

# INDIAN CONTRIBUTION AND PERCEPTION ON OPEN ACCESS SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN SCIENCE: AN EVALUATIVE STUDY

A Abstract Submitted to the  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow  
in fulfilment of Requirement for the Award of Degree of

**Doctor of Philosophy**  
in  
**Library & Information Science**



SUBMITTED BY

*Amit Kumar Verma*

Enrollment No.: 277/09

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

*Prof. Sharad Kumar Sonkar*

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE  
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY

(A Central University) (NAAC: A++ Accredited)

VIDYA VIHAR, RAEBARELI ROAD, LUCKNOW-226 025  
UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

**2024**

### 1. Introduction

Open Access (OA) scholarly communication refers to the model of providing free, immediate, and unrestricted online access to research articles, journals, and other scholarly works. This approach ensures that researchers, scholars, and the general public can access, read, and use academic knowledge without encountering financial or access barriers. By removing the traditional subscription-based limitations, OA promotes greater collaboration among researchers by making their work more readily available across different disciplines and geographic locations. This increased accessibility accelerates discovery by allowing for faster dissemination of new findings, which can lead to quicker scientific advancements. Furthermore, OA enhances the visibility and impact of research, as openly available articles are more likely to be cited and utilized by a global audience. Additionally, OA supports the democratization of knowledge by ensuring that valuable research is accessible to a broader audience, including those from less affluent institutions or regions. This model also elevates a more transparent and equitable academic ecosystem, where information is shared openly and research processes are more visible and accountable. Scholarly communication serves as the lifeblood of the academic world, constituting a multifaceted system that transcends the mere act of producing and disseminating knowledge. At its core, this complex web of interactions writes the creation, evaluation, distribution, and preservation of scholarly works, ensuring the perpetuation and refinement of human understanding. The formal apparatus of scholarly communication finds its zenith in peer-reviewed journals, the hallowed repositories of meticulously crafted research articles. These journals, often the crucible of rigorous scrutiny and intellectual debate,

epitomise the gold standard in academic discourse. Authors submit their work to the discerning eyes of peer reviewers, who rigorously assess the methodology, validity, and significance of the research before it is deemed worthy of publication. This meticulous process not only upholds the quality of scholarly output but also contributes to the collective refinement and advancement of knowledge. Beyond the strongholds of peer-reviewed journals, the organisation of scholarly communication encompasses diverse channels, including academic conferences and monographs. These platforms developed dynamic exchanges of ideas, allowing scholars to engage in intellectual dialogues, receive constructive feedback, and fortify the collaborative spirit that pushes the academic endeavour forward.

In the digital transformation age, there are two medium of scholarly communication has been introduced open access and traditional subscription-based communication medium and the informal communication channels have proliferated, ushering in an era of unprecedented connectivity and immediacy. Electronic mailing lists, discussion forums, and preprint servers have become the grassroots channels through which nascent ideas and preliminary findings are shared at an unparalleled pace. These informal channels democratise access to information and catalyse the acceleration of scholarly discourse, allowing for real-time feedback and iterative refinement of research. However, the formal system of scholarly communication is not without its challenges. The soaring costs of journal subscriptions, issues of accessibility, and concerns about the reproducibility of research findings all contribute to a landscape that demands scrutiny and reform. Open access initiatives, preprint servers, and alternative metrics for scholarly impact are emerging as transformative forces, challenging traditional paradigms and prompting a reevaluation of the scholarly communication ecosystem. The formal system of scholarly communication,

encapsulated in peer-reviewed journals and other established avenues, remains an essential of the academic enterprise. As technology continues to reshape the landscape, it is imperative for stakeholders to collaboratively navigate the evolving terrain, ensuring that the dissemination and preservation of scholarly knowledge remain robust, equitable, and responsive to the ever-changing needs of the global intellectual community.

## **2. Statement of the Problem**

The advent of open access (OA) in scholarly communication has transformed how knowledge is shared globally by providing unrestricted digital access to scientific research. However, Indian scholarly communication in the realm of science remains underexplored. Furthermore, the perception of Indian science authors regarding open access benefits, challenges and their interests are not well documented. This lack of understanding limits the ability of policymakers, institutions, and researchers to fully utilise OA's opportunities. There is a need to evaluate authors' perceptions of OA publishing, the factors influencing their choices, and the barriers they face. This study aims to analyse these issues by examining the interests, attitudes, and preferences of Indian authors in science regarding OA and subscription-based journals, thereby addressing a significant gap in the existing literature.

