Green & Gold Open Access

Dan Perkembangannya di Indonesia

Ismail Fahmi, PhD.

Indonesia OneSearch

Ismail.fahmi@gmail.com

Seminar Nasional

FIB Universitas Diponegoro

6 September 2017



Ismail Fahmi, PhD.

Ismail.fahmi@gmail.com

1992 – 1997	S1, Teknik Elektro, ITB
2003 – 2004	S2, Computational Linguistics, Universitas Groningen, Belanda
2004 – 2009	S3, Computational Linguistics, Universitas Groningen, Belanda
2000 – 2003	Inisiator IndonesiaDLN (Digital Library Network pertama di Indonesia) Mengembangkan Ganesha Digital Library (GDL) Mendirikan Knowledge Management Research Group (KMRG) ITB Membangun Digital Library ITB
2009 – Sekarang	Engineer di **Weborama**, Perusahaan berbasis big data (Paris/Amsterdam)
2012 – Sekarang	Co-Founder **Awesometrics**, Media Monitoring & Analytics Company
2014 – Sekarang	Founder **PT. Media Kernels Indonesia**, a Natural Language Processing Company
2015 – Sekarang	Konsultan **Perpustakaan Nasional**, Inisiator Indonesia OneSearch

Agenda

- Memahami *Green Open Access* dan *Gold Open Access*
- Perkembangan Open Access di Indonesia

What is Open Access anyway?

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to research outputs



Definisi Wiley

- Self-archiving (Green Open Access): Option of an author self-archiving the Manuscript version after a 12 month embargo period from publication in a repository
- Pay to publish (Hybrid Open Access): Wiley's "pay to publish" (OnlineOpen option) - means that an article from a subscription journal becomes *Open Access* by a payment of a publication fee (currently $3000 per article)
- Wiley's Open Access Journals (Gold Open Access): These incur Article Processing Charges for the article to be published. Then freely available online via the *Open Access* journal site (along with ALL articles in that journal)

olabout.wiley.com/WileyCDA/Section/id-406074.html (viewed 17 Oct 2013)

Definisi Australian Open Access Support Group

- **What is Green Open Access?** Researchers can deposit a version of their published work into a subject-based repository or an institutional repository. Every university in Australia has a repository for this purpose.
- **What is Gold Open Access?** Alternatively researchers can publish in an open access journal, where the publisher of a scholarly journal provides free online access. Business models for this form of OA vary. In some cases, the publisher charges the author's institution or funding body an article processing charge (APC). All Public Library of Science (PLoS) journals use this model.

Open Access Explained!



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Microvascular Remodelling in Preeclampsia: Quantifying Capillary Rarefaction Accurately and Independently Predicts Preeclampsia

Tarek F.T. Antonios[1], Vivek Nama[1,2], Duolao Wang[3] and Isaac T. Manyonda[2]

+ Author Affiliations

Correspondence: Tarek F.T. Antonios (t.antonios@sgul.ac.uk).

Received April 8, 2013.
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Accepted May 17, 2013.

Abstract

BACKGROUND Preeclampsia is a major cause of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. The incidence of preeclampsia seems to be rising because of increased prevalence of predisposing disorders, such as essential hypertension, diabetes, and obesity, and there is increasing evidence to suggest widespread microcirculatory abnormalities before the onset of preeclampsia. We hypothesized that quantifying capillary rarefaction could be helpful in the clinical prediction of preeclampsia.

METHODS We measured skin capillary density according to a well-validated protocol at 5 consecutive predetermined visits in 322 consecutive white women, of whom 16 subjects developed preeclampsia.

RESULTS We found that structural capillary rarefaction at 20–24 weeks of gestation yielded a sensitivity of 0.87 with a specificity of 0.50 at the cutoff of 2 capillaries/field with the area under the curve of the receiver operating characteristic value of 0.70, whereas capillary rarefaction at 27–32 weeks of gestation yielded a sensitivity of 0.75 and a higher specificity of 0.77 at the cutoff of 8 capillaries/field with area under the curve of the

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Microvascular Remodelling in Preeclampsia: Quantifying Capillary Rarefaction Accurately and Independently Predicts Preeclampsia

Tarek F.T. Antonios,[1] Vivek Nama,[1,2] Duolao Wang,[3] and Isaac T. Manyonda[2]

BACKGROUND
Preeclampsia is a major cause of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. The incidence of preeclampsia seems to be rising because of increased prevalence of predisposing disorders, such as essential hypertension, diabetes, and obesity, and there is increasing evidence to suggest widespread microcirculatory abnormalities before the onset of preeclampsia. We hypothesized that quantifying capillary rarefaction could be helpful in the clinical prediction of preeclampsia.

METHODS
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CONCLUSIONS
Quantifying structural rarefaction of skin capillaries in pregnancy is a potentially useful clinical marker for the prediction of preeclampsia.

