OPEN ACCESS TO SCHOLARLY LITERATURE

Name : Swaroopa Naik

Siddhi Gaonkar

Goa University

MLISc

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Knowledge is an incredible power everyone should have scholarly literature consist lot of theoretical knowledge that anyone who desires to have should get and open access has made it possible to access this content free and in easy manner. Scholarly literature is literature written by researchers who are experts in their field. People such as researchers, scientist's, professor's who write for academic journals from various colleges, universities and institutions. They submit articles to the editors of the journals, who decide whether or not to publish the article. The most prestigious academic journals subject articles to the peer-review process. This means that, before an article is accepted for publication, it is reviewed by several experts in the field, who suggest possible changes, and recommend to the editor of the journal whether or not to publish the article,

Scholarly literature has always kept as treasure, journal articles has always been kept closed access or partially accessed to prevent them from copying as in earlier times there were no tools to recognize the content if copied like we now have plagiarism software, only libraries which take the subscription used to have access over the journal articles by 21st century the subscription rate raised so high that even recognized universities were facing problem that is when they thought of adopting open access system and now with open access it is possible for number of students researchers to have access over various journal articles

without subscription.

Open access refers to freely available digital online information. Open access scholarly literature is free of charge and often carries less restriction, copyright and licensing barrier's than traditionally published work, for both the user and the author. Open access publishing allows for works to be read and used by more people across the globe. Open access is a movement of broad international academy that seeks for free and open online access to academic literature such as journal articles, books, research papers etc.

According to 'Budapest Open Access Initiative' (BOAI) the concept of Open Access refers to; "World-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature, completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds."

Definitions:

The ‘Bethesda Statement’ (2003) defines; “Open access, where “The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use”.

The ‘Berlin Declaration on OA to knowledge put it as: “For a work to be OA, the copyright holder must consent in advance to let users “copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship.”

‘Peter Suber’ (2010) describes, “Open-access literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions”. Suber also states that open access contents are not restricted only to peer-reviewed research articles; they can be in any formats from texts and data to software, audio, video, and multi-media. Although the OA movement focuses on peer-reviewed research articles and their preprints, OA can also apply to non-scholarly content, like music, movies, and novels, even if these are not the focus of most OA activists .

CHAPTER 2

Evolution of Open Access

The foundation stone for open access was laid by Paul Ginsparg in 1991 when he established the arXiv repository at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LAN-L) in order to make preprints in physics freely accessible.

The open access movement began in the 1990s, as access to the World Wide Web became widely available and online publishing became the norm.

Since the beginning, Open Access has been seen as a way of improving the supply of scholarly literature. Closed-access to scholarly literature and the information it contains is available for use only to scholars and scientists whose institutions can afford to pay for it. However, rising acquisition costs have led to a burden on the acquisition budgets of scholarly libraries and, as a result, to a deterioration of the literature supply. Journal literature has been particularly - although not exclusively - affected by these developments, which is why they are known as the "serials crisis".

The establishment of OA repositories and journals was facilitated by the development of the necessary open source software - for example EPrints and DSpace for building and operating OA repositories; Open Journal Systems (OJS) for managing and publishing OA journals; and Open Monograph Press (OMS) for managing and publishing OA

monographs.

The evolution of an open access policy in India began at a two day conference on Advances in Information Access and Science Communication held at M S Swaminathan Research Foundation at Chennai(MSSRF) on 16 – 17 September 2000, as a tribute to Dr.Eugene Garfield on his 75th birthday. At this conference Prof. Stevan Harnad, open ac-cess archivangelist, spoke about 'scholarly skywriting' and the need for every research performing institution to adopt open access self -archiving of preprints.

The idea of open access to scholarly literature is not new to India. High energy physicists around the world have been using the CERN preprint repository, the very first such facility set up in the early 1950s, which replaced the earlier system of distributing hundreds of copies of print-on -paper versions of their yet-to-be-published research papers around the same time they would submit the paper to a journal. In the mid-1960s, Stanford Linear Accelerator Centre (SLAC) set up a repository for these reprints.

CHAPTER 3

Why open access.?

