

# Açık bilim, akademik eşitsizlikler ve bilimsel yayıncılığın geleceği

@zehrataşkin

# Zehra Kim?

HÜ-BBY, AMU-SCRG



**Arařtırma?**

Deęerlendirmesi?



# Bilim?



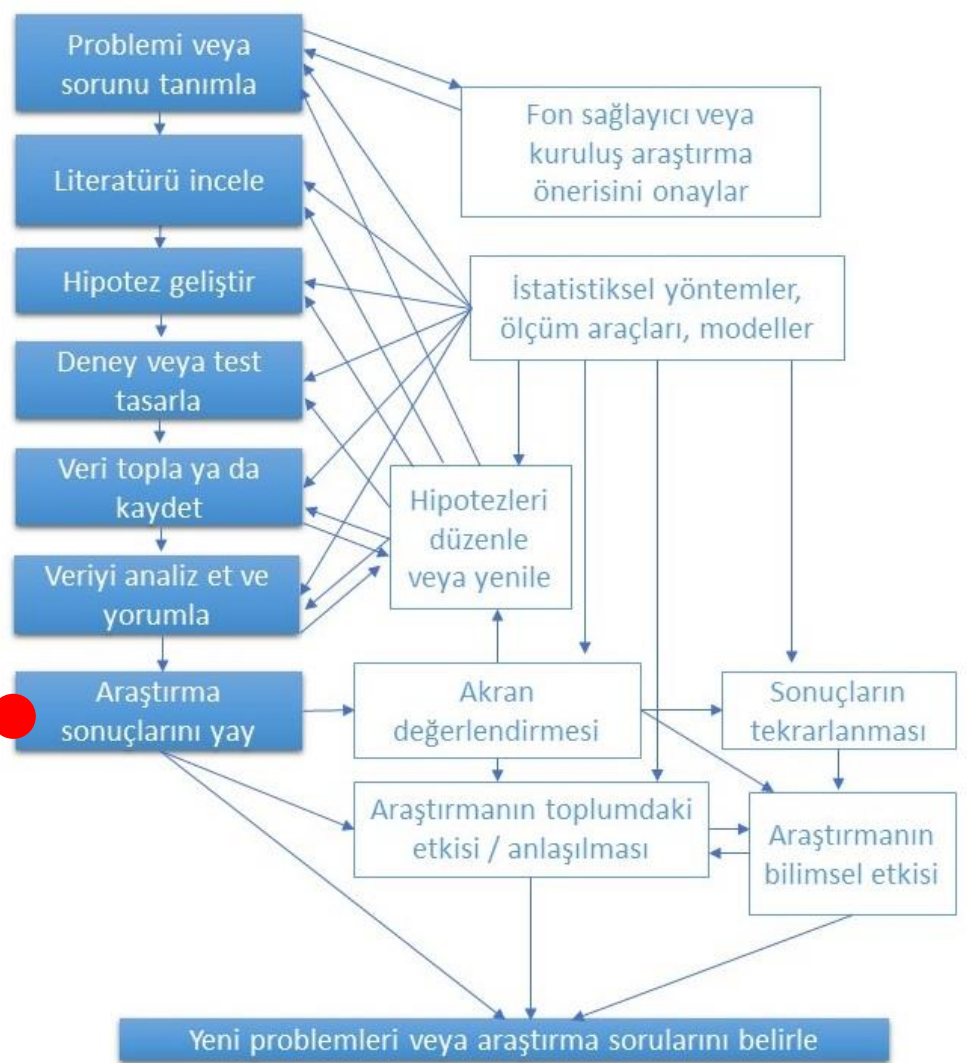
# Bilim?