Keywords: blood pressure; capillary rarefaction; hypertension; microcirculation; prediction; preeclampsia.

doi:10.1093/ajh/hpt087

Preeclampsia is a pregnancy-specific disorder defined as new onset of hypertension and proteinuria after 20 weeks of gestation. It complicates 3%–7% of all pregnancies worldwide and is a major cause of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity while the economic cost to society is substantial.[1,2] Despite the increasing research efforts in the field, the etiology and pathogenesis of this disorder remain elusive, resulting in a failure to develop specific screening, preventive, and treatment strategies.[3] There is increasing evidence of widespread microcirculatory and endothelial cell abnormalities in this syndrome.[4] Furthermore, several cardiovascular risk factors have been identified that increase the risk of preeclampsia, such as essential hypertension, obesity, and diabetes mellitus. Women with a history of preeclampsia are also at increased risk of hypertension, stroke, and cardiovascular mortality in later life.[5,6] The mechanism(s) by which these disorders are associated with preeclampsia are not fully understood, but impaired tissue perfusion and microcirculatory abnormalities, including reduction in capillary density (i.e., capillary rarefaction), have been implicated in the pathogenesis.[7] We have recently reported that women who later developed preeclampsia had significant structural capillary density rarefaction early in their pregnancy before the onset of preeclampsia.[8] We therefore hypothesized that quantifying capillary rarefaction in early pregnancy could be helpful in the clinical prediction of preeclampsia. Although there is currently no definitive treatment for preeclampsia, the ability to predict the condition would facilitate closer monitoring and timely intervention when required.

METHODS

Subjects

The study was approved by the Wandsworth Resear Ethics Committee and was performed at St Georg

Correspondence: Tarek F.T. Antonios (t.antonios@sgul.ac.uk).

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[1]Blood Pressure Unit & Division of Clinical Sciences, St George's, University of London, London, UK; [2]Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, St George's Hospital NHS Trust, London, UK; [3]Department of Medical Statistics, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK.

