

Bilimsel yayıncılığın jeopolitiğı

Geopolitics of scholarly publishing



Zehra Taşkın



Güleda Doğan

25 Ekim 2024 | 14.00-15.00

Açık Erişim Haftası Etkinliğı

TÜBİTAK SOBAG 1001 | 223K471

“Jeopolitik Dinamikleri Dikkate Alan Sorumlu Araştırma Değerlendirme Politikalarıyla
Şaibeli Yayıncılık Uygulamalarının Engellenmesi”

Canlı yayın: <https://www.youtube.com/@ScholarlyCommunicationNetwork>



#OAweek

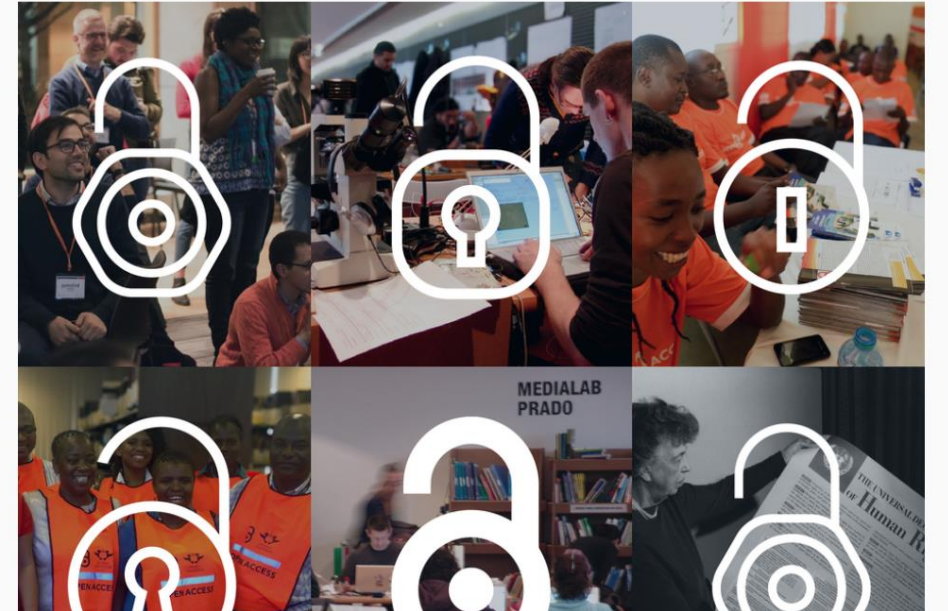
“kamunun ve akademik topluluğun çıkarlarına en iyi şekilde hizmet eden açık bilim yaklaşımlarını önceliklendirme”

October 21 - 27, 2024

Community over Commercialization

Open Access Week 2024

Open Access Week 2024 will continue the call to put “Community over Commercialization” and prioritize approaches to open scholarship that serve the best interests of the public and the academic community.



“yapay zekanın akademik topluluğa danışılmadan ticari akademik sistemlere entegre edilmesi”

- Bilgi üretimini araştırmacıların kendileri yerine az sayıda şirket kontrol ettiğinde sonuçları neler olur?
- Aşırı kâr seviyelerini pekiştirirken eşitsizliği artıran iş modellerinin gizli maliyetleri nelerdir?
- Ticari platformlar tarafından kişisel verilerin şeffaf olmayan bir şekilde toplanması ve kullanılması ne zaman akademik özgürlüğü zayıflatmaya başlar?
- Ticarileşme, kamu yararıyla ne zaman ve hangi şekillerde uyumlu olabilir?
- Araştırma topluluğu ve halkın çıkarlarına daha iyi hizmet eden ve topluluk tarafından yönetilen hangi altyapılar (preprint arşivleri, açık erişim platformları gibi) zaten mevcut?
- Bu topluluk odaklı seçeneklerin kullanımına nasıl geçiş yapabiliriz?