The problem undertaken for the present study is entitled “**Indian Contribution and Perception on Open Access Scholarly Communication in Science: An Evaluative Study.**”

## **3. Review of the Literature**

This chapter focuses on evaluating the existing body of research related to the proposed study topics, utilizing that knowledge to formulate a suitable title for future

research. The literature review provides a comprehensive overview of prior studies on the subject, establishing a theoretical foundation that informs and shapes the direction of the proposed research. By reviewing scholarly articles, books, and other relevant sources, the literature review allows for a critical comparison between existing research and the proposed research title, ensuring a balanced and objective assessment. This process not only clarifies the objectives and scope of the proposed study but also demonstrates that the researcher has thoroughly engaged with all existing knowledge and significant publications related to the chosen topic. The review helps identify gaps in the literature, providing a rationale for the new research by showing where further exploration is needed.

The study is divided into five sections, each focusing on different aspects of open access scholarly communication. The first section addresses general studies on open access publications, examining foundational research and trends. The second section delves into developments in open access scholarly communication, highlighting recent advancements and changes in this field. The third section focuses on the awareness and adoption of open access scholarly communication, analysing how different stakeholders, such as researchers, institutions, and publishers, perceive and implement open access. The fourth section discusses the perception and attitudes towards open access scholarly communication, offering insights into the varying views and beliefs held by scholars regarding this mode of dissemination. Finally, the fifth section assesses the impact of open access on scholarly communication, evaluating how open access affects the accessibility, visibility, and overall dissemination of knowledge within the academic community. By structuring the review in this way, the chapter not only provides a detailed account of the state of

research in the field but also lays the groundwork for identifying new research opportunities and directions.

#### **4. Justification of the Present Study**

As per the literature searched and examined on the subject, open access scholarly communication provides several benefits, including academic, societal, economic, ethical and legal benefits. In India, numerous studies have explored various benefits and preferences associated with open access. However, previous studies have focused on understanding scholars' awareness, preferences, publication choices, and academic advantages since the beginning of the 21st century. No one study was found to cover the authors of a decade to know the author's perception of open access scholarly communication. Notable changes in scholarly publishing practices have been observed, necessitating further investigation into authors' perceptions and preferences regarding publication. The study aims to fill the gap by examining the preferences and perceptions of Indian authors on scholarly publications in the science discipline from 2012 to 2021. The rationale behind conducting this study is to understand the perceptions and growth of open access publications of Indian authors engaged in scientific publication for an extended period.

#### **5. Objectives of the Study**

The study outlines the following specific objectives:

- To examine the growth and current status of open access scholarly communication by Indian authors.
- To measure the adoption of open access scholarly communication in the field of science.

- To find out the most productive sources and institutions contributing towards open access scholarly communication in science.
- To investigate the level of awareness of open access scholarly publishing.
- To examine the attitude of Indian scholars towards open access publishing.
- To identify the preference of Indian contributors for publishing their work in open access or subscription based journals.
- To find out the factors that influence scholars for scholarly communication in open access or subscription based journals.

## **6. Hypotheses of the study**

A hypothesis is a tentative generalisation about the issue under investigation or an assumption or view that has to be verified or rejected. It also states that the study's goal is to accomplish specified goals by providing answers to particular objectives:

**H1:** There is a significant difference between the open access and subscription based scholarly communication contributed by the Indian authors in science.

**H2:** There is a significant relation between open access scholarly communication and the level of awareness of the contributing authors.

**H3:** There is no significant relationship between the adopting open access publishing and publication by Indian authors.

**H4:** Most of the authors prefer to publish their work in high impact factor open access journals.

## **7. Scope and Limitations**

The researcher conducted an investigation to identify the primary factors influencing the adoptions made by Indian scholars when selecting open access

publications for disseminating their scientific research in the field of science. The researcher has selected the Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCIE) of the Web of Science bibliographic database. The data was extracted from the data base for the period of year 2012 to 2021. The study covered open access articles indexed in the Web of Science from 2012 to 2021. Moreover, it covered open access journal articles in the English language only. For second part to of the study to investigate their perception and attitude about open access publication the respondents were limited to the first author of each articles and who have email of Gmail server.