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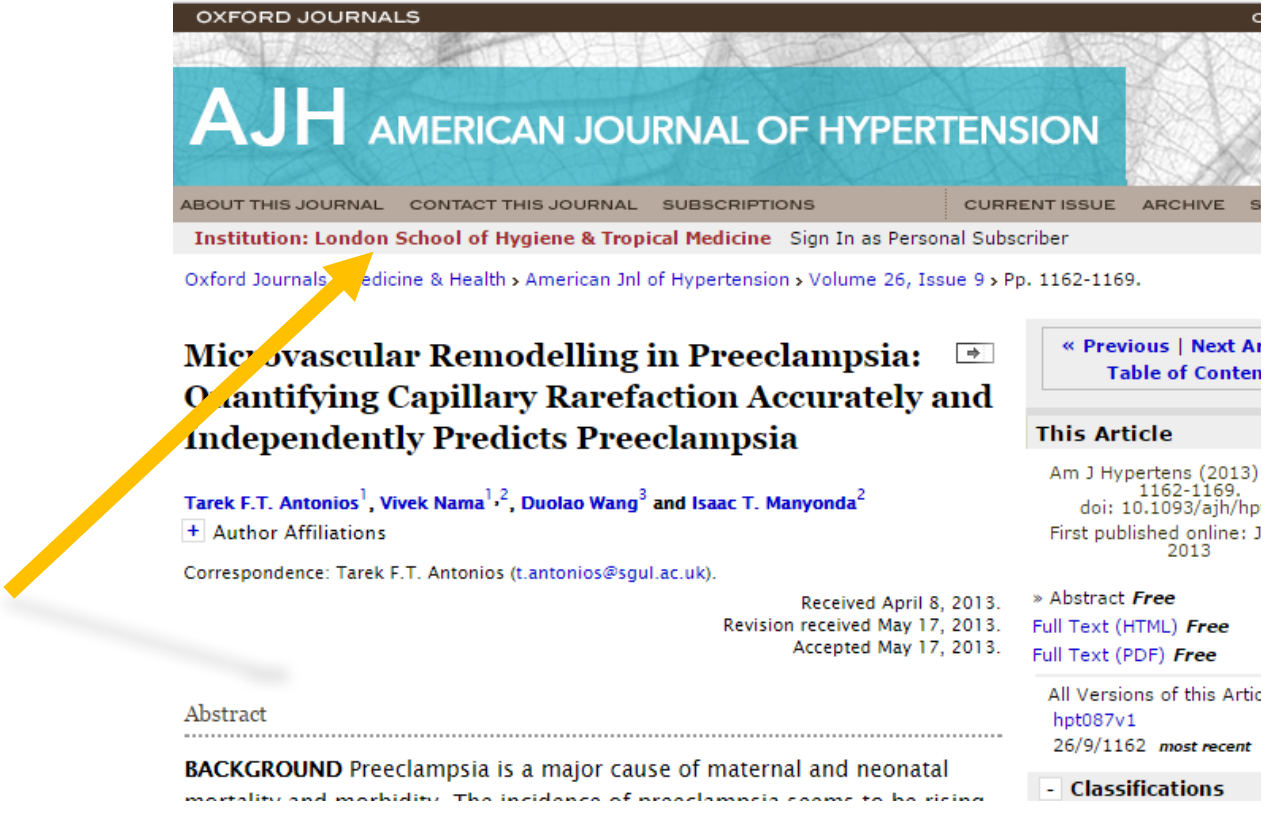
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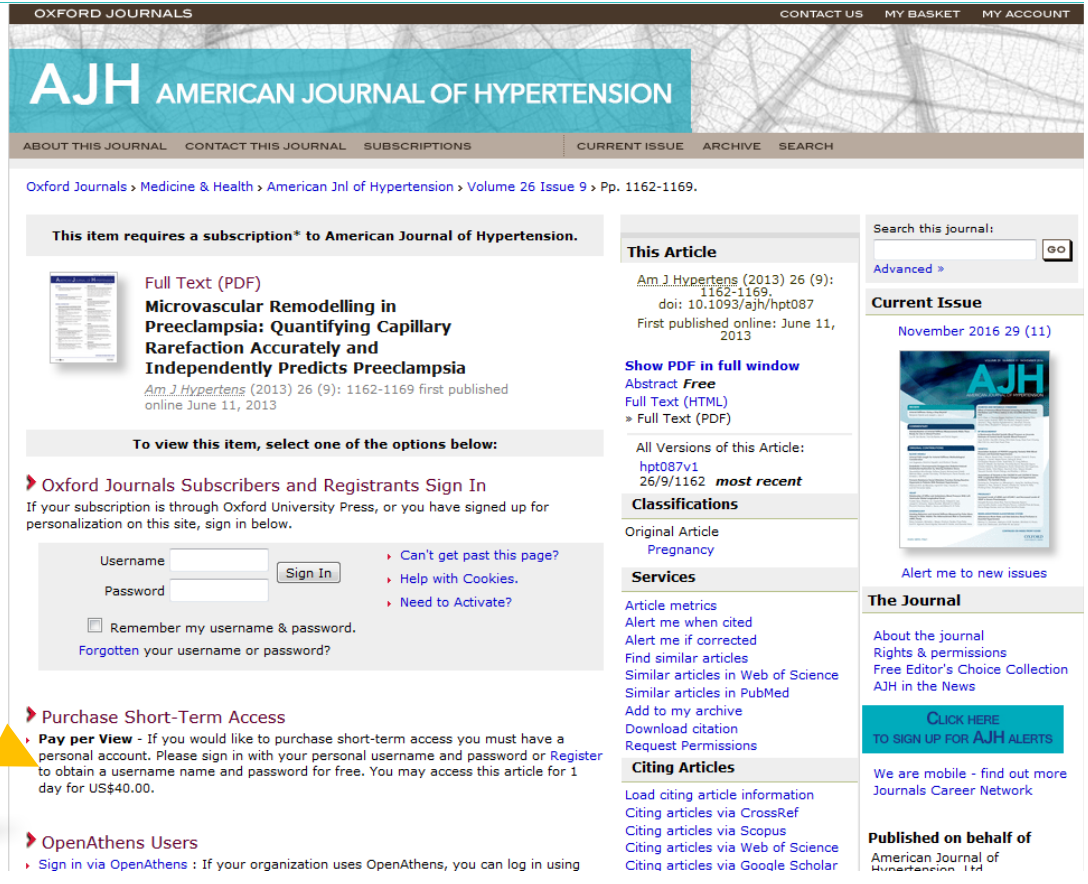
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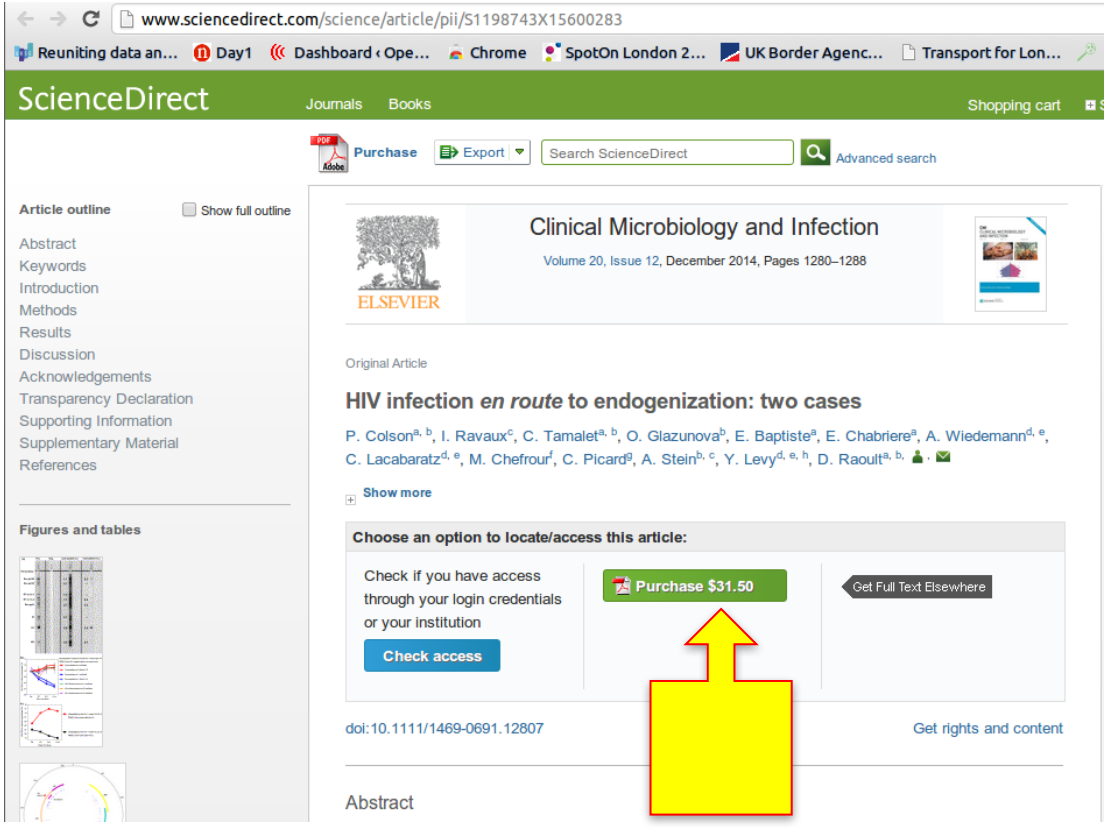
Abstract