A research academic essentially performs two functions: doing research and sharing it with others. The way research findings are disseminated today — by publishing it in over-priced journals — is utterly inadequate to meet the main purpose of research, viz.maximizing knowledge. If 100 per cent of research articles published in about 25,000 peer-reviewed journals were freely accessible through open access, then the usage, impact, productivity and progress of research would be maximised and the scientific enterprise would become more efficient. The likelihood of wasting resources and time on duplicative investigation will decrease when researchers have comprehensive access to the results of earlier work, and cross-fertilization between disciplines and specialties will also be enhanced, says Jan Valterop.33 The problem with the traditional model of subscription-based journals is that it tends to treat what is essentially a public good as a commodity.

By treating knowledge, information and research as a commodity and charging huge subscription costs to access that commodity, we are limiting the number of people who can afford to access it and the public benefit of research.35 Vexed with the co modifiers of knowledge, viz. large publishing houses, many academics were looking for new, non-commercial methods to share knowledge. In the print-on-paper era it was not possible to make 100 per cent access to research articles, but with the advent of the Web, open access can provide free access to all

articles immediately and permanently. Open access has the potential to truly democratize knowledge.

Open access would be particularly beneficial to researchers in the developing countries who are working under very difficult conditions, especially in regard to information access. To do research, they need access to essential global research findings, but they do not have such access.What kind of research is possible in these institutions?

It is not merely journals from the North that developing country scientists need. They need to read what their colleagues from the South publish as well. Indeed, often what is published by colleagues from the South may be directly relevant to their work as they may be dealing with the same problems. Unfortunately many journals published in the South do not have a large subscription base or a sound marketing back-up. Scientists in the North need to read journals published in the South as well, especially in areas such as public health. The international outbreak of SARS, sea level rise and global warming are all global problems and know no national boundaries. They need global efforts to solve.

Open access's value to the developing countries is likely to increase manifold as the penetration of the relatively cheaper mobile telephones in the poorer countries of the world increases at a much faster pace than the more expensive personal computers and laptops. And the mobile phones are becoming smarter. More researchers will have access to Internet and hence open access material.

Open Access seeks to return scholarly publishing to its original purpose is to spread knowledge and allow that knowledge to be built upon. Price barriers should not prevent students (or anyone) from getting access to research they need. Open Access, and the open availability and

searchability of scholarly research that it entails, will have a significant positive impact on everything from education to the practice of medicine to the ability of entrepreneurs to innovate. Explore why Open Access is so important to a number of groups... chances are you probably belong to more than one.

STUDENTS

Students have an especially large stake in the debate about access to research. Expanding access will pay great dividends to students in a variety of ways:

1. A complete education: students in any discipline need access to the latest research to have a complete education in their field of study and hit the ground running after graduation. Limited access to research makes students settle for the information that is available rather than that which is most relevant. Open Access can ensure students get the best possible education and are not artificially limited by the selection of scholarly journals their campuses are able to provide.

2. Research for papers: it's a familiar story; you're writing a paper for class and you need to cite articles from peer-reviewed journals. Eventually, you find an article that looks good maybe via a search engine, a footnote from another source, or a reference in an index. You search the Web for the full text, but you can't get past the abstract. You look on your library's Web site but they don't have a subscription. You're stuck. Maybe that article would have been a major source for your work you'll never know. You don't have access. Open Access changes that. No more worrying about whether you're on the campus network or if your library has a subscription. If you're online, you have access, period anywhere in the world.

3. The current system puts students from smaller schools at a disadvantage: due to the staggering price of journal subscriptions, not even the largest, most well-funded institutions can provide their students with the complete scholarly record. Students at smaller or less well-funded colleges and universities must make do with their fraction of access their library can afford. Students at community colleges, who are a significant portion of students in higher education, suffer even more severely.

4. Researching beyond the degree: many students, especially on the graduate level, pursue degrees in order to become qualified researchers. Whether they become professors, doctors, lawyers, or entrepreneurs, they will continuously rely on access to research in order to make an impact in their respective field. Yet, students' access to journals expires along with their library card at graduation. If they take a job at another university, that institution may have a very different level of access than what they need, and if they take a job outside of the university setting, they will no longer have the library to provide them any access to journals.