## **8. Research Methodology**

The present study focuses on the Indian authors' contribution and their perception on open access scholarly communication in science. The study is based on quantitative and qualitative data. Therefore, the study adopted exploratory methods to collect the desired data. The quantitative data was extracted from the Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCIE) of Web of Science and analysed using bibliometric methods. The qualitative analysis was used to find out the perceptions of Indian authors, the researcher has used survey method and to collect the required data, online questionnaire was distributed through Google Forms. The online questionnaire was distributed to authors through e-mail. The collected data were analysed using SPSS (v.20), MS Excel and MS Word software.

## **9. Significance of the Study**

The focus of this study is to determine the current status of Indian publications, authors' adoption, attitude, awareness, and preferences to publish research outcomes in open-access journals.

- The study offers a clear, comprehensive perspective on the contribution made by Indian authors to open access scholarly communication in the science discipline.
- For more open access publications, authors' perceptions are crucial for making concrete strategies to promote open access adoption.
- The study helps to identify the barriers and challenges faced by Indian researchers in adopting open access publishing practices. It includes factors such as the need for more awareness, concerns about quality, article processing charges (APCs), and institutional support.
- The study helps institutions prepare support mechanisms for promoting open access publishing among the researchers by extending support in curbing the APCs, establishing institutional repositories, and implementing open access policies.
- Further, the study assists in understanding the global visibility and impact of Indian research published in open access journals, as it is crucial for enhancing the visibility and reputation of Indian academia.

## **10. Style of Referencing**

In academic writing, referencing is essential, particularly when preventing plagiarism and preserving academic integrity in assignments and analyses. The researcher used for citation American Psychological Association (APA) 7<sup>th</sup> edition and reference style to cite the bibliographic sources in the thesis. The Zotero reference management software was used to manage both, in-text citations and the presentation of references after each chapter.

## **11. Structure of the Thesis**

The thesis is divided into six chapters, which are listed below with a brief explanation of each chapter's content below:

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

This chapter provides background on the study. Before stating the problem of the study, it introduces the concept of open access and scholarly communication. The chapter also presents the definition of key concepts, objectives of the study, hypotheses of the study, the scope and limitations of the study, overview of methodology, style of referencing, the significance of the study and the structure of the thesis.

### **Chapter 2: Review of Literature**

The chapter provides a review of the literature and discusses all recent studies on open access publications, developments, awareness and adoption, perception and attitude towards open access scholarly communication.

### **Chapter 3: Open Access Scholarly Communication: An Overview**

This chapter defines the overview of online courseware. This chapter also discussed the concept, definition, importance of open access, history, Initiatives, statements, evolution of open access, benefits of open access scholarly communication, publishing models, resources and concept of licensing in open access publication.

### **Chapter 4: Research Methodology**

This chapter explains the procedures that applied to conduct the research. It consists the research process, methods, employed methodologies, sample techniques, sample of the study, statistical tools and techniques.

## **Chapter 5: Data Analysis and Interpretation**

In this chapter, the findings of the study are presented through descriptive analysis. To ensure a clear understanding and interpretation of the results, various methods of data presentation, including figures, tables, and descriptions were utilized.

## **Chapter 6: Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions**

In this chapter, the study findings are analysed and discussed. It includes a summary of the research outcomes, a conclusion, and suggestions for further research.

### **12. Major Findings of the Study**

The study aimed to identify the pattern of scholarly communication by Indian authors in the Science discipline. The study also examines the current publication trend, particularly in open access journals and subscription-based journals. The study also identifies the authors' perception, attitude and level of awareness towards open access scholarly communication. Moreover, study investigated authors' preferred choice for publishing their research work and factors influencing their decision to publish their research outputs.

- Articles published globally have increased consistently, from 1150639 articles in 2012 to 1960554 articles in 2021. The total number of open access articles (OAA) and their percentage relative to the total articles have also increased over the years. In 2012, 425461 (36.98%) of the articles were available through open access, and this percentage rose to 1078167 (54.99%) in 2021. In India, 22.10% of the articles were available through open access in 2012, and the percentage increased to 32.75% in 2021. Overall, the data suggests a positive trend towards greater openness in scholarly publishing, with a growing proportion of articles being made available through open access models.