# Bilim?

# Araştırma

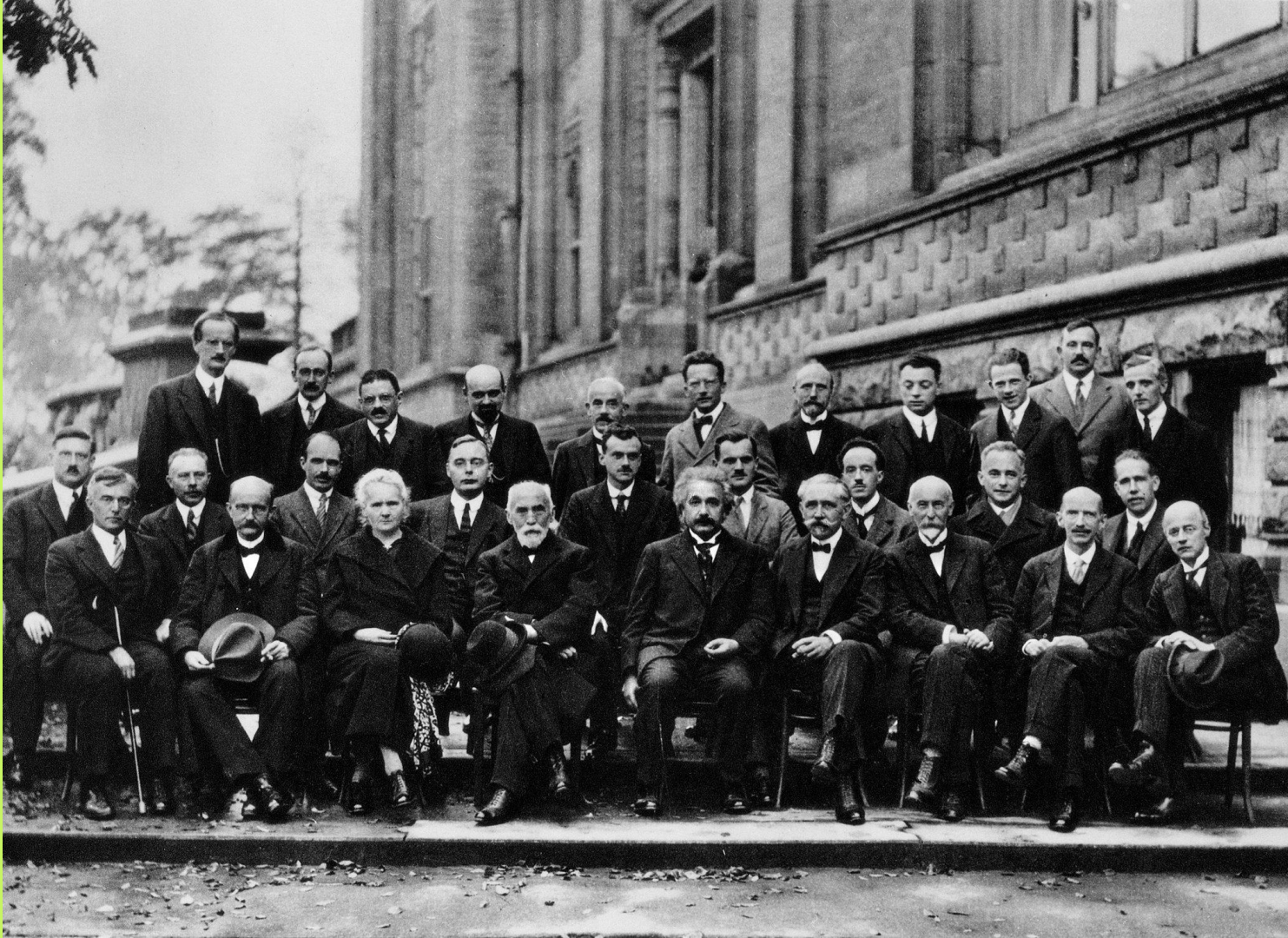
Araştırma değerlendirmesi mi?  
Araştırma çıktısı değerlendirme mi?  
Hangi çıktılar?





# Kimin bilimi?





# iyi 'adamlar', kötü 'adamlar'

Good guys

Bad guys



## Center & periphery



### Central countries

- Well-known academic journals
- Recognized universities
- Funds for „cooperation” with the oligopoly of publishers