RESEARCHERS

Better visibility and higher impact for your scholarship: Studies have shown a significant increase in citations when articles are made openly available. Below is a chart from a recent summary analysis that shows the Open Access citation advantage in different fields :

1. Avoiding duplication: no researcher wants to waste time and money conducting a study if they know it has been attempted elsewhere. But, duplication of effort is all-too-possible when researchers can’t effectively

communicate with one another and make results known to others in their field and beyond.

2. Research is useless if it’s not shared: even the best research is ineffectual if others aren’t able to read and build on it. When price barriers keep articles locked away, science cannot achieve its full potential.

3. Text mining: today millions of articles are published every year, so many that a researcher could only hope to read a small subset of all articles in a given field.

DOCTORS

Opening access to research will allow doctors access to all relevant information, enabling them to make better decisions to decisions based on the most up to date medical knowledge, leading to more effective treatment and better outcomes.

PATIENTS

Patients and their advocates need and deserve access to the corpus of medical research. Imagine that you've just been diagnosed with a serious illness after talking to doctor, would probably want to investigate the medical literature yourself to compare possible treatments and better understand your situation; however, you'll almost certainly find yourself unable to access the vast majority of medical journals without a subscription or spending up to $30 for each article. Patient advocates are some of the strongest supporters of Open Access, because they see first hand how crucial access to the latest research is to doctors, patients, and medical researchers.

THE PUBLIC

on our investment: making research publicly available as soon as possible will allow other researchers to build on new ideas as soon as they are published, while in the current system these ideas might remained locked away and unable to advance to state of the field. To have the greatest possible impact, the research we fund as taxpayers must be made available to the largest possible audience to make use of and build upon new ideas.

Exercising our right to research: as taxpayers who pay for much of the research published in journals, we have a collective right to access the information resulting from our investment.

PUBLISHERS

Demonstrated benefits: numerous publishers, both non-profit and for-profit, voluntarily make their articles openly available at the time of publication or within 6-12 months. Many have switched from a closed, subscription model to an open one as a strategic business decision to increase their journal's exposure and impact, and have done so with great success.

CHAPTER 4

Traditional vs open access publishing model.

Traditional Scholarly Publishing Model

Traditionally, all scholarly articles and books were published after a peer review process, an editing, and copyediting process, and they were distributed by publishers in the position to print and make high quality scholarly works available to the world.

The traditional scholarly publication model is a cycle involving researchers, publishers, peer reviewers, editors, and libraries. First, the researchers conduct research and then report this research by submitting manuscripts to publishers. The publishers will review the manuscripts to decide whether they will go on to peer reviewers, who will make editorial suggestions to the researchers. Upon the researchers satisfying the peer reviewers' editorial suggestions, the publishers will publish the manuscripts as articles in their journals. The journals are then disseminated to other researchers through libraries' journal subscriptions or, in some cases, personal subscriptions.

Libraries will further preserve the journals for availability in the future. The researchers who access the journals will in turn build off past research as they conduct new research, initiating another cycle of this traditional publishing model.

The costs involved in this model almost always include a subscription cost for libraries and other journal subscribers. Often researchers are

charged a "page fee" if the submitted and reviewed manuscript is over a certain length. Generally, researchers and peer reviewers are not paid for their contribution, and the publishers usually make a profit.

Most scholars continue to work with traditional journal publishers and book publishers who provide well-established production and distribution services. Many publishers today will offer scholars options for making their works available through traditional business models or through open access models. These options are available to you when you sign publication agreements. Your responsibility as an author is to read your publication agreements carefully, understand them, make careful decisions in negotiating them, and retain copies of them for future use.

Publishing via open access.

There are two main options: Gold Open access and Green Open access

Gold Open Access Publishing

Here in golden route publication is done by way of publishers dais in open access journals where in to publish the article author has to pay a certain amount to the publisher the cost is known as ‘article processing costs’ (APCs). The APC is paid by author or his/her institution or funding agency. In golden route the publication is immediately made available in open access by the publisher. Research articles are ready to be accessed the in moments after they are published.