BACKGROUND Preeclampsia is a major cause of maternal and neonatal

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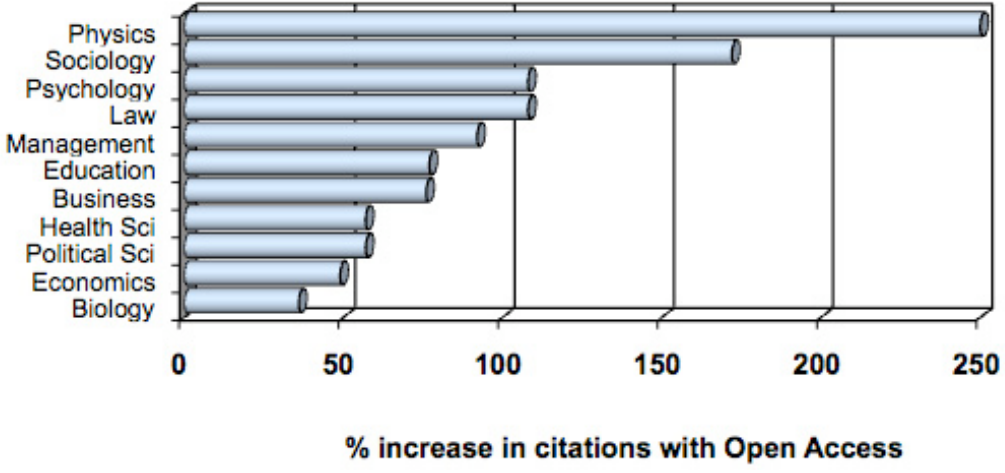


Advantages of Open Access 1

- **Higher downloads and citations** according to The Open Access Citation Advantage Service provided by SPARC Europe.

- **Increased visibility leads to greater public engagement and accessibility.**
  The Wellcome Trust report that open access articles they have funded were downloaded 89% more when compared with access-controlled content.

Open Access citation advantage



Swan, A. (2010) The Open Access citation advantage: Studies and results to date. Technical Report. http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/268516/

Advantages of Open Access 2

- **OA results in accelerated science.** A study of a sample of 1492 articles (212 OA, 1280 non-OA) published Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS).
- The findings confirmed the OA citation advantage, already demonstrated across millions of articles, thousands of journals, and over a dozen subject areas, but they showed that that advantage is already detectable as early as 4 months after publication.

- Citation Advantage of Open Access Articles
  Eysenbach G (2006) Citation Advantage of Open Access Articles. PLoS Biol 4(5): e157. doi: 10.1371/journal.pbio.0040157

Advantages of Open Access 3

- **OA facilitates collaboration** with the Human Genome Project often cited as an example of the ability of open access to transform publications and data "into a much more powerful resource for research, education and innovation". This international, collaborative research project was enabled by the use of open data, with all the sequence data made openly available for other researchers to reuse.

Routes to OA - Gold

- There are multiple ways authors can provide open access to their work.

  By paying a fee to publish something to be made **immediately available** is known as 'gold' open access

- Popular within the sciences - this often takes the form of publishing an article in either an…

- **'Pure' open access journal**
- or a '**hybrid' open access journal**

Routes to OA - Hybrids

- Hybrids

- Lancet, Elsevier, Taylor and Francis, OUP etc partially based on subscriptions, and only provide Gold open access for those individual articles for which their authors (or their author's institution or funder) pay a specific fee for publication, often referred to as an Article Processing Charge.

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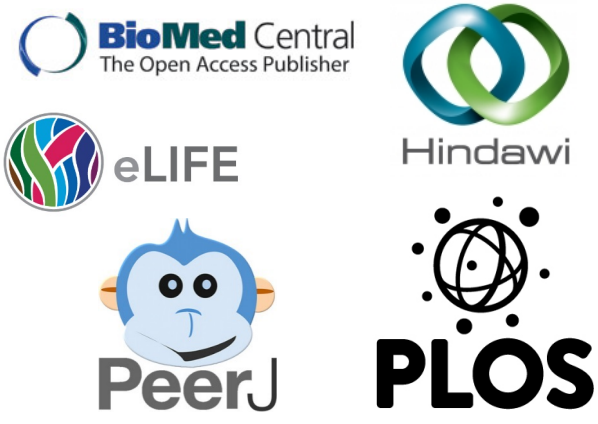
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- Publishers