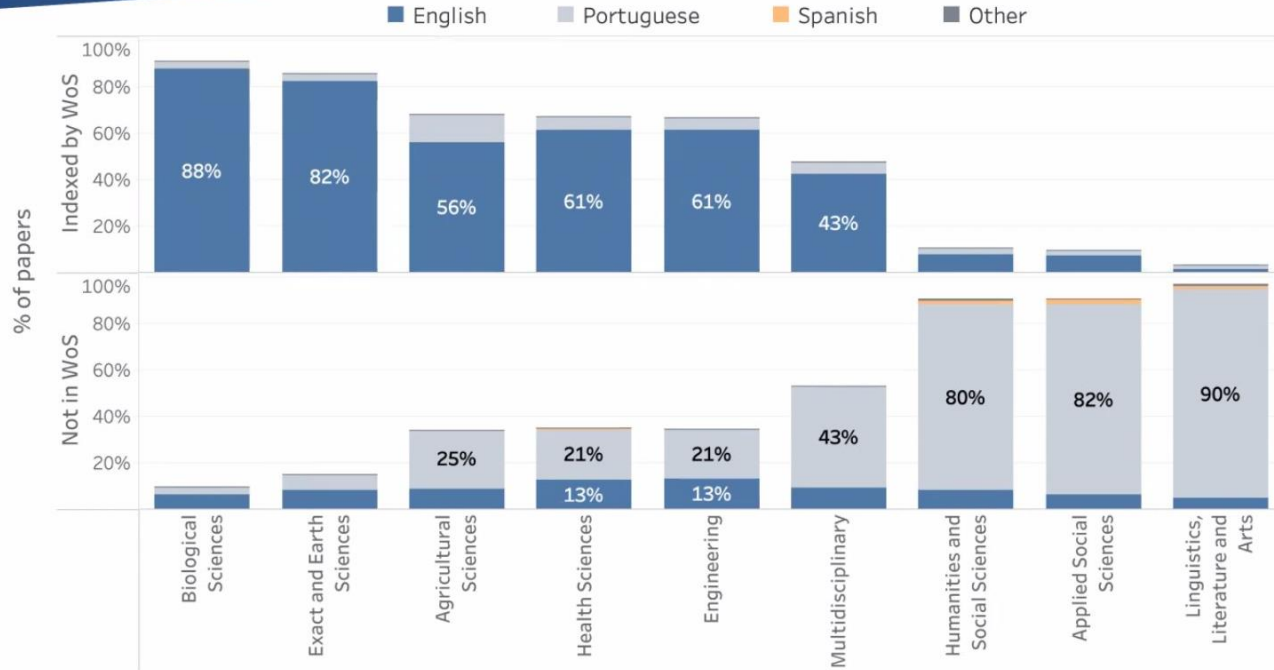
Prestige, recognition

data, APCs, subscriptions

### Semi-peripheral countries

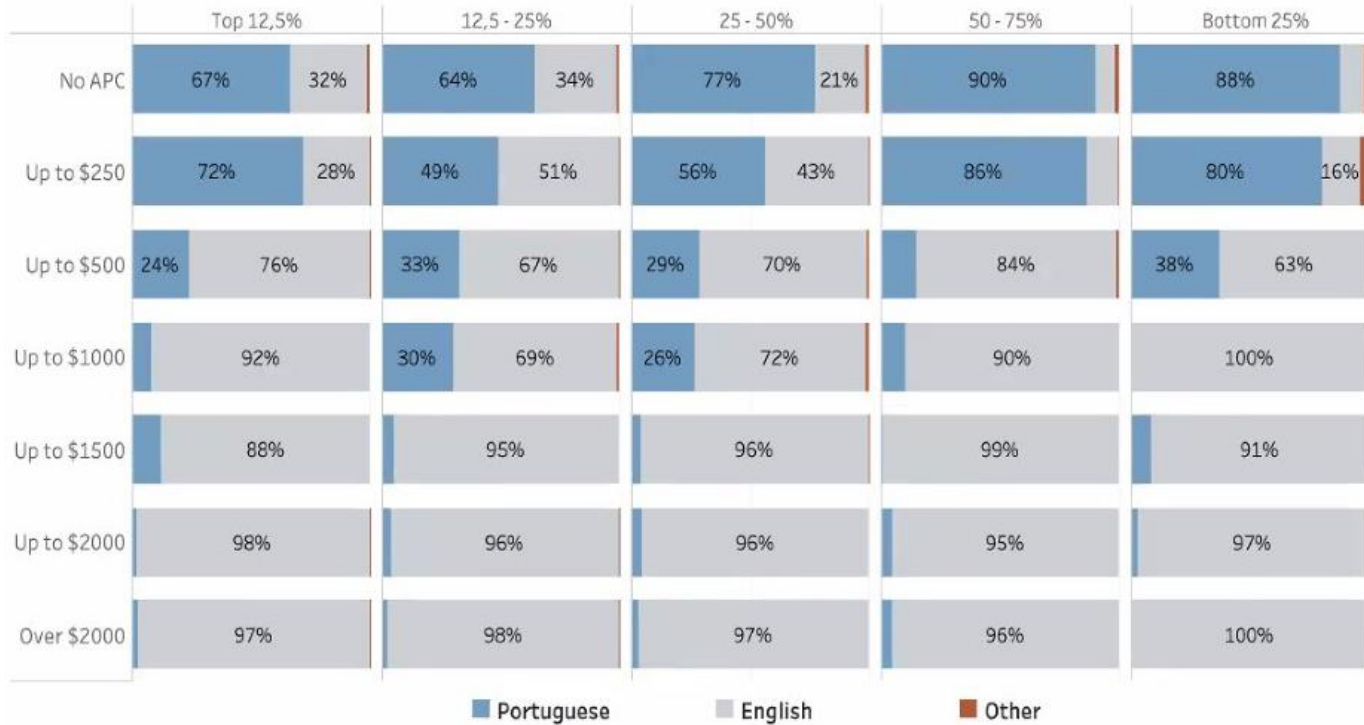
- Journals perceived as local
- Universities barely visible in the rankings
- Publications in English are identified with good science

