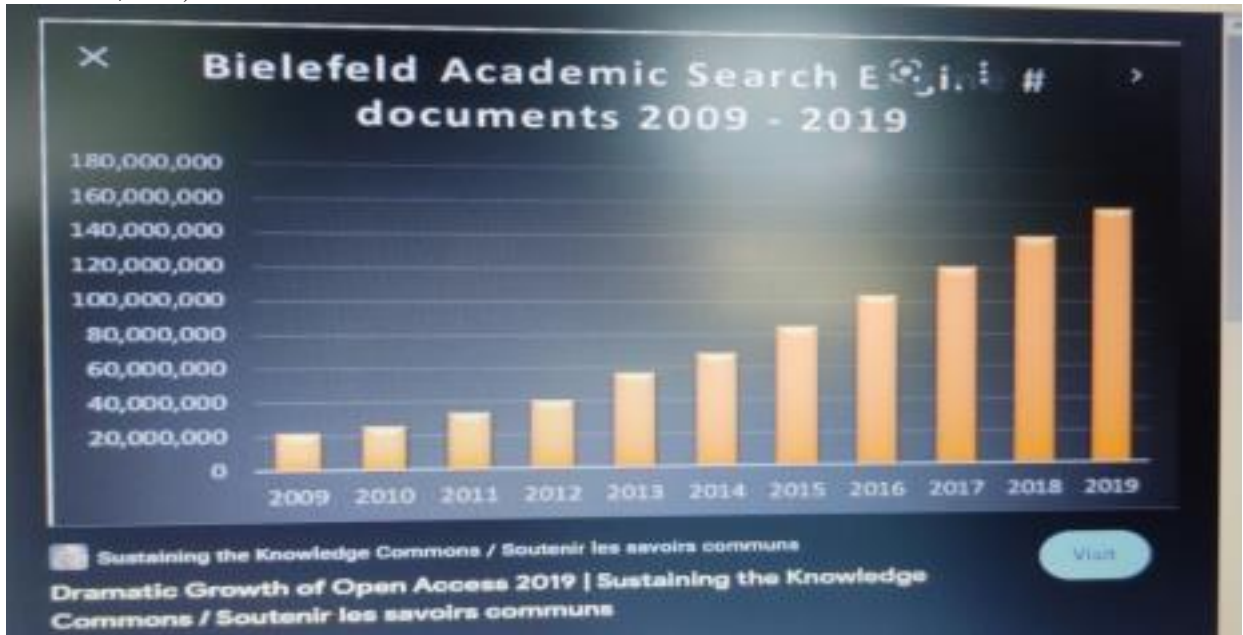
Introduction

One of the most significant benefits of open access is the increased visibility and reuse of academic research findings. There is also criticism, and the aspect of quality requires more effort. The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003) establishes open-access principles. Many international academic research organisations, including all Dutch universities and research institutions, have signed this declaration. There are various ways to publish open access: The Golden Route Full-access journals are published through publisher platforms. This route may entail a charge. The publication costs, known as "article processing charges (APCs)," are borne by authors or their institutions. Most research funders support open access and are willing to bear the costs themselves. The DOAJ website contains a list of fully open-access journals available worldwide. Hybrid journals: publications through hybrid journals are subscription journals that publish individual articles as open access in exchange for an article processing charge. For example, bronze opens access. The green route entails submitting the full text of academic publications to a trustworthy repository, which is a publicly accessible database managed by a research organisation. NARCIS, the Dutch research information portal, allows access to all Dutch institutional repositories. NARCIS provides access to all publications in Dutch repositories. NARCIS grants access to all publications in Dutch repositories. Diamond open-access journals are typically funded through library subsidy models, institutions, or societies.