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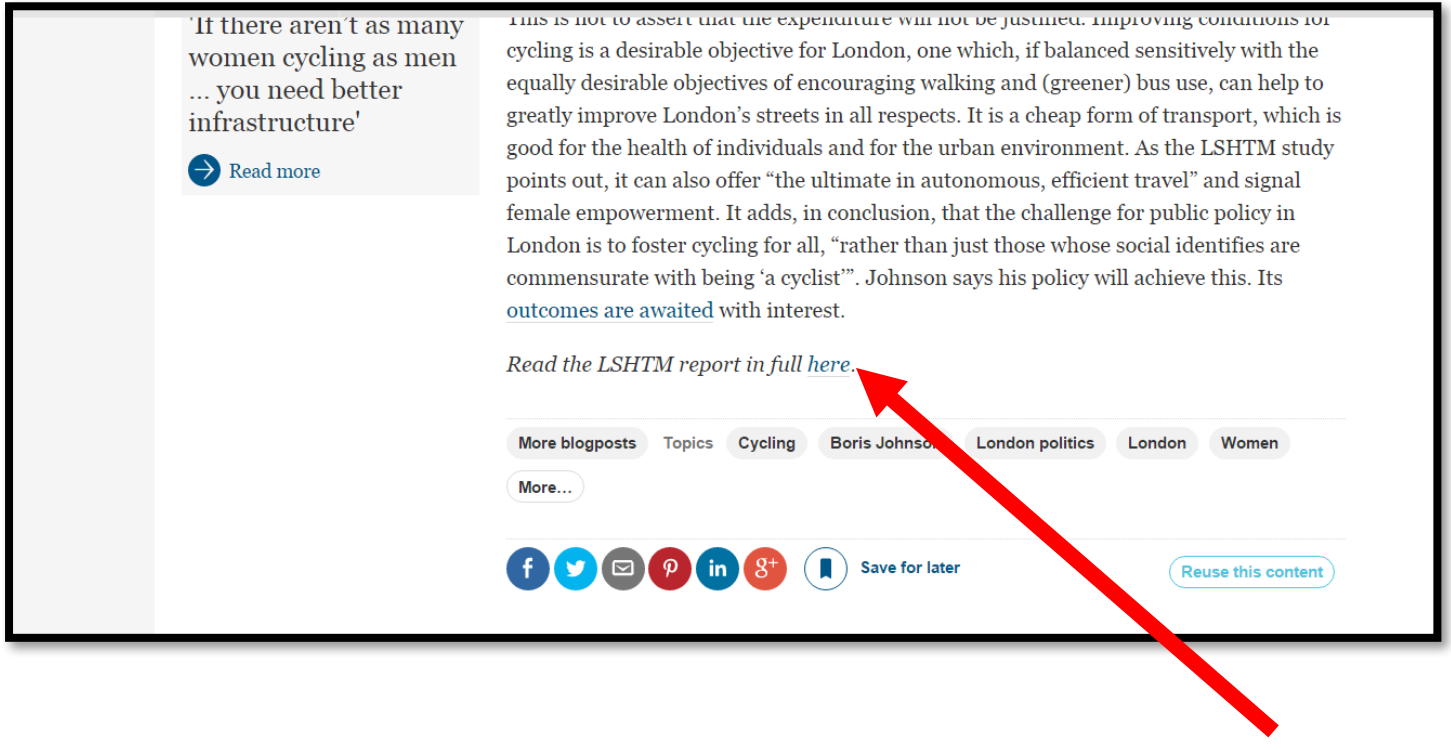
Routes to OA - Green

- Best alternative is known as 'green' open access
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- Over 90% journals allow it!