Events

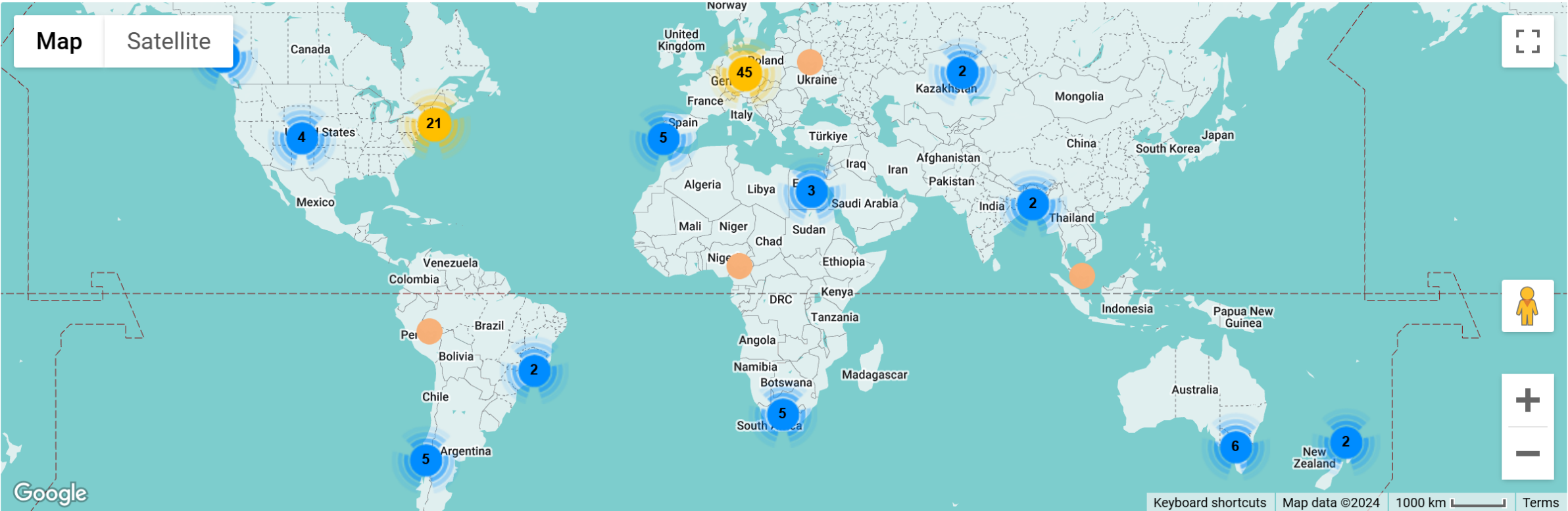
TYPE : All

LOCATION : All

LANGUAGE : All

YEAR : All

SEARCH



Scholarly Publishing: The Elephant (And Other Wildlife) In The Room

By **HASEEB IRFANULLAH** | OCT 24, 2024 | **6 COMMENTS**

[ADVOCACY](#) | [AUTHORS](#) | [BUSINESS MODELS](#) | [COMMERCE](#) | [CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS](#) | [DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION, AND ACCESSIBILITY](#) | [ECONOMICS](#) | [METRICS AND ANALYTICS](#) | [OPEN ACCESS](#)
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SHARES



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When we think of accessing a piece of new research, how should we treat it: a commodity, a good, or a service to the world?

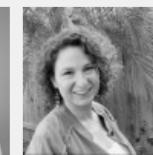
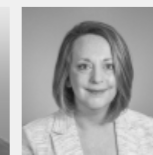
When a resource is available in an infinite amount, enough for all, we don't see any restrictions on accessing it unless it is packaged as a good or a service. And to access it, we pay a price to the entity who owns it, maintains it, or packages it. It is estimated that [more than five million pieces of research are published](#) in

OFFICIAL BLOG OF:



Society
for Scholarly
Publishing

THE CHEFS



“Her yıl farklı biçimlerde beş milyondan fazla araştırmmanın yayımlandığı tahmin ediliyor — bu, yaklaşık her 6 saniyede bir çalışma anlamına geliyor. Böylesine büyük bir üretim oranına ve hacmine rağmen, çoğu zaman araştırma sonuçlarına, eski ya da yeni, erişim sağlamak için ödeme yapmak zorunda kalıyoruz.”