This definition was provided by Peter Suber, one of the earliest proponents of open access. (What is Open Access, 2020): Open access literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licencing constraints. It is made possible by the internet and the author's or copyright holder's consent. Initially, the open-access movement focused primarily on journal articles and the business model of journals, resulting in open-access journals. The DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) now lists over 13,500 fully open-access journals. Some publishers then offered open-access publication of individual articles from journals with a subscription model for a fee (for example, Springer Open Choice). We refer to journals that offer this option as "hybrid" journals. Academic institutions oppose the hybrid approach because these journals are paid for twice, through subscriptions and APCs.

Open access to books did not occur until later; this is because a printed copy of a book is frequently required in addition to the online version, and the printed copy's costs must be recovered. It is difficult to develop a cost-effective business model for open-access books. The European OAPEN (Open Access Publishing in European Networks) project was a pioneering effort in the field of open access to books. As a result, the OAPEN Foundation was established as an international initiative to promote open access to books. It currently offers two services. The Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) is a database that directs readers to open-access books hosted on publisher websites. These are peer-reviewed books published under an open access licence (CC BY), also known as "free to read" and "free to share." DOAB contains 12,000 books and chapters from 280 publishers. The OAPEN library holds 3,500 full-text books. Publishers can decide whether to include their open-access books in the OAPEN library. The OAPEN library also houses books that are only "free to read." It is a comprehensive collection of book metadata. We call it "Open Library" because it is a

collaborative open-source initiative that allows anyone to use and contribute to the open library catalog. Large international open-access platforms are the European-based OpenAire (more than 22 million publications) and the global OAster (50 million publications). 70,000 Dutch doctoral theses are available as open access material on the NARCIS portal (635,000 open access publications) and the international theses platform DART-Europe E-theses Portal (800,000 theses, including NARCIS, from 613 universities in 28 countries). In addition to open access for publications, open data will be a critical tool. (open-publications,2020).



Sherpa Romeo is an online resource that collects and displays publisher and journal open-access policies from all over the world. Our specialist team carefully reviews and analyses every registered publisher or journal held in Romeo, providing summaries of self-archiving permissions and conditions of rights granted to authors on a journal-by-journal basis where possible. The policy information provided through this service is primarily intended to benefit the academic research community. Since the service's launch over 15 years ago, publisher policies and the open access sector have changed dramatically. Open access policies can be complex and vary depending on geographical location, institution, and the various routes to open access—all of which influence how and where you can publish your research. (about Sherpa Romeo, 2020).

License type	Symbol	YOU CAN			YOU MUST	
		Use and Share	Use Commercially	Modify	Attribute to author	Share under similar license
CC BY		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CC BY SA		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CC BY ND		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
CC BY NC		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
CC BY NC SA		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
CC BY NC ND		Yes	No	No	Yes	No

SPPU developed a software tool to identify predatory publications, and the university appointed a committee to address predatory journal issues. A recent analysis of who publishes in such bogus journals revealed that the majority of authors are from developing countries, particularly India, Nigeria, and some African and Middle Eastern countries. In such a situation, the appointment of this committee by the Hon. Vice Chancellor

of Savitribai Phule Pune University (SPPU) is commendable.

Guidelines and Recommendations

The issue of publication ethics and predatory journals is extremely serious and a global phenomenon. However, there cannot be a centralised policy or system; each country, region, university, or institute may have its own set of guidelines. The committee believes that good research publication requires high-quality research, which can be accomplished through inquiry, investigation, innovation, and hard work. The desperation to publish poor-quality work, plagiarised material, or false data in dubious journals will result in nothing but disgrace for individuals, institutions, and nations and must be avoided at all costs. The committee is convinced that there is an immediate need to control the publication of false journals and periodicals, among other things. The committee believes that the university's current policy of strengthening its research culture by providing support from its resources is appropriate; however, more stringent methods are required to evaluate the impact and outcome of the research. The committee recommends the following policy to encourage responsible research and ethical publishing:

1. In general, journals that have been published for at least five years in a row, do not guarantee publication in a short period of time at a low cost, publish true and correct information on their websites, have reputable academicians on their editorial boards, and are members of reputable bodies such as COPE can be considered good journals and research publications for academic purposes. Papers published in private in-house journals, workshop proceedings, or refresher/orientation courses are not considered research publications.
2. According to the UGC Regulations 2010, universities should create a comprehensive department-specific list of quality journals and reputable publishers in each subject. This should be used as a reference when dealing with research guide recognition, PhD/M.Phil. submissions, selection, confirmation, increments, career advancement, and considering API scores in categories III A, and B.
3. Individual publications in peer-reviewed, reputed, or refereed journals cannot be qualified solely by their ISSN. The publisher/journal should be indexed in globally accepted databases, preferably by reputable bodies such as COPE, and must adhere to publication ethics in a transparent manner, with all true, correct, and vital information available on the journal's website.
4. A good journal that adheres to publishing ethics and is indexed in reputable databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, Science Direct, Pubmed, and SSRN should be considered credible. Various tools and metrics developed by reputable organisations, such as Thomson Reuters (Science Citation Index, Impact Factor), Scopus, and Scimago (b index, SJR), are reliable indicators.
5. The number of citations to a specific publication in other reputable journals plays an important role in determining the quality of a research paper. Google Scholar contains citation records and a h5 index for open-access publications, which can be used for primary evaluation. However, it should be noted that many predatory journals have been able to enter Google Scholar. As a result, it is always preferable to avoid relying on a single metrics agency and instead ensure that the journals are indexed in at least three reputable indexing and metrics agencies and databases.
6. Research publications in Marathi, Hindi, and other languages are significant for arts, fine arts, humanities, and social science faculties. Marathi and other language journals should receive appropriate recognition. The methods for identifying reputable research journals in Marathi and other languages should be determined by a committee of senior social science professors and external national experts appointed by the Vice Chancellor.
7. Independent committees appointed by the Vice Chancellor should develop faculty-specific lists, which should include senior university professors and external experts such as national research professors, directors of national institutes, fellows of national academics, and other distinguished academics. Journals published by national academies, institutions, and societies deserve recognition. These lists should be updated each year, published in annual reports, and prominently displayed on the university's website.
8. Journal classification as national or international, as well as ranking based solely on impact factors, is no longer relevant today, especially given the abundance of predatory journals with names beginning with "international," "global," "world," and so on, as well as several counterfeit impact factor agencies. Because many counterfeits and spurious agencies have emerged, providing fake university indexes and impact factors,

extreme caution should be exercised before including any journal on the university's official list.

9. Many fake indexing agencies, societies, and academies have created false identities to sound like reputable agencies. Beall's list contains primary guidance and information about predatory publishers, stand-alone journals, misleading metrics companies, and hijacked journals. When creating a comprehensive faculty-by-faculty list of approved journals, extreme caution must be exercised.

10. Research publication ethics and guidelines should be widely disseminated, and undertakings should be obtained from PhD guides and research students, stating that they understand the guidelines and that violating them will result in appropriate university action. As a good publication practice, manuscripts proposed for publication as research articles, theses, or dissertations should preferably go through individual screening. Departmental Research Committee consisting of internal and external experts, duly approved by the Vice Chancellor. All such research manuscripts should be scanned using reputable anti-plagiarism software, such as Turnitin, to which our university must subscribe.

11. Universities should raise awareness about predatory publishers and the importance of publication ethics so that faculty and students are encouraged to conduct high-quality, rigorous research rather than succumbing to desperation and publishing low-quality work through short research.

12. The quality of any publication can be best judged by taking into account the amount of work, rigour, university, methodology, novelty, and so on, all of which can be evaluated anonymously by external field experts. As a long-term policy, the university should strengthen its research culture and implement a rigorous external peer review system to critically evaluate its research output.

13. These guidelines and comprehensive department-specific lists of journals in each subject. These guidelines, as well as comprehensive department-specific lists of journals in each subject, should be published in the university annual report and prominently displayed on the university website to raise awareness and disseminate information.

Most Popular Open Access

The most popular open-access journal finder and journal suggestion tools are JANE and Elsevier.