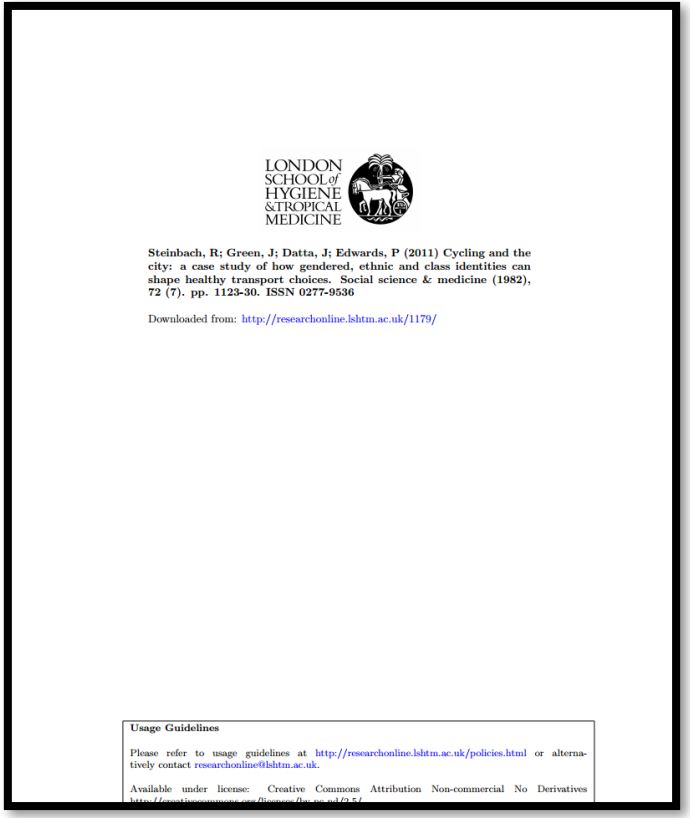
Green OA - benefits



Benefits


'If there aren't as many women cycling as men ... you need better infrastructure'
Read more
This is not to assert that the expenditure will not be justified. Improving conditions for cycling is a desirable objective for London, one which, if balanced sensitively with the equally desirable objectives of encouraging walking and (greener) bus use, can help to greatly improve London's streets in all respects. It is a cheap form of transport, which is good for the health of individuals and for the urban environment. As the LSHTM study points out, it can also offer "the ultimate in autonomous, efficient travel" and signal female empowerment. It adds, in conclusion, that the challenge for public policy in London is to foster cycling for all, "rather than just those whose social identifies are commensurate with being 'a cyclist'". Johnson says his policy will achieve this. Its outcomes are awaited with interest.
Read the LSHTM report in full here.
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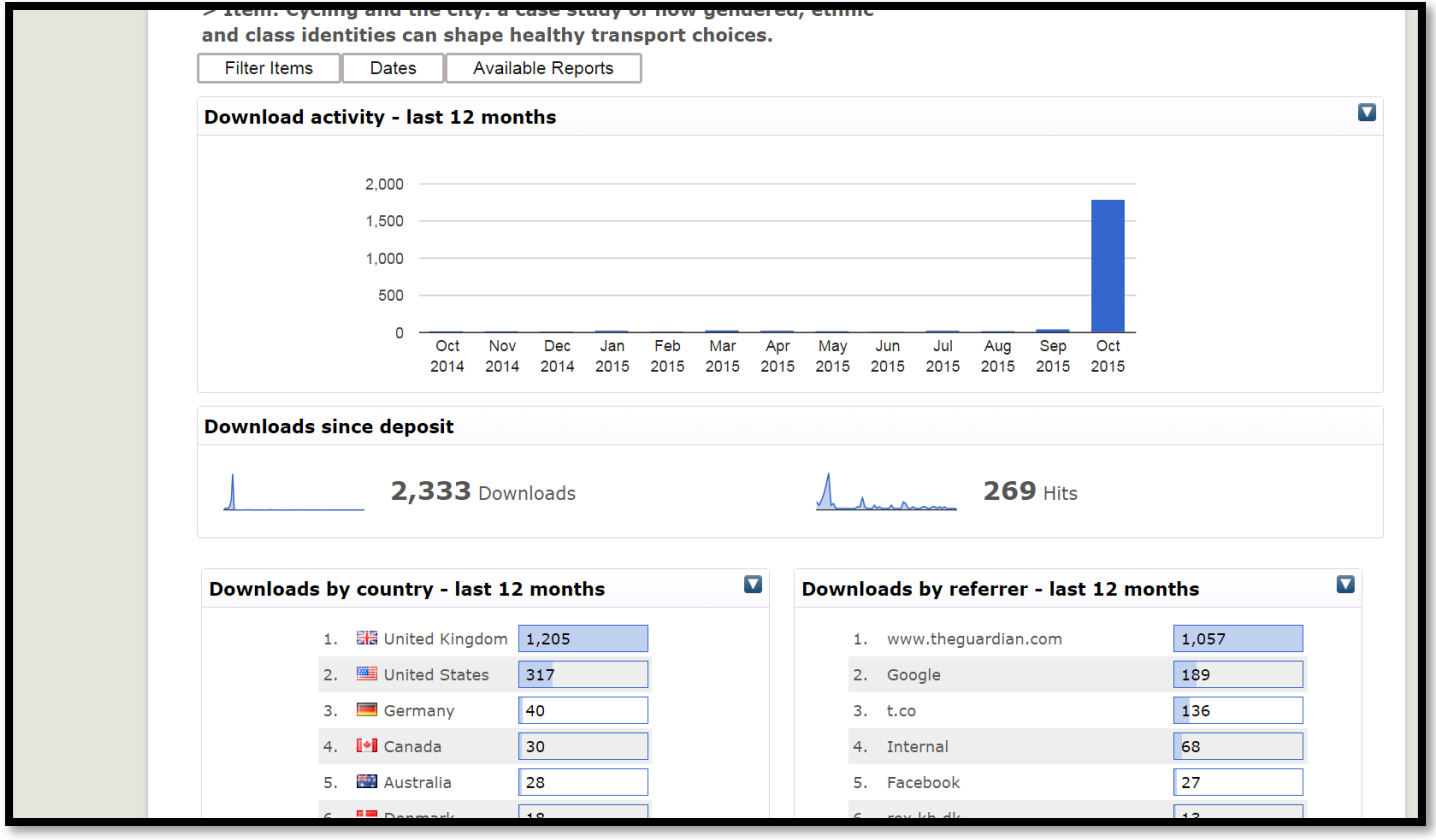
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Taylor & Francis	$500	$2950	Open Access
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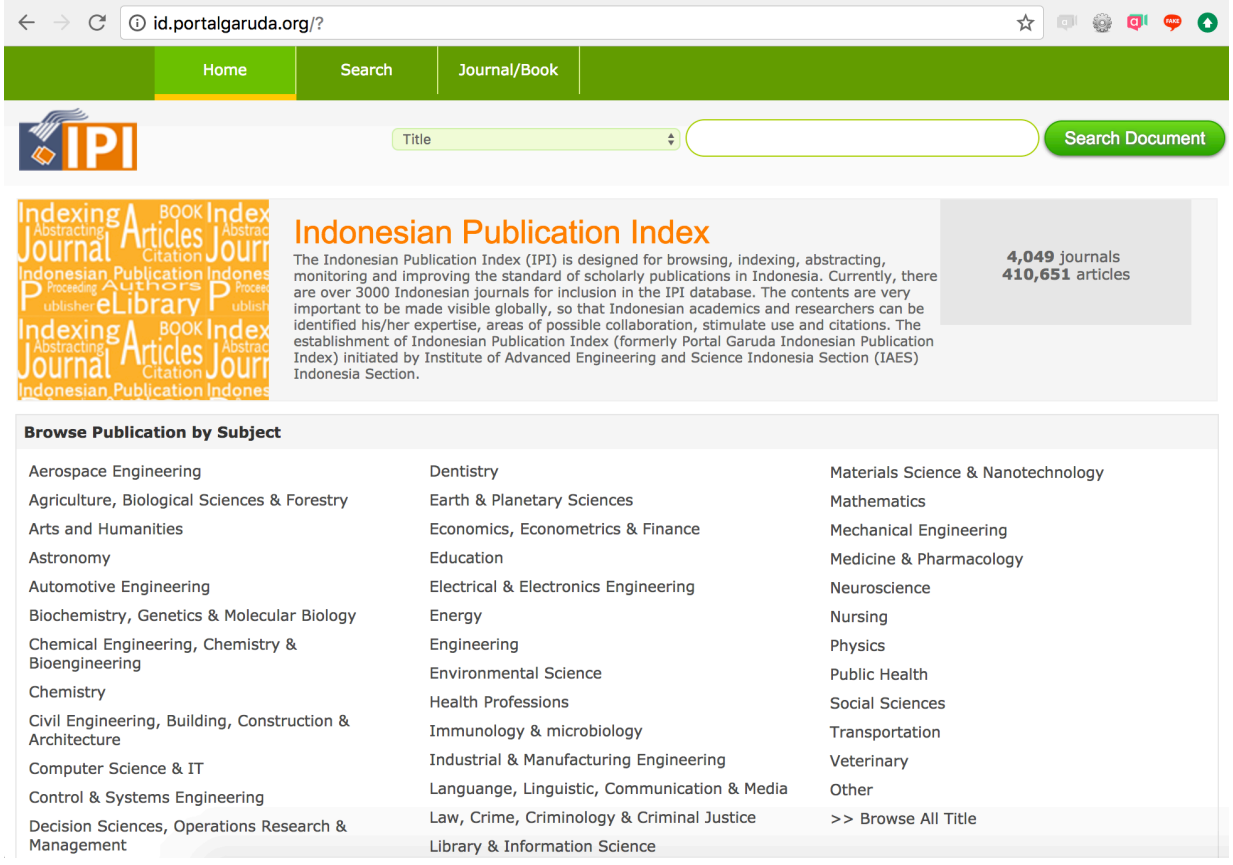
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INCREASING THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS IN INDONESIA: A UNIVERSITIES CONSORTIUM AND 3 NEW AMBASSADORS

