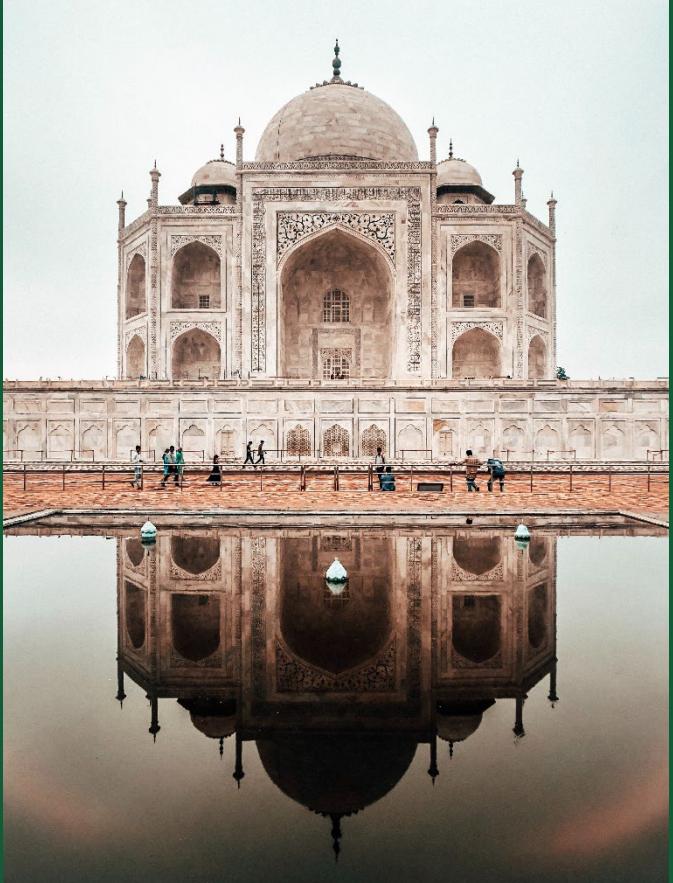


# WILEY



APAC  
Library Dialogue

## The Librarians' Role in Promoting Open Access

**Dr. Santhosh KV**  
**Professor**  
**Manipal Academy of Higher Education**



**MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**MANIPAL**  
*(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)*