- Percentage change of publication shows the percentage change in the number of articles each year compared to the previous year. In the global research context, the maximum growth in OAA was recorded in 2020, which was 14.86%, followed by 2019 (14.85%), 2021 (14.74%), and 2013 (12.20%). In the context of Indian research, the maximum growth in OAA was recorded in 2021, 23.91%, followed by 2020 (18.03%) and 2019 (17.82%). The growth of open access articles in a decade indicated that Indian authors are motivated to publish their research on open-access platforms for several reasons. Increased visibility, greater citation impact, global collaboration, and institutional support are particularly prominent factors.
- India stands in the 6th position globally in terms of total published articles, indicating a significant presence in the field of research. Furthermore, for OAA, India has secured 15th place among the top contributing countries. Additionally, India has attained the 13th position in the ranking for its contribution to open access sharing (Gold Open Access) journals, reflecting its dedication to scholarly communication and advancement and underscoring its commitment to promoting open scholarly communication and advancing knowledge sharing.
- The study revealed that most articles (44.83%) were published in gold open access journals, where content is immediately free for reading purposes, followed closely by 41.32% of articles shared through green open access, where authors archive their work in repositories. A smaller portion, 11.26%, was published in gold-hybrid open access journals, which are primarily subscription-based but offer the option for individual articles to be made freely accessible for a fee. This indicates that fully open access models are more prevalent than hybrid ones.

- The findings of the study indicates India's active participation by the publications. Out of fifty prominent open access journals globally, eighteen open-access journals are being published in India, which showcases the strong presence in this area. Researchers from 66,998 institutions contributed 188920 articles in open access journals. IITs, CSIR labs, Department of Science Technology India, IISc Bangalore, NITs and TIFR was the highest contributing institutions in open access journals and indicating their significant role in promoting open access to research.
- Tamil Nadu had the highest number of participants, with 96 respondents, making up 14.10% of the total responses. Other Indian states, including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and West Bengal, also had significant representation. Additionally, seventy responses were received from Indian authors who are currently residing outside India. Whereas, 11.27% were from the USA, followed by 10% from Saudi Arabia, 8.57% from South Korea, 5.71% from China, and 4.29% from Bangladesh. This shows a broad and diverse participation in open access scholarly communication.
- The study found varying levels of awareness about open access scholarly communication among respondents. A majority, 61.67%, were extremely aware of open access practices, indicating a high level of understanding. Another 28.93% were moderately aware, while 6.61% were somewhat aware. Only a small fraction, 0.88%, reported being unaware of open access scholarly communication, suggesting that most respondents had at least some knowledge of the concept.
- The highest percentage of respondents, 70.78%, got aware of open access through the Internet. 57.27% of respondents reported that they became aware of

publishers' promotions. 38.03% and 37.30% of respondents considered colleagues/friends and promotional emails as crucial ways to know about open access scholarly communication. A significant portion of the respondents, about 26.28%, acquired knowledge via conferences, seminars, or workshops. 25.11% respondents agreed that the Institution's library has an essential role in disseminating information about open access scholarly articles.

- The study found that there was awareness of open access publishing models, and the 59.32% of the respondents reported awareness of Gold Open Access. Hybrid Open Access has a significant awareness level, with 48.90% of respondents indicating familiarity with this model. Green Open Access is recognized by 27.61% of the respondents, meanwhile Diamond Open Access, Bronze Open Access, and Black Open Access have awareness percentages of 15.12%, 11.16%, and 5.14%, respectively. 18.80% of respondents reported being unaware of any Open Access publishing models.
- The study found that out of 681, 69.75% of respondents were aware of the Directory of Open Access Journals, and 24.96% were aware of the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB). Regarding open access terminologies, 93.39% of respondents were aware of peer review terminology, followed by a digital object identifier of 86.64% and article processing charges of 64.76%. Respondents were asked about their awareness of open access resources, where 67.40% of respondents were aware of institutional repositories, followed by arXiv 63.58% and CORE 56.83%.
- The study revealed that 70.63% of respondents agreed that they use open access platforms primarily to publish research, followed by 67.99% respondents for scholarly literature searches and the remaining 48.75% of respondents use the

open access platform to update their knowledge. As open access platforms are freely accessible and essential to advancing new studies on specific topics. Open access platforms are consistently influential, facilitating access to findings without imposing any charges.