# 'İyi adam' faaliyetlerine genel bakış



# 'İyi adam' faaliyetlerine genel bakış

Percentile of the Brazilian Classification (Qualis)



# 'İyi adam' faaliyetlerine genel bakış

## Neden sorumlu araştırma ve yenilik politikalarına ihtiyaç var?

Sorumlu araştırma ve yenilik arzu edilen ve kabul edilebilir araştırma sonuçlarını sağlamak amacıyla mevcut ve yeni araştırma süreçlerini, aktörlerini ve bu aktörlerin sorumluluklarını şekillendirmeyi, sürdürmeyi, geliştirmeyi, koordine etmeyi ve uyumlu hale getirmeyi sağlayan üst düzey bir sorumluluk alanı olarak tanımlanmıştır [1] çünkü içinde bulunduğumuz toplum sağlıktan iklim değişikliğine pek çok alanda önemli sorunlarla baş etmeye çalışmaktadır. Avrupa Komisyonunun Ufuk 2020 çerçevesinde tanımladığı temel alanlar başta olmak üzere tüm dünyada toplumsal sorunların çözümü için sorumlu araştırma ve yenilik politikalarının geliştirilmesi ve yaygınlaştırılması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu temel konu başlıkları Şekil 1'de sunulmaktadır.



Sağlık, demografik  
değişim ve refah



İklim hareketi,  
çevre ve  
kaynaklar



Gıda, tarım,  
ormancılık ve su  
kaynakları



Değişen dünyada  
Avrupa: Kapsayıcı,  
yenilikçi ve yansıtıcı  
toplumlar



Güvenli, temiz  
ve etkili enerji



Güvenli toplumlar:  
Avrupa ve  
vatandaşlarının  
özgürlüğü ve güvenliği



Akıllı, yeşil ve  
bütünleşik  
ulaşım

# 'İyi adam' faaliyetlerine genel bakış

## nature

Home / News & Opinion

## As Plan S Takes Effect, Some Anticipate Inequitable Outcomes

The plan's signatories seek to make the results of their funded research available to all, but some scientists say the transition to open access has led to climbing publication fees and could exacerbate global disparities.



Alejandra Manjarrez  
Aug 3, 2021 | 5+ min read

PDF VERSION



ABOVE: © ISTOCK.COM,  
XPOINT

In the three years since its announcement, [Plan S](#), an initiative dedicated to making scientific research publicly available, has attracted new members, including international organizations and government funding agencies from around the world. A number of researchers question the global impact of Plan S's implementation, however, raising concerns that its stringent open-access mandates have contributed to an increase in associated publishing costs that could potentially cut into research budgets and exacerbate inequalities that already exist in science publishing.

See "[Plan S: The Ambitious Initiative to End the Reign of Paywalls](#)"

Plan S is a set of requirements drafted in September 2018 by a newly formed group of 11 national funding agencies across Europe collectively dubbed cOAlition S and supported by the European Commission and, initially, the European Research Council. The group aims to end the reign of paywalls and promote a transition to a fully open-access publishing model in science.

Traditionally, scientific journals have been sustained by subscriptions paid by libraries, institutions, and individual readers, while authors have published mostly for free. The number of journals and their subscription fees have grown in recent decades. For instance, one [analysis](#) reported 515- and 479-percent increases in the average price of library subscriptions to physical science and medical journals, respectively, between 1984 and 2001. The fast rise in subscription prices has been one of the motivations behind the push for open-access publishing, in which authors pay a fee known as an article processing charge (APC) to publish, but content is freely available.

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[nature](#) > [news](#) > article

NEWS | 16 February 2022 | Correction [22 February 2022](#)

## Open-access publishing fees deter researchers in the global south

Authors in low-income countries rarely published free-to-read papers, even when they qualified for publication-fee waivers.

[Diana Kwon](#)



# 'İyi adam' faaliyetlerine genel bakış



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Inside eLife

## eLife's New Model: Changing the way you share your research

From next year, eLife is eliminating accept/reject decisions after peer review, instead focusing on public reviews and assessments of preprints.