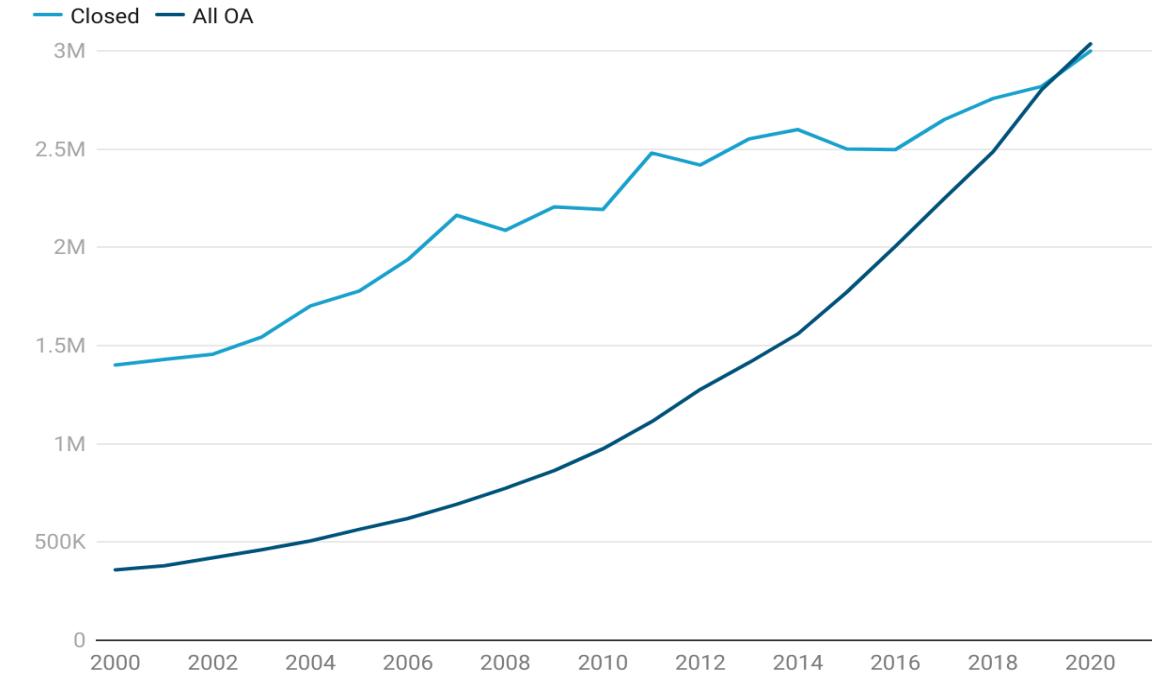
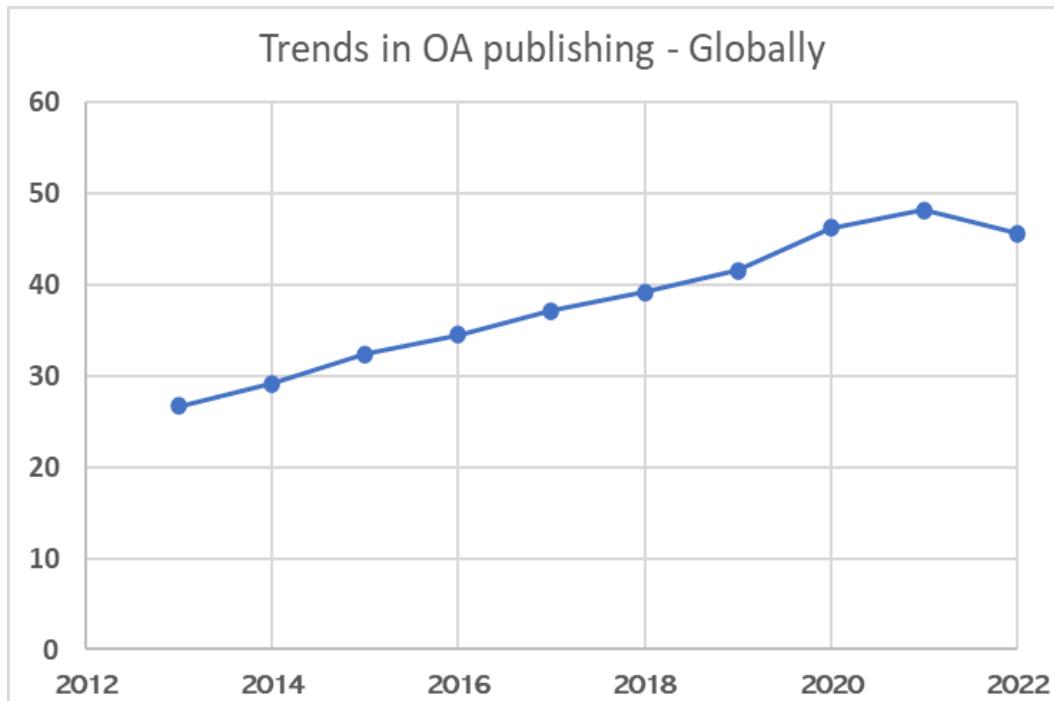
---

Thursday, 09 November 2023



# Problem

- Ever-growing demand for visibility and impact of research
- Increasing global and local access to research
- How do we reciprocate the information flow and improve visibility and impact research?
- Expectation by funders





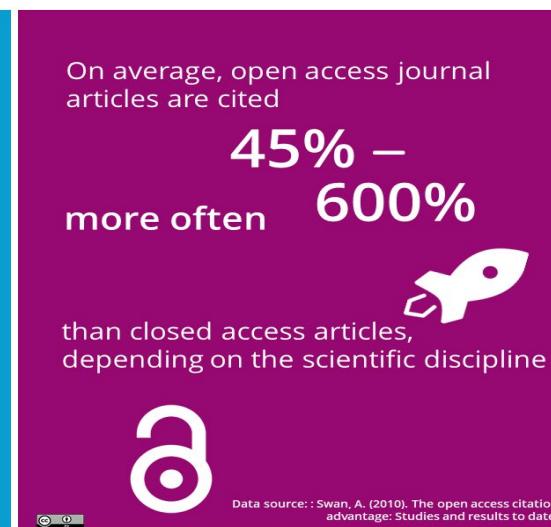
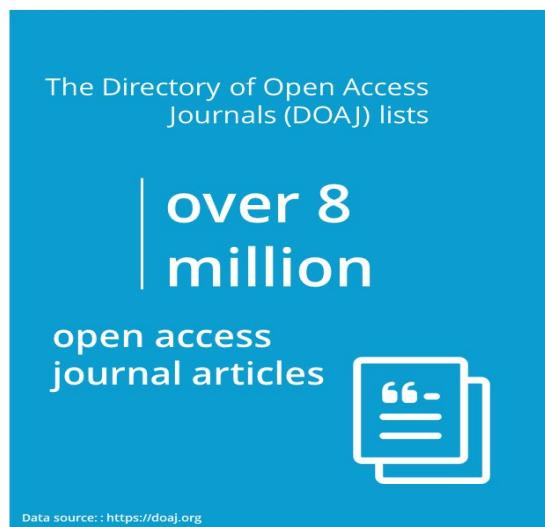
# Different Models