“Elsevier'in en yüksek APC'sinin (Cell: 10.400 ABD Doları) en düşük olanından (Materials Today: Proceedings: 200 ABD Doları) 52 kat daha fazla olmasının nedenini anlamak”

“Araştırmacılar her yıl 130 milyon saatlik zamanlarını hakem değerlendirmesi için harcıyorlar” >> prestij yanlılığı, kurum yanlılığı, milliyet yanlılığı, dil yanlılığı ve cinsiyet yanlılığı

“10 milyar ABD dolarlık, son derece kârlı bir iş, dünyaya zaten 'ücretsiz' olan bir şeyi satıyor”

Akademik iletişimin saf ticarileşmesini açık erişim, hakem değerlendirmesi ve GenAI, analizler, teknolojik yenilikler, araştırma bütünlüğü, eşitlik ve sürdürülebilirlik konuşmalarıyla örtbas etme çabamız, görünüşe göre oldukça başarılı bir şekilde işliyor. Ancak, bir topluluk olarak, akademik yayıncılığı yakında yeniden tanımlayarak bir paradigma değişimini başlatmazsak, şeffaflık, hesap verebilirlik ve adalet gibi kelimeler akademik yayıncılıkta gerçekten bir anlam taşıyacak mı, merak ediyorum”

“Yayımlanan bir araştırmamanın gerçek değeri, kullanıma sunulduktan sonra anlaşılır”

BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION

The research information landscape requires fundamental change. The signatories of the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information commit to taking a lead in transforming the way [research information](#) is used and produced. Openness of information about the conduct and communication of research must be the new norm.

COMMITMENTS



1

We will make openness the default for the research information we use and produce



2

We will work with services and systems that support and enable open research information



3

We will support the sustainability of infrastructures for open research information



4

We will support collective action to accelerate the transition to openness of research information

Organizations that wish to sign the Declaration are welcome to reach out to contact@barcelona-declaration.org.

Jeopolitik Dinamikleri Dikkate Alan Sorumlu Arařtırma Deęerlendirme Politikalarıyla řaibeli Yayıncılık Uygulamalarının Engellenmesi

223K471 | TÜBİTAK 1001 | SOBAG | 1 Mayıs 2024 – 30 Nisan 2026



Doç. Dr. Zehra Tařkın
Yürütücü
Hacettepe Üniversitesi
Bilgi ve Belge Yönetimi Bölümü



Doç. Dr. Güleda Doęan
Arařtırmacı
Hacettepe Üniversitesi
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Prof. Dr. řefika Mertkan
Arařtırmacı
Doęu Akdeniz Üniversitesi
Eęitim Yönetimi ve Denetimi



Prof. Dr. Emanuel Kulczycki
Danıřman
Adam Mickiewicz University
Scholarly Communication Research Group

Merkez ülkeler

- İyi bilinen dergiler
- Tanınmış üniversiteler
- Ticari yayıncılarla işbirliğinde (!) kullanılabilir büyük araştırma fonları

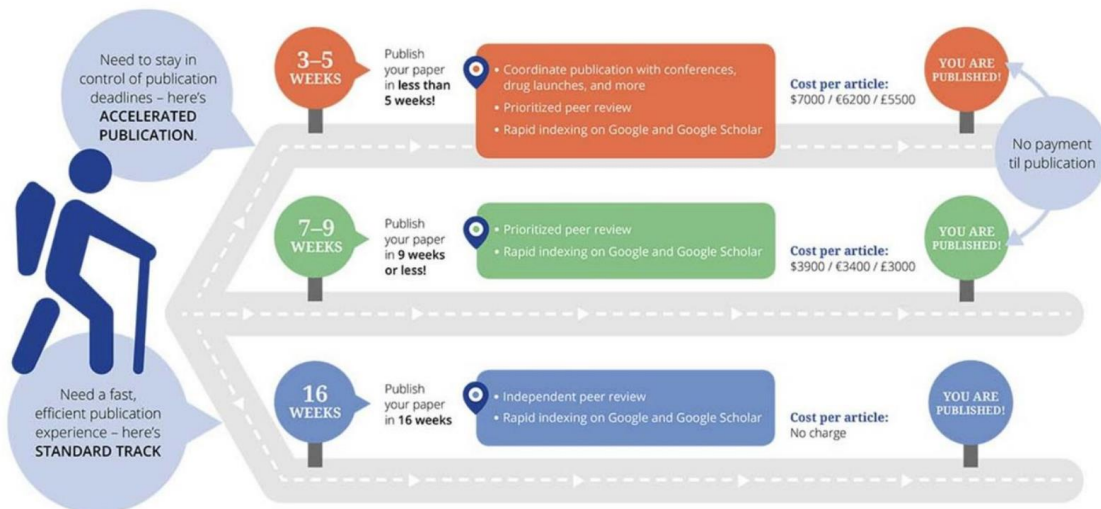
Prestij, tanınma

Çevre ülkeler

- Yerel -düşük kalite- dergiler
- Pek tanınmayan üniversiteler
- İngilizce makaleleri önceleyen sistemler

