

Impact of Open Access in Research

Abstract

Open Access is a methodology to go through any document, images free of cost by internet. Many open access sites are there for retrieving any information, research paper, books in a second without wasting money or time. Open access publications are freely and permanently available online to anyone with an internet connection. Unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium is permitted, provided the author/editor is properly attributed. This paper discussed about importance of open access in research area, it's importance and scope in future.

Keywords: Open Access, White Literature, Grey Literature.

Introduction

Open access (OA) means unrestricted online access to peer-reviewed scholarly research. Open access is primarily intended for scholarly journals, but is also provided for a growing number of these book chapters, and monographs. Now a day, everything is possible in a second due to advance technology such as WEB technology. A 'open access' is a environment, where all research outputs will be available to everyone free of charge at the point of use. Researchers have access to greater volumes of research literature, but we are still far from a position where every researcher who needs it has ready access to all the literature that may be relevant to their research.

Motivation

Motivation behind the open access is explained below which is very benefitted to the researcher, author as well student. The internet provides an opportunity with modern harvesting technique and search engine make it possible to discover publication of relevance if they are deposited in open access repository with a particular metadata standard. If all author did this then the world of research would be available at the finger print. The article which are on open access repository have more access citation and therefore more impact.

Types of Open Access

There are 2 types of open access

Green Open Access

In this open access author can submit paper in self archive at the time of submission of the publication without peer reviewed, or peer reviewed journal publication or per reviewed conference proceeding paper or monograph. The green open access makes the publication available freely with any publishing but it not publishing itself.

Gold Open Access

In this pen access author or author institution can pay a fees to the publisher at publication time and publisher makes the material free at the point of access

White literature are peer reviewed article and **grey literature** is preprint or internal know how material.

There are two kinds of green open access repository, Thematic author deposit in a central repository used by community and maintained by appropriate institution where relevant material on a subject area are collected together. Example is arXiv.

Institutional repository where author deposite in a repository maintained by the institution and all material are collected at one place. one responsible person or manager maintain this repository. Some open source system are ePrint. DSpace, Fedora and ePubs.

Advantage of Open Access

Open access has gained tremendous support from both authors, who appreciate the increased visibility of their work, as well as science institutions and funders, who value the societal impact of freely available research results. The main advantage of Open research is availability of e-article on internet makes the easy access to the researcher and makes the article more citation and impact. Second advantage of open access is it is

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possible to cross link any data sets and software used in producing the paper. It improve the research methodology and give idea to the research go depth in validating the conclusion. The lack of access to subscription-based journals is a commonly cited problem for researchers in low-income countries. Open access can help provide scientists in such countries with the opportunity to participate in the international research community, with some open access journals even offering discounted or waived publication fees for papers from low-income countries. Open access publications are freely available online to anyone, which maximizes the visibility, and thus the uptake and use of the work published.

Authors retain copyright, The use of a Creative Commons License enables authors/editors to retain copyright to their work. Publications can be reused and redistributed as long as the original author is correctly attributed. High quality and rigorous peer review, Open access publications run through the same peer review, production and publishing processes than journals and books published under the traditional subscription-based model do. Some main advantage of open access are listed below

Rapid Publication

A streamlined and easy to use online submission and production process enables quick review, approval and publication.

No Space Constraints

Publishing online means unlimited space for supplementary material including figures, extensive data and video footage.

Compliance with Open Access Mandates

Open access publications can comply with open access mandates from funding sources or academic institutions in the fastest and easiest way. Final articles can be deposited into bibliographic databases and institutional repositories without any embargo periods.

Citation Tracking and Inclusion in Bibliographic Databases

Open access journals are tracked for impact factors and are deposited into bibliographic databases and institutional repositories without any embargo period just as traditional journals.

Draw Backs of Open Access

Apart from advantage some disadvantage of the open access are-

End user doesn't have to pay to read an open access article but author has to pay some amount for publication.. In times of austerity and funding cuts, this can discourage researchers from going open access. Another disadvantage of open access Lack of quality control.It is not problem of reputable publishers, some argue that open access models incentivize journals to publish more articles. Journals have to cover their costs and when a large portion of their revenue comes from publication fees, they may be encouraged to publish more articles, with a negative impact on overall quality. This debate was recently reignited with the acceptance of a spoof article by a Science editor in many open access journals. Another disadvantage of open access is Sustainability, traditional paid access models ensure

publishers are adequately compensated for the substantial role they play. Whether open access models can sustainably support the research publication infrastructure in the long term remains to be seen.

How does the business side of open access work?

Open access journals and books operate under a reversed business model to the traditional subscription-based publishing model. Instead of charging users a fee to read the content, they charge an open access fee at the beginning of the publication process and this enables all the content to be made freely available. The author is responsible for making or arranging the payment. Usually the authors do not have to pay the fee themselves but can rely on the institutions and funders, who take on the involved fees in various ways:

By establishing a central open access fund (e.g. Harvard University)

By making open access fees part of their general funding (e.g. National Institutes of Health, US)

By paying open access fees as part of a membership model (e.g. Max Planck Society)

Open Access Resources

There are many types of open access resources. These include open access publishers, directories, toolkits, portals and more..

Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB)

The Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) is a discovery service for peer reviewed books published under an open access license. DOAB provides a searchable index to the information about these books, with links to the full texts of the publications at the publisher's website or repository.

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) lists free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals, covering all subjects and languages.

Directory of Open Access Resources (OpenDOAR)

The Directory of Open Access Resources (OpenDOAR) aims to provide a comprehensive and authoritative list of academic open access repositories for end-users who wish to find particular archives or who wish to break down repositories by locale, content or other measures. Users can search for repositories by the following regions: Africa, Asia, Australasia, Caribbean, Central America, Europe, North America, and South America.

Global Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Search

Central portal to search and locate Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) from universities around the world. Exciting new service launched by The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) in July 2015. Once researchers have located the ETDs of interest, they are able to access the original documents from the originating institutions.

WorldWideScience.org

WorldWideScience.org is a global science gateway, providing one-stop searching of over 90 national and international scientific databases and

portals from more than 70 countries. Users can search and translate 400 million pages of science and technology information. Resources available via WorldWideScience include DOAJ and all the Journals Online projects (JOLs).

Conclusion

Open access means its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. It increase the citation index of the publication journal .But researcher have to take precaution to submit their research paper in the open access by first verifying it is reputed in the market or it is fake journal.

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