Posted on 02/08/2017 by DOAJ

Further to our last post about developments in Indonesia, important ties between Indonesia and DOAJ have now been established.

An ADRI consortium of more than 60 institutions has signed up as a DOAJ consortia member. The consortium is one of the biggest registered with DOAJ, reflected by the high amount of traffic and the number of new applications that DOAJ currently receives from Indonesia. We are absolutely delighted to have the consortium join us.

https://blog.doaj.org/2017/08/17/increasing-the-impact-of-open-access-in-indonesia-a-universities-consortium-and-3-new-ambassadors/

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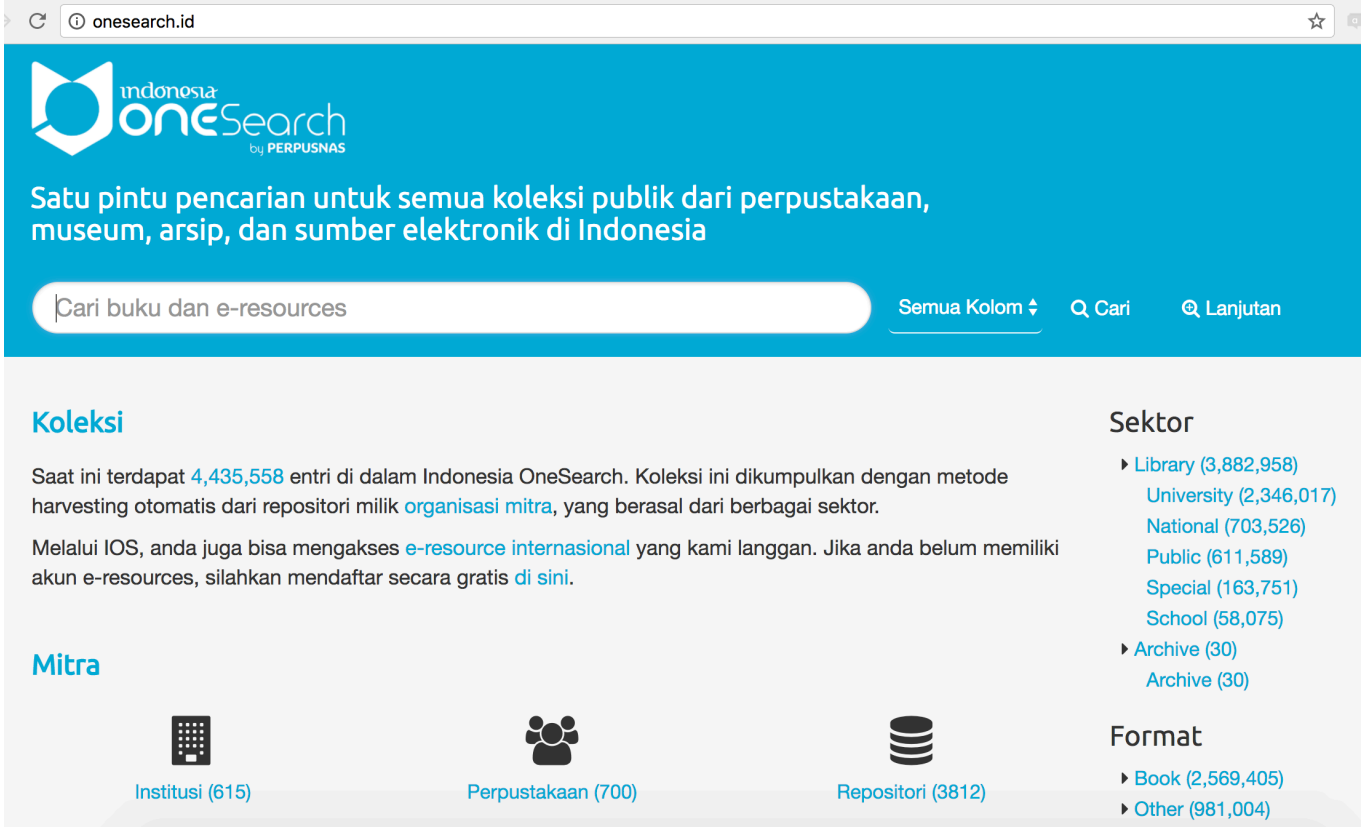
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Following the enrollment of ADRI, Indonesia, we are very pleased to announce that we have a consortium of Indonesian universities in the making.