Veri, makale
işlem ücreti,
abonelik

Choose your Publication Route



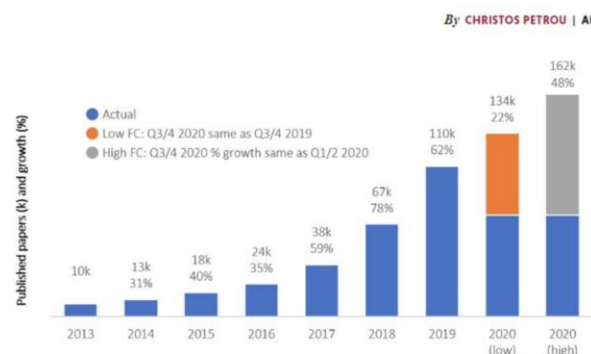
Home > Scientometrics > Article

Should open access lead to closed research? The trends towards paying to perform research

Open access | Published: 27 May 2022

Volume 127, pages 7653–7679, (2022) [Cite this article](#)

Guest Post – MDPI's Remarkable Growth



Attribute	2015	2019
Citability	Low	Average
Reputation / brand	Poor	Fair
Processing speed	Fast	Very fast
Acceptance rate	High	High
Market appeal & reach	- Journals appeal to researchers that seek assured and fast dissemination of their work - Journals & brand are not known broadly across the research community and do not inspire trust	- Journals appeal to researchers that seek assured and very fast dissemination of their work in known, trusted, and discoverable journals - Reputation no longer a deterring factor for researchers
Volume of content	Low to moderate: approx. 17 th largest publisher	High: 5 th largest publisher

Home > Information for a Better World: Normality, Virtuality, Physicality, Inclusivity > Conference paper

How Inclusive Are the International Conferences? Attending Conferences in an Unequal World

Güleda Doğan, Zehra Taşkın, Emanuel Kulczycki & Krystian Szadkowski

Conference paper | First Online: 10 March 2023

550 Accesses | 11 Altmetric

Part of the [Lecture Notes in Computer Science](#) book series (LNCS, volume 13971)

The state of academic publishing in 3 graphs, 6 trends, and 4 thoughts

[Eleven years ago](#) I shared a fairly heavily researched summary of the state of academic publishing. I mostly argued that OA (aka author pays) was a red herring and that we should really pay attention to the profit motives (or not) of the publisher. I would argue that analysis mostly still holds, but a lot has changed. Here are three new data graphs, five major trends I see since then, followed by some of my reflections on what this all means and briefly, what we should do.

↻ You reposted



Rafael Pinheiro
@rafabppinheiro

...

We (Global South) complained about lack of access to papers. Then, we were provided with an amazing solution. With OA, we can read any papers from rich-countries, we just cannot publish ours anymore. We are now allowed at the meeting, as long as we don't talk. Highly inclusive!



Prof. Jeff Ollerton - @JeffOllerton@ecoevo.social @JeffOllerton · Apr 29

The state of academic publishing in 3 graphs, 6 trends, and 4 thoughts
[dynamicecology.wordpress.com/2024/04/29/the...](https://dynamicecology.wordpress.com/2024/04/29/the-state-of-academic-publishing-in-3-graphs-5-trends-and-4-thoughts/) via @DynamicEcology

7:09 PM · Apr 29, 2024 · 10K Views



1



54



134



9



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



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.