This can be done in two ways:

- FullOpen Access which means that all the articlesin a particular journal are available online, fully open access journals offer even greater possibilities for global accessibility of copyrighted works. Fully open access journals generally operate on the basis of non-exclusive licenses with authors who retain their copyrights. For. Eg. Directory of Open Access Journal(DOAJ).

- Hybrid Open Access which means that some articles are made available while others are not, those can be accessed on subscription. When an author chooses for his or her article to be published as an open access article in a hybrid journal, the publisher has the legal right to make it available broadly to the world under the conditions of the publication agreement.

Open access journals generally publish your work under a copyright licence, rather than an assignment of copyright, This is the difference between you retaining copyright ownership of your work and the journal owning your publication.

Green Open Access Publishing

Green route open access publishing also known as self archiving. Many scholarly journal publishers allow authors to self-archive versions of their scholarly articles in institutional or subject-based open access digital repositories, allowing for a parallel distribution of articles: one by the publisher and another through an open access repository. The publisher final version (usually a pdf) is distributed by the publisher, while the open access version, usually called the authors final version and in manuscript form, is permitted by the publisher to be made available in a digital repository either immediately or after an embargo period.

This is when you continue to publish in traditional subscription-based journals, however the publisher allows you to deposit (self-archive) a digital copy of the article manuscript online. You will usually be allowed to deposit the authors' final manuscript in either a subject-based or institutional repository (ie. UCs Research Repository), or by posting the article to your personal website. Many authors prefer the green option because it allows you to continue publishing with well-established journals in your field.

Self archiving

When authors make their articles freely available in digital form on the Internet, they are said to be "self-archiving". These articles can be either "preprints" or "post prints."

- Preprints are draft versions of articles that have not undergone peer review or editorial review and modification. Most preprints are intended for submission to journals, but some are not. The exchange of preprints among authors, especially scientific authors, has a long history and, prior to the Web, was done by postal service mail, fax, e-mail, FTP servers, Gopher servers, and other means.
- Post prints are the final published versions of articles. They can either be the publisher's version of the article or an updated preprint that the author creates to reflect any changes made during the peer review and editorial processes.

Institutional Repository

Institutional repositories include various types of digital works for e.g., electronic theses and dissertations, e-prints, learning objects, presentations, and technical reports, by authors at one institution or at multiple institutions. They are often established and maintained by libraries or libraries working in partnership with other major institutional entities. Institutional repositories are permanent and stable. There is assurance to use digital preservation techniques to ensure the continued availability and usefulness of the digital materials that they contain.

They may include electronic document publishing functions, such as e-journal management or conference paper management systems. They typically utilize free open source software, such as DSpace, EPrints, or Fedora, but may be externally hosted by vendors for designed fees. Institutional repository staff may offer a range of services, such as document deposit, metadata creation, repository promotion, training, and user support.

Embargoed Journals

An "embargo" is a designated period of time during which a publisher will not make the journal's articles freely available. Embargoes may be as short as a few months or longer than two years. Once the embargo period has passed, the articles from these traditional journals may then be freely accessed like open access journals.

Types of Open Access Journal Publishers

The major types of open access journal publishers are:

(1) born-OA publishers

(2) Conventional publishers, and

(3) Non-traditional publishers.

1. Born-OA Publishers: With the establishment of the open access journal publisher BioMed Central42 in 2000, a new type of journal publishing venture was created— its is called as"born-OA"publisher'. These digital commercial or nonprofit publishers were established for the sole purpose of publishing open access journals, and they typically utilize the Creative Commons Attribution License (or a similar license) for their publications. Authors usually retain their copyrights. Different funding strategies are employed by these publishers, including advertising, author fees, grants to the publishers, library membership fees, and supplemental products (e.g, print copies).

2. Conventional Publishers: As the open access movement has gained momentum, conventional commercial and nonprofit journal publishers have begun to experiment with open access publishing programs or to establish permanent open access programs. For example, the Springer Open Choice Program43 currently allows authors to publish their articles as open access works for a fee of US $3,000. The articles are published in both print and digital form. A license is used that is similar to the Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License. The author can self-archive the digital article, and it is freely available on Springer Link. Once a year, Springer adjusts the library subscription price for journals in

the program in accordance with the number of open access journal articles published (e.g., if more were published than in the prior 12 months, the cost is reduced). You'll note that, unless all authors choose the open access option, this program results in journal issues having a mix of open access and restricted access articles.