- The study revealed that a majority of respondents held strong positive views about the benefits of open access platforms. Specifically, 66.52% ‘strongly agree’ that these platforms enhance accessibility, reflecting widespread approval. Additionally, 59.91% ‘strongly agree’ that open access platforms increase visibility, and 57.56% believed they are effective for gaining broader publicity for scholarly articles. Furthermore, 44.35% were ‘strongly agree’ that open access platforms are crucial for increasing the impact of research. A significant 35.24% of respondents ‘strongly agree’ that these platforms facilitate more comprehensive collaboration, showing optimism about their collaborative potential. Lastly, 32.31% respondents ‘strongly agree’ that open access platforms promote interdisciplinary coordination, highlighting their positive impact across different fields. Overall, the advantages of open access platforms are widely recognized, offering numerous benefits like increased accessibility, visibility, impact, collaboration, and interdisciplinary coordination.
- The study examined attitudes of Indian authors towards open access articles (OAA) and revealed mixed perceptions. About 30.84% of respondents agreed that OAA offers original and high-quality research, while 36.12% felt that OAA meets adequate standards, and 39.21% agreed that OAA has scientific merit. However, 35.39% of respondents considered open access articles to be generally average. On the more critical side, 11.01% were ‘strongly agree’ that OAA lacks reliability, and 9.25% ‘strongly agree’ that there is a lack of awareness about

OAA. Additionally, 22.47% agreed, and 11.31% 'strongly agree' that OAA lacks standards, while 23.64% agreed that it lacks quality. A significant 54.33% of respondents 'strongly agree' that the high Article Processing Charge (APC) is the main reason for not publishing in open access journals.

- The study found that 36.27% of respondents preferred publishing their articles in traditional, subscription-based journals. In compared to, only 16.45% favoured open access journals. A significant 22.61% of respondents preferred the hybrid model, which combines the both subscription-based and open access publishing. Additionally, 24.67% of respondents indicated a preference for all types of publication models for their research outcomes. These preferences are influenced by various factors such as personal experience, subject knowledge, cultural background, values, emotions, and individual needs, reflecting a person's subjective inclination toward certain publishing options.
- The study revealed that 73.13% of respondents were influenced to publish in open access journals due to the extensive visibility these journals offer for their literature. Additionally, 63.44% were persuaded by the fact that open access journals tend to receive more citations. Other influencing factors included the rapid publication frequency of these journals 33.33%, their comprehensive approach to covering literature 22.03%, and the quality of the publications 21.88%. These factors collectively motivate respondents to choose open access journals for disseminating their research outcomes.
- The study found that 73.57% of respondents got influenced by subscription based journals as they are highly reputed and reliable. Whereas 58.59% of respondents were influenced by the fact that subscription-based journals maintain their quality, followed by other factors such as high impact factors and

CiteScore, 47.72% and 28.49 % were influenced by subscription based journals enhanced the citations. These all factors influenced the respondents to publish their research outcomes in subscription based journals.

- The finding revealed that 43.91% of respondents preferred both high impact factor open access journals and subscription based journals. In contrast, about 31.28% and 22.61% of the respondents only prefer to publish their research work in high impact factor journals of subscription based and open access, respectively. Meanwhile, 2.20% of respondents indicated that they had other preferences when publishing their research work. High impact factor journals are often considered reputable and may have greater influence within their respective field.

### **13. Conclusion of The Study**

The present study tried to evaluate the open access research articles published by authors of India in the science discipline. The required bibliographic data was collected from the Science Citation Index- Expanded (SCIE) of Web of Science. After analysing the bibliographic data, it is found that India stands at the 6th position globally in terms of total published articles, whereas in open access articles, India has secured the 15th position. The study also explored that the maximum number of authors in any article could be 2461 and the maximum number of emails could be 360. The institutions that contribute the most to open access journals are IITs, CSIR labs, Department of Science Technology India, IISc Bangalore, NITs, and TIFR. Only one open access journal of India marked its place among top 10 journals preferred by authors of India to publish OAA and maximum publication share 44.83% in gold open access journals and 41.32% of OAA published in green open access journals.