Tools for finding and suggesting journals include JANE, Elsevier Journal Finder, Springer Journal Suggester, and others.

1. ELSEVIER: The Elsevier Journal Finder assists you in identifying journals that may be best suited for Elsevier to publish your scientific article. With over 140 years of experience serving the scientific community, Elsevier's open-access journals are well-known for their high credibility and widespread citations. Journals on Sevier are well-known for their high credibility and widespread citations. Elsevier publishes in nearly every field of science and medicine imaginable, including cardiology, anesthesiology, infectious diseases, and soil machines. To get started with Elsevier, go to its open-access website and look for journals marked as Gold open access. Keep in mind that journals with green open-access labels require a subscription fee.



2. SAGE Open: SAGE Open is another well-established journal published in academia. Its open access website

promises to deliver studies that adhere to the most rigorous peer-review standard for researchers, students, and the general public. Similar to Elsevier, SAGE open-access journals on the site are marked as Gold.

3. SpringerOpen: Since its launch in 2010, SpringerOpen has established itself as one of academia's most reputable open-access journals. The organisation invites professionals from all fields of science, technology, the humanities, and social science to address various societal issues. In addition to open access, SpringerOpen maintains a blog where readers can read about the most recent interviews, insights, and analyses by Springer researchers and editors.

SpringerOpen

The SpringerOpen portfolio has grown tremendously since its launch in 2010, so that we now offer researchers from all areas of science, technology, medicine, the humanities and social sciences a place to publish open access in journals. Publishing with SpringerOpen makes your work freely available online for everyone, immediately upon publication, and our high-level peer-review and production processes guarantee the quality and reliability of the work. Open access books are published by our Springer imprint.

Find the right journal for you

Explore our subject areas

Learn all about open access

Find the right journal for you



4. BioMed Central (BMC) has provided open access to its online journals since 1999. Springer Nature owns the publication and also runs PringerOpen. Some of BMC's most well-known publications are BMC Biology and BMC Medicine. BMC is also a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics, a UK charitable organisation dedicated to promoting scholarly research integrity. With its history and affiliations, data obtained from BMC is reliable.

BMC, research in progress

A pioneer of open access publishing, BMC has an evolving portfolio of high quality peer-reviewed journals including broad interest titles such as BMC Biology and BMC Medicine, specialist journals such as Malaria Journal and Microbiome, and the [BMC Series](#).

Expanding beyond biomedicine into the physical sciences, mathematics and engineering disciplines, BMC now offers a wider portfolio of subject fields on a single open access platform.

At BMC, research is always in progress. We are committed to continual innovation to better support the needs of our communities, ensuring the integrity of the research we publish, and championing the benefits of open research. BMC is part of Springer Nature.



5. Royal Society Open Science: As the name implies, the Royal Society Open Science is an open-access journal published by the UK, the world's oldest and perhaps most renowned independent scientific academy. Its editorial board also includes some of the top scientists in the field. The Royal Society Open Source publishes peer-reviewed content in a variety of disciplines, such as life science, physical science, mathematics, engineering, and computer science. This journal's research papers are regularly covered by mainstream news outlets such as the BBC and CNN.