3. Non-Traditional Publishers: During the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Internet had developed to the point that scholars began to publish free digital journals utilizing existing institutional infrastructure and volunteer labor (e.g., EJournal,45 PostModern Culture,46 and The Public-Access Computer Systems Review47). These journals were not intended to generate income; they were "no-profit" journals. Although many of these journals allowed authors to retain their copyrights and they had liberal copyright statements regarding noncommercial use, they preceded by a decade or more the Creative Commons, and, consequently, did not embody that kind of copyright stance. While some of these journals ceased publication and others were transformed into non-profit ventures, they provided a model that others followed, especially after the popularization of the Internet began in the mid-1990s, which followed the earlier introduction of Web browsers. In recent years, the availability of free open source journal management and publishing systems, such as the Open Journal Systems,48 further simplified and streamlined digital journal publishing, fueling additional growth in this area. Now, a wide variety of academic departments or schools, institutes and research centers, libraries, professional associations, scholars, and others publish digital journals, a subset of which comply with the strictest definition of an open access journal and a larger subset which comply with the looser definition of an open access journal as a free journal. Since these diverse "publishers" would have been unlikely to be

engaged in this activity without facilitating digital technologies and tools, I refer to them as "non-traditional publishers." Many of them are also "no-profit" publishers as well.

CHAPTER 5

Copyright in Open Access

Copyright plays a crucial role in the world of publishing, whether its scientific, medical and technical content, it provides authors with a set of rights to enable them to utilize their work and to be recognized as the creator of the work. Publishers are empowered to act on behalf of the author through a copyright transfer or exclusive license to copy, publish, and adapt works, while protecting their integrity. In this way, publishers are empowered to do various things on behalf of the author, for example to ensure that the article is widely disseminated, that all requests for the rights to re-use content and provision of permissions are answered efficiently, and to ensure that the original is correctly attributed.

Ownership

You are the first owner of copyright in your scholarly work unless it has been commissioned by the University or a funding contract claims ownership. The University's policy can be found in the Code of Practice on Intellectual Property Ownership.

Intellectual Property Ownership

The University has a Code of Practice on Intellectual Property, Commercial Exploitation and Financial Benefits which is approved by Council.

The main points are as follows:

The University of Reading asserts its rights to ownership of all Intellectual Property (IP) created or devised by its staff in the normal course of their employment, except where funding agreements dictate otherwise.

The University of Reading does not automatically own student intellectual property. However, there are circumstances where the University will request students to assign their IP to the University before, during or after the course of studies.

These can include where a project is funded by a third party under a grant or contract or where a student is working in collaboration with University Staff

Traditionally, when writing for publication the publisher usually requires the author to sign a copyright transfer agreement (CTA). Once this agreement has been signed, the copyright in the whole work (including previous versions) belongs to the publisher. Publishers often have a policy which permits the author to do certain things with the work, such as self-archive the final peer-reviewed version in an institutional repository like CentAUR. However, not all publishers permit this and you should always check the publisher's policy to see whether this is allowed.

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Types of CC

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But which license is best for scholarly publications? The answer is perhaps clouded by the range of options available. The most common license for open access publishers is the least restrictive, the CC-BY, and articles published by these licenses are more numerous each year, although the data are far from perfect.

Adding a licence to your work

If you retain the copyright, you can do whatever you like with your work, including adding a licence to it but, if you have assigned copyright to the publisher, you will not be able to add a licence to your work, including any earlier versions of it, unless you ask for permission from the publisher.

If your work contains third party copyright material, you must ensure that you have the copyright holder's permission to make their work available under a Creative Commons licence unless an exception to copyright applies.

Journal license examples

Open Access journals will typically indicate somewhere on their website which CC (or other) license will be applied to their content. Most journals use one specific license, for example, Higher Learning Research

applies a CC BY (Attribution) whereas, the Journal of Classics Teaching applies a CC BY-NC-ND (Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives) license to its articles.