17,725 views · Oct 20, 2022



Since its inception, eLife's mission has been to innovate and improve the way research is communicated. With the increasing popularity of preprints among the scientific community, including eLife authors, in 2021 we announced that we would only review articles that were available as preprints.

We are now excited to introduce our new publishing process.

From next year, we will no longer make accept/reject decisions at the end of the peer-review process; rather, **all papers** that have been peer-reviewed will be published on the eLife website as Reviewed Preprints, accompanied by an eLife assessment and public reviews. The authors will also be able to include a response to the assessment and reviews.

The decision on what to do next will then entirely be in the hands of the author; whether that's to revise and resubmit, or to declare it as the final Version of Record.

← Thread

You Retweeted



I've been thinking about @eLife's announcement over the weekend, in particular the business model.

tl;dr the new model will increase revenues by 150% and costs by 33%.

(caveat: back-of-the-envelope calculation)



5:17 PM · Oct 24, 2022 · Twitter Web App

5 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 4 Likes



Tweet your reply

Reply



James Butcher @Journalologist · 17h

Replying to @Journalologist

According to eLife's website the journal peer reviews 30% of submissions and has an acceptance rate of 16%. The APC is \$3000.

So, for every 100 submissions they receive they currently make  $\$3000 \cdot 16 = \$48,000$  (excluding waivers etc)

1 1 1 1



James Butcher @Journalologist · 17h

If we assume that on average each paper gets peer reviewed 1.5 times (some papers will get peer reviewed once others twice) then they are currently doing 45 rounds of peer review for every 100 submissions they

# 'İyi adam' faaliyetlerine genel bakış

Hi Dr. Taskin,

Thanks for your submission. We have now had a chance to take a close look, as has a reviewer.

Unfortunately, we felt that this piece was not a good fit for our Opinion section. The reviewer found the piece well-intended, and they note that you have taken some care in counting published research, as well as characterizing its scientific value, in terms of impact factors (which, while imperfect, are probably good enough for the purposes of your piece). Your primary finding is that English predominates. But then the reviewer felt their logic of your conclusions/implications based on this finding falters. Those articles are written for scientists, most of whom read English. However, your critique, notes the reviewer, is for not reaching the general public, which would not be expected to read scientific publications in their own language. So, the reviewer notes, your evidence is not particularly relevant to their claim.

So we'll have to decline this piece. Sorry we could not accommodate.

Thanks again for your interest, regards,

RESEARCH ARTICLE | SOCIAL SCIENCES |



## Global citation inequality is on the rise

Mathias Wullum Nielsen and Jens Peter Andersen [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Edited by Yu Xie, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved December 28, 2020 (received for review June 12, 2020)

February 8, 2021 | 118 (7) e2012208118 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2012208118>

12,074 12



### Significance

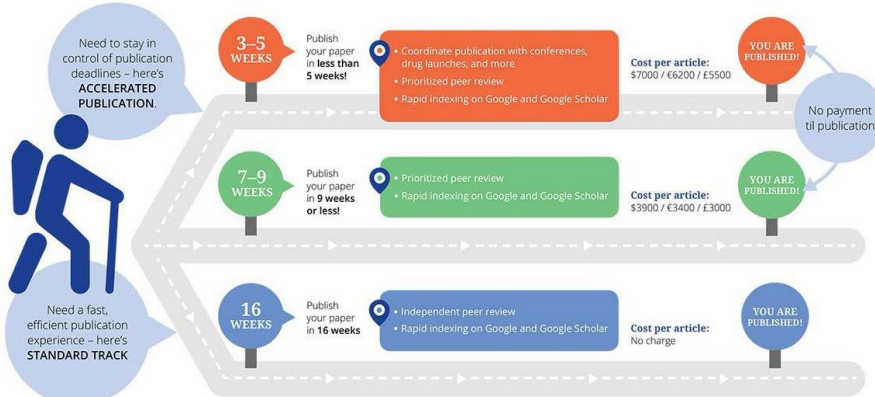
By analyzing a global sample of 4 million authors and 26 million scientific papers, this study finds that the top 1% most-cited scientists have increased their cumulative citation shares from 14 to 21% between 2000 and 2015 and that the Gini coefficient for citation imbalance has risen from 0.65 to 0.70. The growing citation concentration should be understood in the context of diverging trends in publication and collaboration activities for the top 1% compared to the "ordinary scientist." Our study raises intriguing questions about how rising inequalities will shape the evolution of science.