ABOVE: © ISTOCK.COM,
XPOINT

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.

nature

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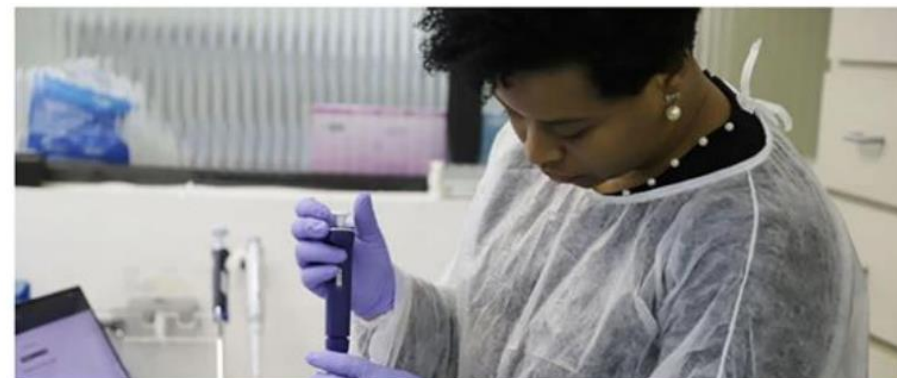
[nature](#) > [news](#) > article

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](#)





Richard Poynder

@RickyPo



I'm signing off from reporting on open access. The movement has failed and is being rebranded in order to obscure the failure. Time to move on.

10:03 AM · Nov 25, 2023 · **59.3K** Views



31



40



80



27



<https://twitter.com/RickyPo/status/1728308480321229067>



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On the geopolitics of academic publishing: the mislocated centers of scholarly communication

Sobre a geopolítica das publicações académicas: os centros desubicados da comunicação científica

Sobre la geopolítica de la publicación académica: los centros mal localizados de la comunicación científica

Franciszek Krawczyk  and Emanuel Kulczycki 

Scholarly Communication Research Group, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poznań, Poland

The debate on predatory journals seems to sometimes produce harmful images of the idealized center and predatory peripheries. In 2015, the same Jeffrey Beall who coined the term ‘predatory journals’ criticized the Scientific Electronic Library On-line (SciELO), a crucial platform for Open Access publishing in Latin America, describing it as a “publication favela” (Beall 2015b). While he did not explicitly call SciELO ‘predatory,’ he criticized it as unable to make scholarly publications visible, and this was a part of his more general narrative, by which created serious doubts about the legitimacy of all OA publishing channels, while paying little attention to malpractices by larger publishers like Elsevier (Krawczyk and Kulczycki 2021). Beall’s position was strongly criticized (e.g. Velterop 2015) precisely because SciELO plays an important role in quality control and dissemination of knowledge in Latin America (Packer 2009).



in predatory journals over time (Perlin et al., 2018) as well as the countries of origin of the authors who publish in such outlets (Xia et al., 2015) and the share of predatory journals within a given discipline (Noga-Styron et al., 2017; Yan et al., 2018). Despite Beall's blog closing down and his two lists being discontinued in 2017, his impact on the debate concerning predatory journals and his linking of predatory publishing with open-access models is still tangible today (Krawczyk & Kulczycki, 2021a). However, even before the discussion on predatory publishing, numerous papers had aimed to show the weakness of the peer review process at certain journals or conferences. One of the most famous of these was Alan Sokal's (1996) hoax paper aimed at parodying postmodern jargon published in prestigious journals in the humanities.



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March 01 2023

Are papers published in predatory journals worthless? A geopolitical dimension revealed by content-based analysis of citations

Zehra Taşkın , Franciszek Krawczyk , Emanuel Kulczycki  

Check for updates

> Author and Article Information

Quantitative Science Studies (2023) 4 (1): 4https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00242 Arti

Cite



PDF



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Abstract

This study uses content-based citation analysis to move beyond the simplified classification of predatory journals. We present that, when we analyze papers not only in terms of the quantity of their citations but also the content of these citations, we are able to show the various roles played by papers published in journals accused of being predatory. To accomplish this, we analyzed the content of 9,995 citances (i.e., citation sentences) from 6,706 papers indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection, which cites papers published in so-called “predatory” (or questionable) journals. The analysis revealed that the vast majority of such citances are neutral (97.3%), and negative citations of articles published in the analyzed journals are almost completely nonexistent (0.8%). Moreover, the analysis revealed that the most frequently mentioned countries in the citances are India, Pakistan, and Iran, with mentions of Western countries being rare. This highlights a geopolitical bias and shows the usefulness of looking at such journals as mislocated centers of scholarly communication. The analyzed journals provide regional data prevalent for mainstream scholarly discussions, and the idea of predatory publishing hides geopolitical inequalities in global scholarly publishing. Our findings also contribute to the further development of content-based citation analysis.

Keywords: content analysis of citations, content-based citation analysis, impact factor journals, predatory journals, questionable journals