## ▪ “Transformative” agreements

- Seek to shift the contracted payment from a library or consortia away from subscription-based reading and towards open access publishing

## ▪ “Read-and-Publish” vs “Publish-and-Read” agreements

- Under both models, the Library often has a goal of a cost-neutral agreement in comparison with the previous subscription-based reading agreement



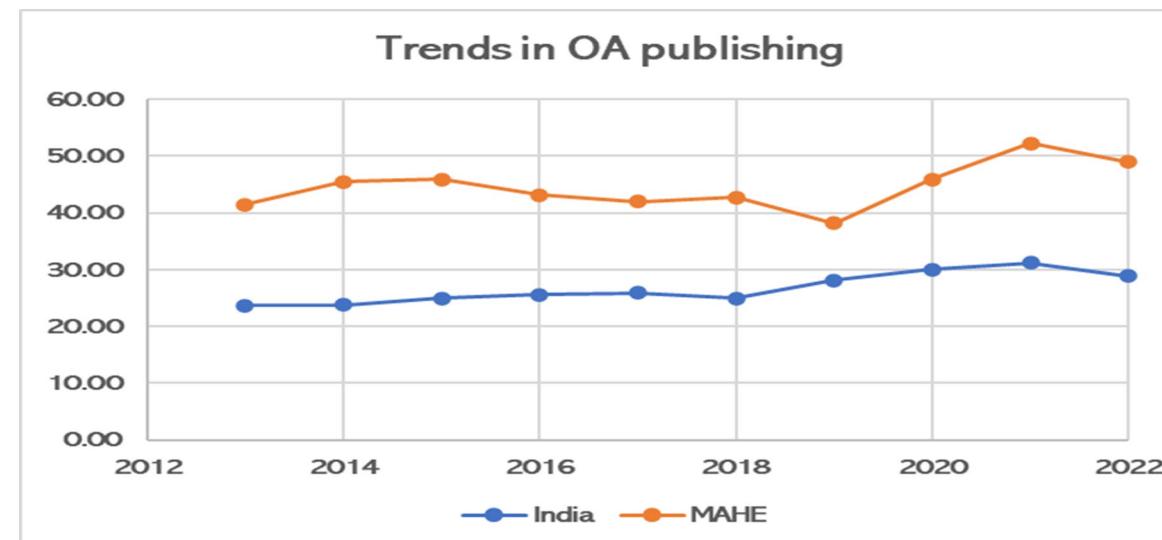


- In 2023, MAHE has around 56% of papers published in OA
- 30% of papers published in subscription journals are converted to OA
- By 2028, MAHE aims to have 80% of papers published in OA
- 60% of papers published in subscription should be OA

- Self-Archiving (Green OA)
  - The author takes initiative to place the document into a publicly accessible forum

Could be Institutional or subject-based cross-searchable on the web via Google and Google Scholar

- Open-Access Publication (Gold OA)
  - The author chooses a publication venue that accommodates publication cost somewhere other than at the point of access





## Benefits

- Freely available material becomes more accessible and discoverable worldwide
- Leads to greater visibility and impact of research, including increased citations
- Ensures publicly funded work is available to all
- For users, open access is barrier-free and payment-free, providing access to information they need



# Challenges

While Open access is good for enabling research and improving productivity, it also brings challenges to the various stakeholders involved in the process. For example:

- Lack of awareness of open access publishing;
- Dearth of cross-linked e-libraries;
- Inadequate information and communication technology infrastructure;
- Inadequate and epileptic power supply;
- Inadequate funding of research institutions; and
- Inhibiting copyright protection regime



# Challenges

- **Many funding organizations and governments** that provide research grants to investigators wish to have this research published OA
- **Universities** - want to ensure that the research they produce is showcased to the world and their researchers are promoted so they will bring in new funding contracts, build their expertise and ultimately enhance the institution's reputation.
- **Publishers** want to maximize the visibility of their journals and ensure the widest readership possible, but need this to happen in an economically sustainable way to ensure their journals survive.
- **Librarians** are now managing both subscription and OA content and are a vital point for other stakeholders to consult on the developing journal landscape. Often this involves the challenge of administering policy and approach to open-access across their institution.
- Finally, and most importantly, the **researchers** themselves want their research to be available to others and to enable the widest recognition of their work, but they also need to consider all of the policies that the other stakeholders have developed.

# WILEY

## Q&A





# Thank you.

Dr. Santhosh KV

[santhosh.kv@manipal.edu](mailto:santhosh.kv@manipal.edu)