Further, the study conducted a survey to find the perceptions and attitudes of the authors selected for the survey. The study findings indicate that most researchers from the field of science are well aware of the concept of open access scholarly communication. They are influenced by extensive literature visibility, more citations and the rapid frequency of journals in open access mode. Meanwhile, authors are more influenced by the high reputation, reliability, and quality with the high impact factor of subscription based journals. The author extensively used the open access platform for scholarly literature search and publishing research work. Authors generally prefer to publish in high impact factor journals, regardless of whether they are open access or subscription based. However, one hurdle they faced in opting for open access journals was the high article processing charges (APCs). This can sometimes be a significant barrier for authors, especially those who do not have access to sufficient funding to cover these charges. Indeed, the high article processing charges (APCs) associated with open access journals can present a significant barrier for researchers considering where to publish their work.

#### **14. Suggestions**

Authors from the science discipline faced numerous challenges in publishing their research outcomes in open access. They were unaware of the open access models and the advantages of open access scholarly communication. According to the findings of the study, the suggestions are as follows:

- Indian institutions may establish policies and mechanisms to support open access publishing in the science field. It could include funding article processing charges (APCs) or establishing institutional repositories to host open access research outputs.

- Intuitions may implement educational programs to increase awareness among Indian researchers about the benefits of open access publishing. Highlight the advantages of open access in terms of visibility, impact, and knowledge dissemination.
- The Prominent publisher in science discipline may adopt the gold open access model to publish the research. This model is beneficial for authors, as they can share their research with a global audience without incurring fees or embargoes.
- Indian institutions and government jointly can conduct seminars, conferences and capacity-building workshops for researchers on open access publishing practices, including manuscript preparation, copyright issues, and repository management.
- Indian academic institution may develop open access initiatives focused on non-English language publications, particularly in Indian regional languages. Encourage the dissemination of research findings to diverse audiences within India and beyond.
- The Indian institutions may explore alternative funding models for open access initiatives, promote self-archiving practices, and develop collaborations with international partners to enhance the accessibility and dissemination of scholarly research.

## **15. Responses and Comments from the Respondents**

The feedback provided by authors during the survey highlights several concerns and insights regarding open access (OA) publishing. There needs to be clarity among some authors about the notion that OA allows for free publication, as many OA journals impose substantial article processing charges (APCs). These charges, ranging from

USD 2,000 to USD 9,000, pose a significant financial burden on researchers, particularly those from smaller labs or developing countries. This situation is seen as a threat to the sustainability of scientific research.

Authors have also raised concerns about the quality of research published in OA journals, with some indicating that low-quality work may be published in journals that charge APCs. The issue of predatory journals exploiting the OA model without maintaining academic standards has also been highlighted. Authors emphasized distinguishing between reputable OA journals, particularly those indexed in the Web of Science or SCI, and those lacking credibility.

Some authors mentioned that a survey should be based on adequately addressing the costs associated with OA publishing, which they consider a major issue. The rise of predatory publications and the transformation of hybrid journals into fully OA models were also problematic, as these developments limit publication opportunities for researchers with limited budgets.

In terms of awareness, there is a range of familiarity with open access terminology, such as Gold, Green, and Diamond Open Access. Few authors are well-versed in these concepts, while others are less familiar or do not consider them particularly significant. Despite varying levels of awareness, there is a general recognition of the importance of making knowledge accessible globally. However, the financial implications and quality concerns associated with OA publishing remain argumentative.

The present study has tried to address these issues and contribute valuable insights to the ongoing discussions surrounding OA publishing in public forums.

## **16. Area for Further Research**

- This study focuses exclusively on the science discipline and is conducted using the Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCIE) from the Web of Science. Further studies may be performed with the help of the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI).
- An evaluative study will determine the effectiveness of open access policies implemented by Indian academic institutions, funding agencies, and government bodies in promoting open access scholarly communication.
- A study related to identifying and analysing the barriers and challenges faced by Indian researchers in adopting open access publishing practices.
- A study of open access publication with article processing charges (APCs): an Indian scenario analysis.
- A study to explore the role and impact of institutional repositories in enhancing open access to Indian research outputs.