In rare cases you may get to choose from a selection of licenses. For

example, publisher Taylor & Francis offers options including CC BY (Attribution), CC BY-NC (Attribution-NonCommercial) or CC BY-NC-ND (Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivatives)

Custom licenses developed by publishers are often somewhat similar to CC licenses. For example, Cultural Anthropology journal content can be reused for "noncommercial, scholarly, and educational purposes," provided credit to the author and publication are given Copyright Notice.

CHAPTER 6

Open Access Publishers & Directories

BioMed Central Open Access Open Access Full text

Open Access peer-reviewed Biomedical journals. Users must register (free) to search the journal database. Browsing does not require registration.

Twenty years ago, the world of scientific publishing was very different, with articles available primarily through a subscription model. At BMC, we sensed it was time to develop a new model that would not only maximize the exciting potential of emerging digital technologies, but also meet the needs of those who rely on our industry – authors, funders, libraries, and the wider academic community.

By introducing the immediate, or 'gold' open access model, we gave readers free and instant access, enabling faster discovery of the latest research. And this new approach placed authors firmly at the heart of the publishing process for the first time.

A new model for the future

The sustainable open access model that BMC pioneered soon became the industry standard. We make research free to access for everyone, everywhere. Our authors retain copyright of their work through a Creative Commons attribution license that clearly states how readers can copy, distribute, and use their attributed research, free of charge. All of which helps make articles available to the widest audience, and contributes to the furthering of research in ways that would have seemed impossible

two decades ago.

At BMC in 2017 we have enabled researchers to publish 70,000 open access articles, contributing to more than five million article downloads. For us, constant innovation and improvement is an attitude, and we're continuing to create and evolve new ways to help authors and make high quality scientific research available to everyone.

De Gruyter Open Open Access Full text

De Gruyter Open publishes fully open access journals and books in all major academic disciplines. De Gruyter publishes fully open access journals across STM and HSS. All articles undergo double blind peer-review and fast turnaround time from submission to online publication. All open access journals are indexed by the relevant Abstracting & Indexing services and the Directory of Open Access.

Journals (DOAJ). Open access articles are published under a Creative Commons license and authors retain copyright. De Gruyter takes care to be fully compliant with open access mandates worldwide and supports authors looking for open access funding.

DOAB (Directory of Open Access Books) Open Access Full text

The primary aim of the Directory of Open Access Books is to increase discoverability of Open Access books. The directory is open to all publishers who publish academic, peer reviewed books in Open Access.

Purpose of DOAB

The primary aim of DOAB is to increase discoverability of Open Access books. Academic publishers are invited to provide metadata of their Open Access books to DOAB. Metadata will be harvestable in order to maximize dissemination, visibility and impact. Aggregators can integrate the records in their commercial services and libraries can integrate the directory into their online catalogues, helping scholars and students to discover the books. The directory is open to all publishers who publish academic, peer reviewed books in Open Access and should contain as many books as possible, provided that these publications are in Open Access and meet academic standards.

DOAB was established by OAPEN Foundation in close cooperation with Lars Bjørnshauge and Salam Baker Shanawa (director of SemperTool), who were also responsible for the development of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). SemperTool develops and maintains the DOAB system.

DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) Open Access Full text

Directory of Open Access Journals is a service that indexes and provides access to quality-controlled Open Access Journals and their articles. The Directory aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system, and it will not be limited to particular languages or subject areas. The aim of the Directory is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact.

Elsevier Open Access Journals Open Access Full text

All published articles are fully peer reviewed and are immediately free to access and download from Science Direct. Permitted re-use is defined by the author's choice of Creative Commons user licenses.

Are immediately free to access and download from Science Direct. Published with Cross Mark® to maintain the publication record.

Why have they created open access mirror journals?

At Elsevier, they strongly support open access and are increasing the proportion of OA articles we publish every year. What we have heard from some authors during this expansion is that while they sometimes wish to or need to publish open access, they don’t want to sacrifice association with the leading journal brands in their field.