# 'iyi adam' faaliyetlerine genel bakış

## Choose your Publication Route



Acceptance of articles in all journals offering Accelerated Publication is driven entirely by editorial considerations and independent peer review, ensuring the highest standards are maintained no matter the route to publication.  
<https://taylorandfrancis.com/partnership/commercial/accelerated-publication/>

Disclaimer: \*\*With the exception of Journal of Medical Economics, all the Accelerated Publication journals offer a Standard Track route to publish with no charge for the author. For information reading to timelines for this option, please view the instructions for Authors page on journal homepages.

**Table 4** Publication times in terms of country group income

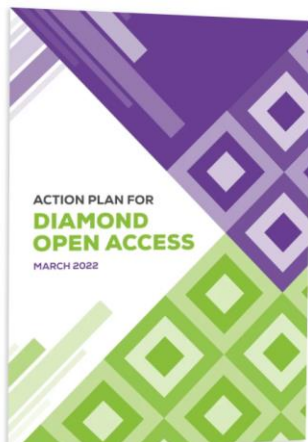
Country group income	N	%	Median
Collaboration of Upper Middle, Lower Middle- & Low-Income countries	12	0.3	246
Collaboration of Lower Middle- and Low-Income countries	98	2.6	216
Collaboration of High Income, Upper Middle Income, Lower Middle- & Low-Income countries	13	0.3	206
Collaboration of High Income and Upper Middle-Income countries	478	12.5	196
Upper Middle-Income countries	631	16.5	192
Collaboration of High Income and Lower Middle- & Low-Income countries	60	1.6	192
High Income countries	2524	66.2	170



Bilim gerçekten sadece  
onu yapanlar için mi?

Mevcut durum  
sürdürülebilir mi?

# Elmas açık erişim?



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ABOUT US OUR PRIORITIES WHAT'S GOING ON OUR RESOURCES

> Our resources  
02.03.2022

## Action Plan for Diamond Open Access

AUTHORS: ZOE ANCIEN (ANR), LIDIA BORRELL-DAMIÁN (SE), PIERRE MOUNIER (OPERAS), JOHAN ROORYCK (COALITION S), BREGT SAENEN (SE)  
DOI: 10.5281/ZENODO.6282402

Science Europe, cOAlition S, OPERAS, and the French National Research Agency (ANR) present this Action Plan to further develop and expand a sustainable, community-driven Diamond OA scholarly communication ecosystem.

It proposes to align and develop common resources for the entire Diamond OA ecosystem, including journals and platforms, while respecting the cultural, multilingual, and disciplinary diversity that constitutes the strength of the sector.

DOWNLOAD RESOURCE ↓



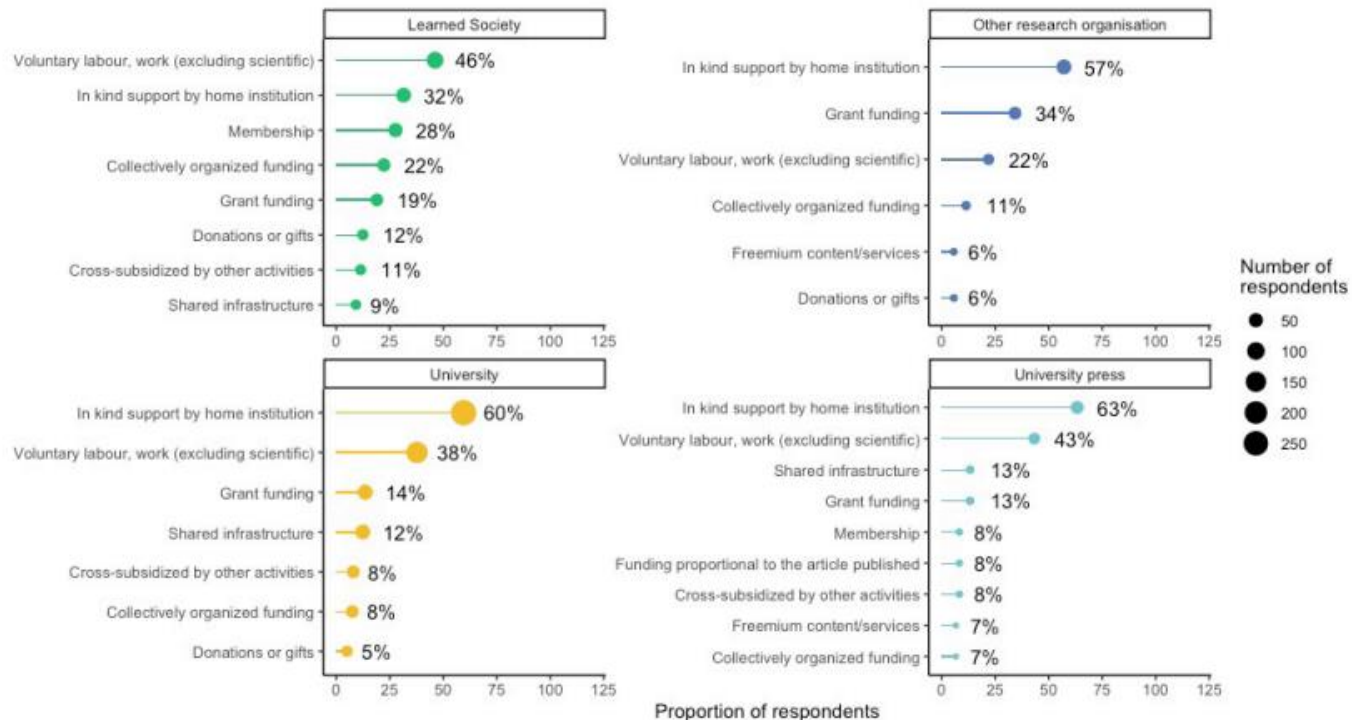
<https://www.diamondopen.com> ▾ Bu sayfanın çevirisini yap

