THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING IN ASIA

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Scholarly communications play vital role in dissemination of knowledge generated by various researchers to the society

In the present digital era, scientific publications from different society and publisher were rapidly increased in Asia as open access journals, peer reviewed journals and book formats

The present talk covers current and future scenario of scholarly publishing articles in Asia
One-quarter of the world’s publications are from Asia.

One-third of all scientific researchers worldwide are Asian.

Asia is growing spending more on research means publishing more mainly, advanced countries have paid for subscriptions i.e., Asian countries have not paid enough.

Given their need for industrial growth, higher education, Asian libraries will not be given much more in future to pay for subscriptions.

Asia-8’s R&D expenditure is second only to the US surpassing the EU-27.

China’s scientific publishing output may overtake the US in 2013 (Asian Scientist, Apr. 3, 2011).

The total science spend of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam rose steadily between 1999 and 2009 to reach 32% of the global share of spending on science, compared with 31% in the US (SciDev.net, Jan 19, 2012).
There is an increase in R&D expenditure in Asia during year 2011.
The ongoing transformation of the book publishing industry is driven by some number of fundamental forces, chief among which are digitization and globalization.

“E-books, which currently account for less than 5%, have seen a 50% growth in 2013.

Online bookselling platforms have expanded by some 20% between 2012 and 2013.


The emerging digital reading market is largely shaped by two ‘super players’

Reading platform of telephone giant China Mobile, and Amazon Kindle, which launched in China in June 2013.
The six largest book markets (%, 2012)

- United States: 26%
- Rest of the world: 39%
- China: 12%
- Germany: 8%
- France: 7%
- United Kingdom: 3%

The six largest book markets, at consumer prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Publishers' net revenues, in million euros</th>
<th>Market value at const prices in million euros</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World (estimate)</td>
<td></td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>20,750</td>
<td>29,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>14,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,407</td>
<td>9,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4,534</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,736</td>
<td>3,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.internationalpublishers.org
India is home to one of the world’s largest book markets, with an estimated value of at least €2.5 billion.

It is also an example of a hugely complex industry in which domestic and international actors interact, as do private businesses and local and national governments.

China’s book market is second in size only to that of the United States, with an annual value of over €14 billion in 2012, based on consumer prices.

China also claims to be the biggest target market for international book copyright sales, with currently over 14,000 title acquisitions per year.
Scholarly journal publication – Global view

- Globally submissions continue to rise, but Asian countries such as China and India are increasing their research output relative to those established countries.

- The globalization of the research may offer many challenges and opportunities to Asian countries.

- The escalating exploitation of peer review systems and their exposed tools can offer publishers to make sense of the presentations and identify areas for strategic focus.

- Online peer review systems are fetching more attention each year by overcoming tradition peer review process.
In China, Japan and Korea, scholarly publishing is a language-constrained two-tier industry.

Local industry for local circulation of locally produced scholarly results in the local language.

Import business" for foreign, advanced knowledge“ originating in the nineteenth century.

The local business is in crisis; at least in Japan publishing at large is shrinking from the total sales of 2.7 T JPY in 1996 to 1.7T in 2013.

Import" business has almost died. “Foreign publishers" sell direct, but libraries have no more money.

Newly launching titles are destined to be open access,“ or at least author-pay “.
There is an increase in publication of scholarly article in Asia.
Number of documents increased in Asiatic region when compared to Northern America
INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Percentage of documents with more than one country:
Citation increased for scholarly articles in Asiatic region.
H-Index was more for scholarly publications in Northern America when compared with Asiatic region.
DEVELOPING WORLD 5-YEAR FILED WEIGHTED RELATIVE IMPACT BY REGION
The number of journals published by the largest publishers (Numbers taken from the publisher websites and are subject to change.). T&F, Taylor & Francis; CUP, Cambridge University Press; OUP, Oxford University Press

Elsevier publications are highest in Asiatic region.

It was highest during the year 2014.
International journals as well as niche and collectively responsible for 1 million manuscript submissions in 2010 (1.2 million in 2011).