High wire Open Access Some full text

High Wire Press is the largest archive of free full-text science on Earth.

leading ePublishing platform, High Wire Press partners with independent scholarly publishers, societies, associations, and university presses to facilitate the digital dissemination of 382 journals, books, reference works, and proceedings. HighWire also offers a complete manuscript submission, tracking, peer review, and publishing system for journal editors, Bench>Press. HighWire provides outstanding technology and support services, and fosters a dynamic and innovative community, enhancing the strengths of each of its members.

High Wire plays a unique role in the online publishing business: affiliated with an academic library, a first-class research institution, and partner and colleague to scholarly societies who value the high quality and content of their journals, books and other materials. By working with High Wire, publishers gain the economies of scale and networking opportunities of working collaboratively in their business technology.

MDPI

211 peer-reviewed journals published by MDPI are fully open access: all content is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). Subjects covered include chemistry, physical sciences, medicine, biology, healthcare, environmental sciences, computer science and some business and economics

Nature Publishing Group Open Access

NPG now publishes over 70 journals that are open access or offer open access options.

Nature Publishing Group (NPG) is an international publishing company that publishes academic journals, magazines, online databases, and services in science and medicine. NPG's flagship publication is Nature, a prestigious weekly multidisciplinary journal first published in 1869. It also publishes Nature research journals, Nature Reviews journals (since 2000), and society-owned academic journals.

Open Science Directory Open Access Full text

Directory which provides access to over 13000 scientific journals,

indexed from DOAJ, eJDS, BioMed Central, HighWire Press and others.

Search tool for open access journals and journals in special programs for developing countries.

The Open Science Directory has been developed by EBSCO and the Hasselt University Library based upon a request by marine information management experts collaborating within the framework of the IOCs (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO) IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) programme.

Goal: To create a global search tool for all open access and special programs journal titles.

To enhance the access of these collections by creating direct links to the journals and their articles included in this A-to-Z-list.

All information about the included journal collections is available at the websites of the included projects. These websites are directly accessible from the Open Science Directory.

The Open Science Directory will not replace these programs. Also the different programs have their own regulations and eligibility conditions. As a interested user, you or your institute will have to register on their sites if you want to make use of special programs like HINARI, AGORA, INASP-PERI, OARE, eIFL and eJDS

PLoS (Public Library of Science) Open Access Full text

Publishes eight peer-reviewed open-access scientific journals. The journals vary in their selectivity and contain differing amounts of commentary articles from opinion leaders in a variety of scientific disciplines. The journals are editorially independent.

They publish in, edit and review for, and personally subscribe to only those scholarly and scientific journals that have agreed to grant unrestricted free distribution rights to any and all original research reports.

Oxford Open

Oxford University Press offers an optional open access model (Oxford Open) for the majority of their journals, and some fully open access journals. OUP also publishes open access ebooks.

Springer Open

SpringerOpen publishes high-quality peer-reviewed open access journals in Science, Technology and Medicine.

Taylor & Francis Open and Routledge Open

Taylor & Francis and Rutledge currently publish a number of pure open access journals, with no subscription content. The articles in these journals receive both rigorous peer review and expedited online publication. Authors have the option of publishing their open access article under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) license, as

mandated by some research funders

Wiley Open Access Open Access

Wiley Open Access publishes authoritative peer reviewed open access journals across many research discipline

Conclusion

In the light of this research, it can be concluded in what is actually the

access seeks to scholarly literature. Open access seeks to grant free and open online access to academic information such as publication and data. In the case of publication "open access" is where there is no financial, legal or technical barriers to access it. That is the way anyone can read, download, distribute, copy, print, search for, search within the information or use it in scholarly purpose.

Finding in the research, the evolution of open access begins as a way of improving the supply of scholarly literature. Open access is important to scholarly group like students, researchers, Doctors etc. which allows them to access to all relevant information. Open Access is a movement of broad international academic that seeks for free and open online access to academic literature such as journal articles, books, research paper etc.

In the print on paper era it was not possible to make 100% access to research articles, but with the help of Web, open access can provide free access to all articles immediately and for permanent. Open Access seeks to return scholarly publishing to its original purpose is to spread knowledge and allows that knowledge to build.

The aim of the Directory is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals there by promoting their increased usage and impact.

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