Home - Diamond Scientific Publishing Open Access Journals

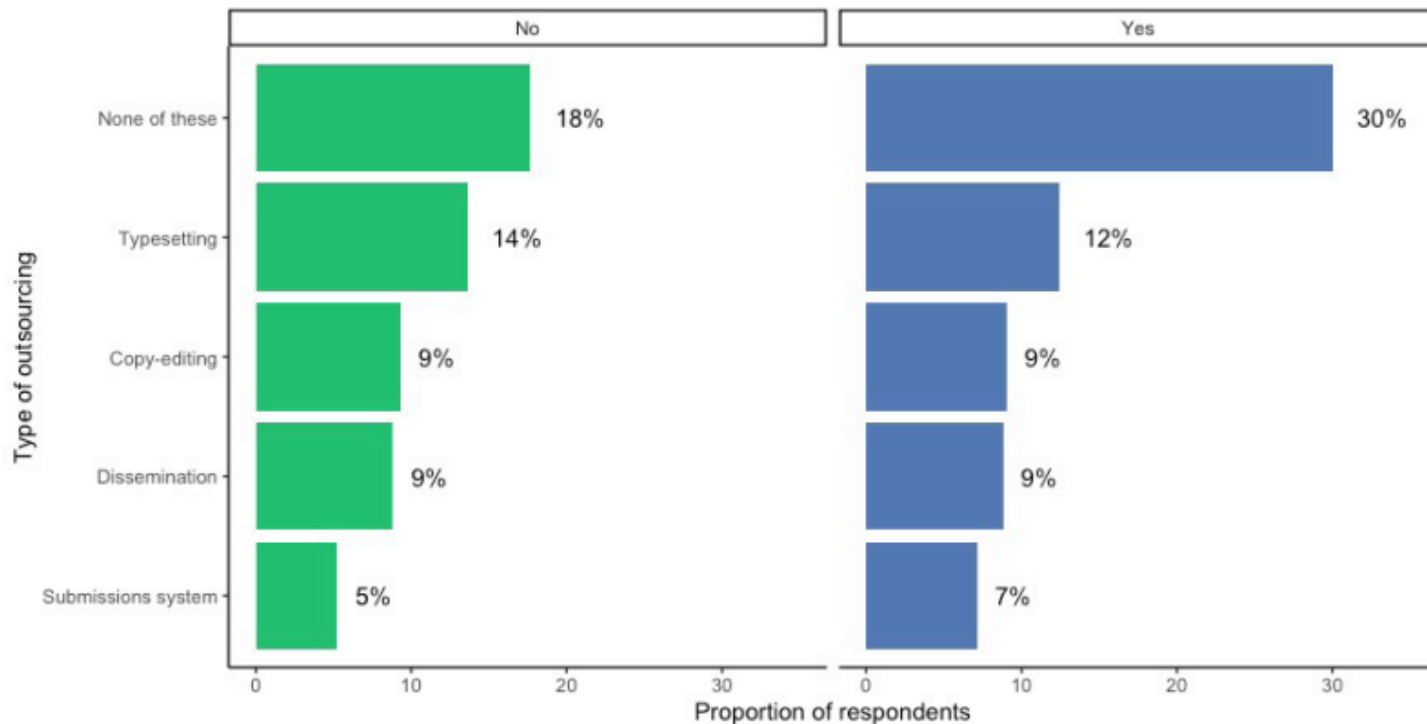
Diamond Open is an international online publishing house We publish academic work in English a variety of fields in the form of books, journals, ...