In 2005, the total number of submissions made using Scholar One Manuscripts was 317,325.

From 2005-2010, the US and Japan increased submissions by 177% and 127%, respectively.

However, China and India increased by 484% and 443%, and Iran and Malaysia saw a more than 800% increase in submissions.
China is leading in case of manuscript submission.
Open access is of vital importance to developing countries which often do not have the capital necessary to access scholarly literature.

Schemes like JSTOR, OARE (Online Access to Research in the Environment), EBSCO host and HINARI (Health Inter Network Access to Research Initiative) sponsored by the WHO.

The OA scholarly communication is achieved through two main channels; Open access Journals (OAJs) for electronic refereed journals and self-archiving (Baily, 2006; Bjork et al., 2009).

According to National Science Foundation indicators published in February 2014 that the number of articles published by researchers in Asian countries increased from 89,000 in 1997 to 219,000 in 2014.
China is likely to overtake both US and European Union in terms of research output in the very near future.

China is catching up in many aspects of OA.

The OA mandate by CAS and NFSC is expected to be an exciting step to increase OA awareness and boost the development of green OA in China.

According to Nastu Ishii from Springer based in Tokyo, more and more authors are publishing in OA Journals.

According to MoU concluded in October 2010, two major university library consortia were consolidated into JUSTICE (Japan Alliance of University Consortia for E-Resources) which has nearly 500 libraries.
To accelerate the shift to e-journals some new electronic journals such as ELEX, JIPA and JSME journals were launched.

Japan should contribute about 6-10% according to share in total publication world wide.

In India there is large opportunity for open-access publishing.

There are many noncommercial research and development institutions, both academic and research laboratories.

The Indian Academy of Sciences is one of three science academies in India.

Apart from various activities it publishes 11 science journals reporting research work both in India and outside.
About 1,437 Korean journals are classified by publisher types and disciplines.

More than half of the Korean journal are open access.

Korea’s academic journals are expected to be consistently switched over to OA.

**GROWTH OF PUBLISHERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of predatory publishers</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>477</td>
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(Source: http://scholarlyoa.com)
OPEN ACCESS AWARENESS IN ASIA

- Remove access barriers.
- Reduce participation barriers.
- Create a truly global scholarly communication system.
- Reduce the total costs.
- Increase the impact of research on research societies and the people.
RESEARCHERS POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS OA

- OA is very new to most academicians though it seems to be very good as far as accessibility.

- OA is something new and interesting.

- Developing countries should accelerate the pace of establishing OA publishing in order to make their publication widely accessible.

- OA publication increase the visibility and impact of scientific findings from researchers to a wide audience especially in developing countries.
Opportunities and challenges

- International presence for their organization.
- Membership retention and growth.
- Editorial quality.
- Provision of online services.
- Resources.
- Open access.
ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- A majority of the challenges facing scholarly publishing in Asia is economic factor.
- Non-participation in scholarly conference
- Brain drain
- Language challenges
- Researcher’s self efficacy, fears and misconception
- ICT infrastructure
- Inadequate researchers information search and publishing skills
- Lack of open access supportive policies
- Limited recognition of e-publication by institutions.
- Lack of capacity to acquire and use e-resources.
Electronic journals have now become important avenues for knowledge transfer and scholarly communication.

Scholarly publication from Asia could benefit from electronically publishing but countries in the region lack the technological capability to support electronic knowledge transfer and scholarly publication.

ICTs are still underdeveloped in Asian countries.
A number of journals in Asia are now electronically available.

Journal accept manuscript electronically as well as allow manuscript to be peer reviewed online.

The electronic information environment has posed challenges to researchers with regards to their ability in accessing and disseminating scholarly content.
In Asia, there are many environmental inhibitors which are responsible for constraining free flow information and promotion of knowledge production.

Scholars are compromised and made to produce publications which do not contribute to knowledge.

The universities in the region do not enjoy autonomy and freedom of expression is either very limited or non-existent.
FUTURE SCENARIO

Digitalization of journal yet to be explored

Open access journals

Open access repositories as open public access could be platforms for publishing.

Institutional repositories and open access should be dissociated