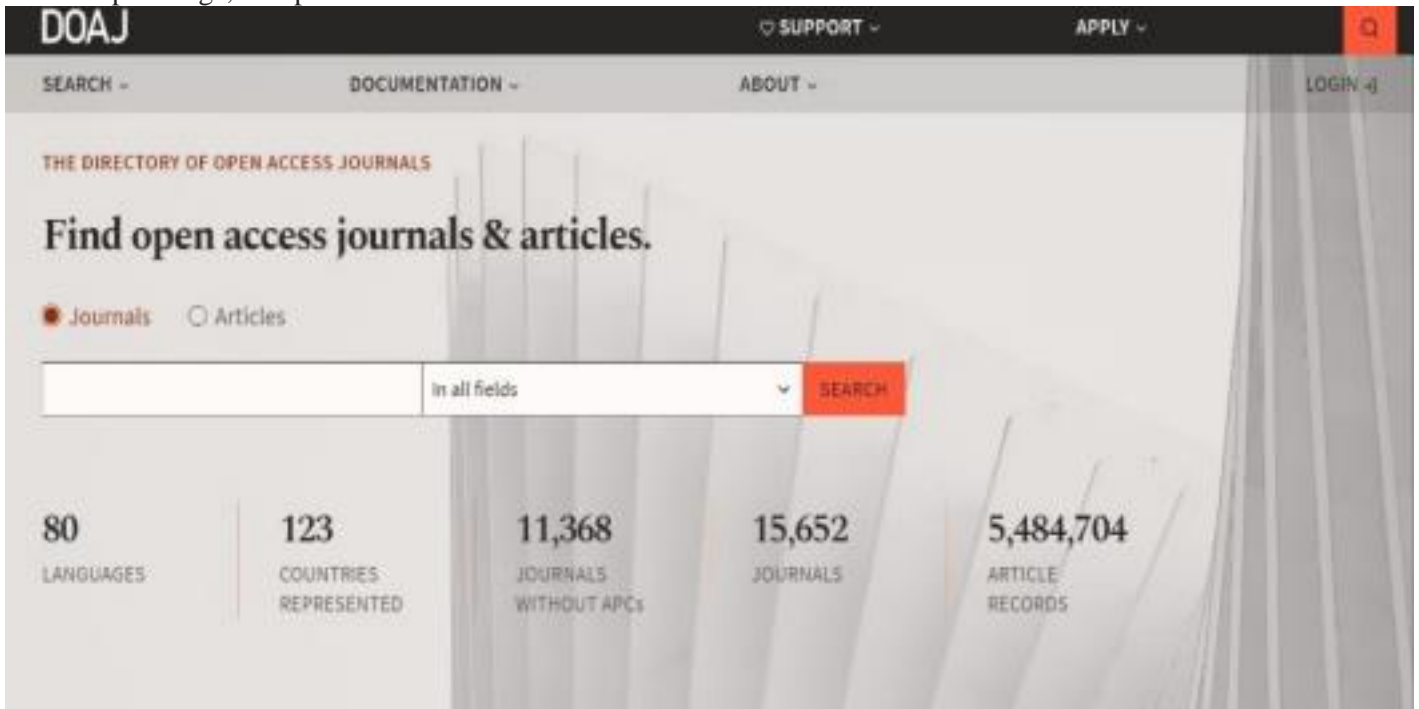
6. JSTOR: This open-access journal is one of the best humanities-focused publications in academia, and due to popular demand, many of its scholarly journals have now become open-access. It is an English-focused journal that is also available in Spanish. It is jointly owned by the Colegio de Mexico and the Latin American Council of Social Science. JSTOR makes articles published before 1923 in the US (and before 1870 everywhere else in the world) available for free.



7. MDPI Humanities: MDPI is a published open-access journal based in Basel, Switzerland. It has an extensive worldwide network of over 67,000 editors working on 297 diverse, peer-reviewed journals. Humanities is an online publication that is released quarterly.



8. Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): DOAJ is an alternative to Google Scholar. It is essentially a search engine that allows us to look up over 15,000 open-access journals on the internet. Unlike other specialised publications, this journal covers a wide area in all disciplines. Journals in different languages from around the world can also be found on the site. DOAJ is a cent-percentage, non-profit website.



OTHER JOURNALS

1. The Journal/Author Name Estimator (JANE) is a free online bibliographic journal selection tool. Journal selection tools, also known as journal matching or journal comparison tools, are popular resources that help authors determine which journals are best suited to publish their manuscripts. JANE is one of the earliest journal selection tools, having debuted in 2007. Journal Suggester currently lists thousands of academic

journals, with many new titles added each year. It can be difficult to determine which one is best suited for publishing your work, especially if you are conducting interdisciplinary research. The Suggester was created to generate a shortlist of relevant Taylor & Francis journals.

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