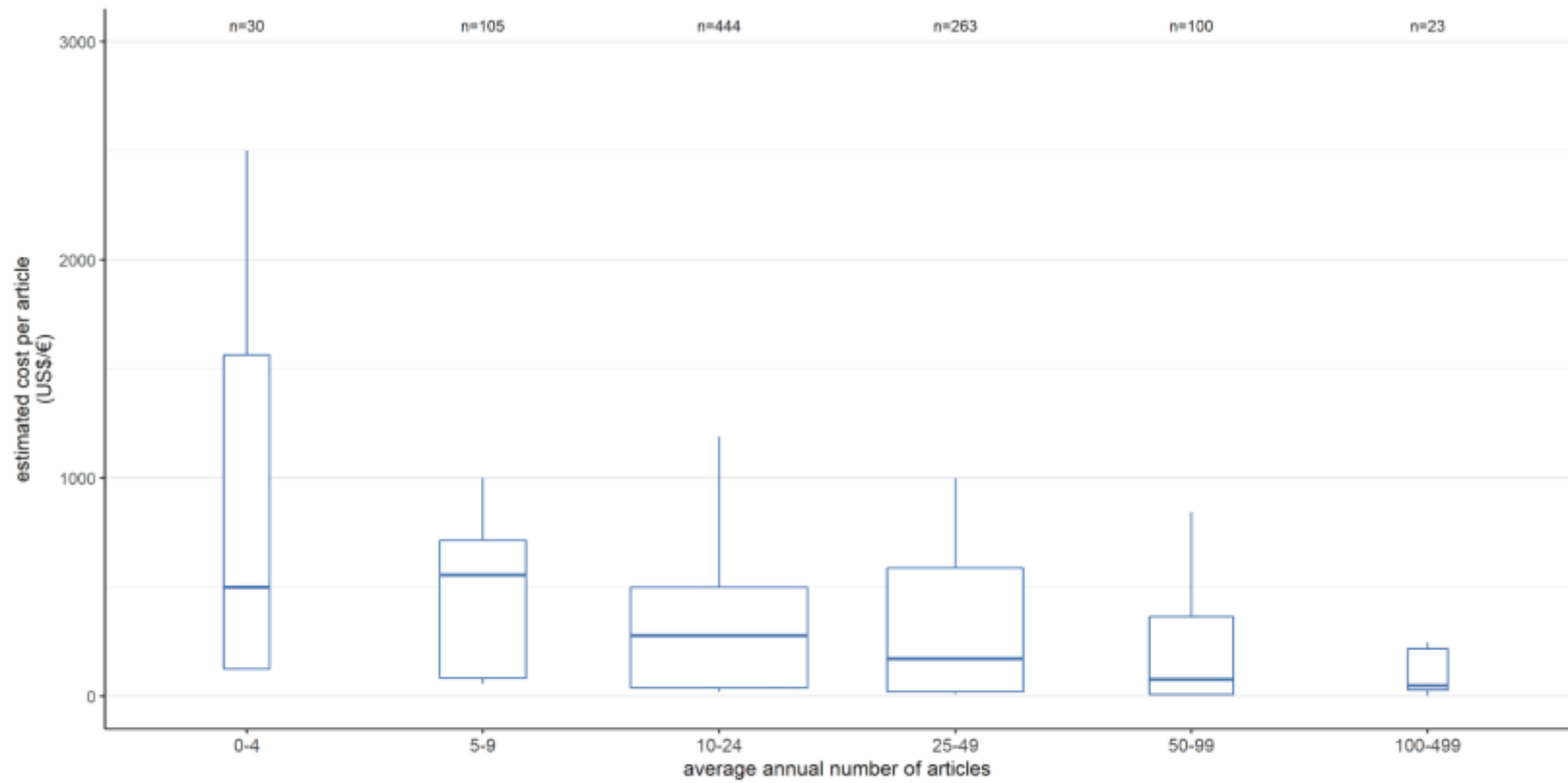
Ownership has a large impact on the resources used by OA diamond journals by creating different sets of constraints, opportunities and incentives. For example, journals owned by learned societies rely significantly more on membership fees, while grants are a more dominant resource for journals owned by Research Performing Organisations (RPO).



**Figure 2. Relationship between ownership (Q34) and resources (Q62)**



**Figure 9. Relationship between outsourcing (Q24) and the use of volunteers (Q69)**



**Figure 5. Distribution of estimated cost per article for diamond OA journals by journal size**



# Çözüm? Kahraman?