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- Image (26,535)
- Sound (24,242)
- WorkOfArt (3,207)
- Video (1,421)

Open Access di Indonesia OneSearch

Repositori

Cari: ojs **Search**

Status: Ok 3383 Deleted 141 Invalid 68 Pending 8

Sector: University 3338 Special 237 Public 15 National 2 School 1 Archive 1

Repositori

Cari: eprints **Search**

Status: Ok 73 Deleted 4 Invalid 3 Pending 1

Sector: University 76 Special 5

Repositori

Cari: dspace **Search**

Status: Ok 9 Invalid 7 Deleted 2

Sector: University 16 Special 2

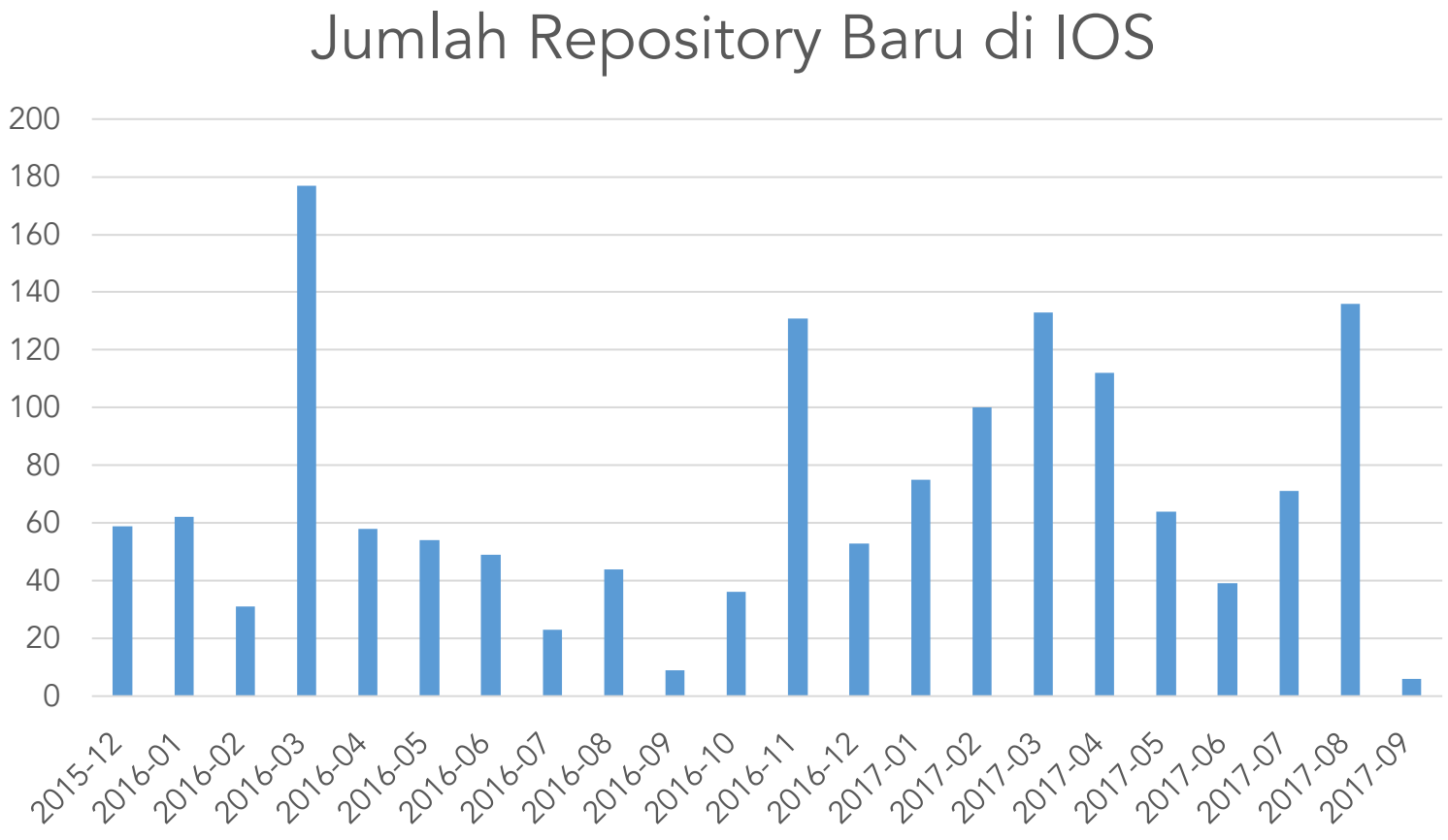
Registry OJS di IOS

20	**Title**	Inovate : Jurnal Ilmiah Inovasi Teknologi Informasi	Widget	University	4537	Ok Harvested
	Library	Perpustakaan Univesitas Hasyim Asy'ari (832)	Widget			
	Institution	Universitas Hasyim Asy'ari (874)	Widget			
	City	Jombang				
	OAI Base	http: / /ejournal.unhasy.ac.id /index.php /inovate /oai				
	Prefix	oai_dc				
	Format	Journal				
	Software	Open Journal System (OJS)				
	Subjects	Data Processing, Computer Science/Pemrosesan Data, Ilmu Komputer, Teknik Informatika; Information Management/Manajemen Informasi				
	Groups					
	IOS Page	IOS4537				

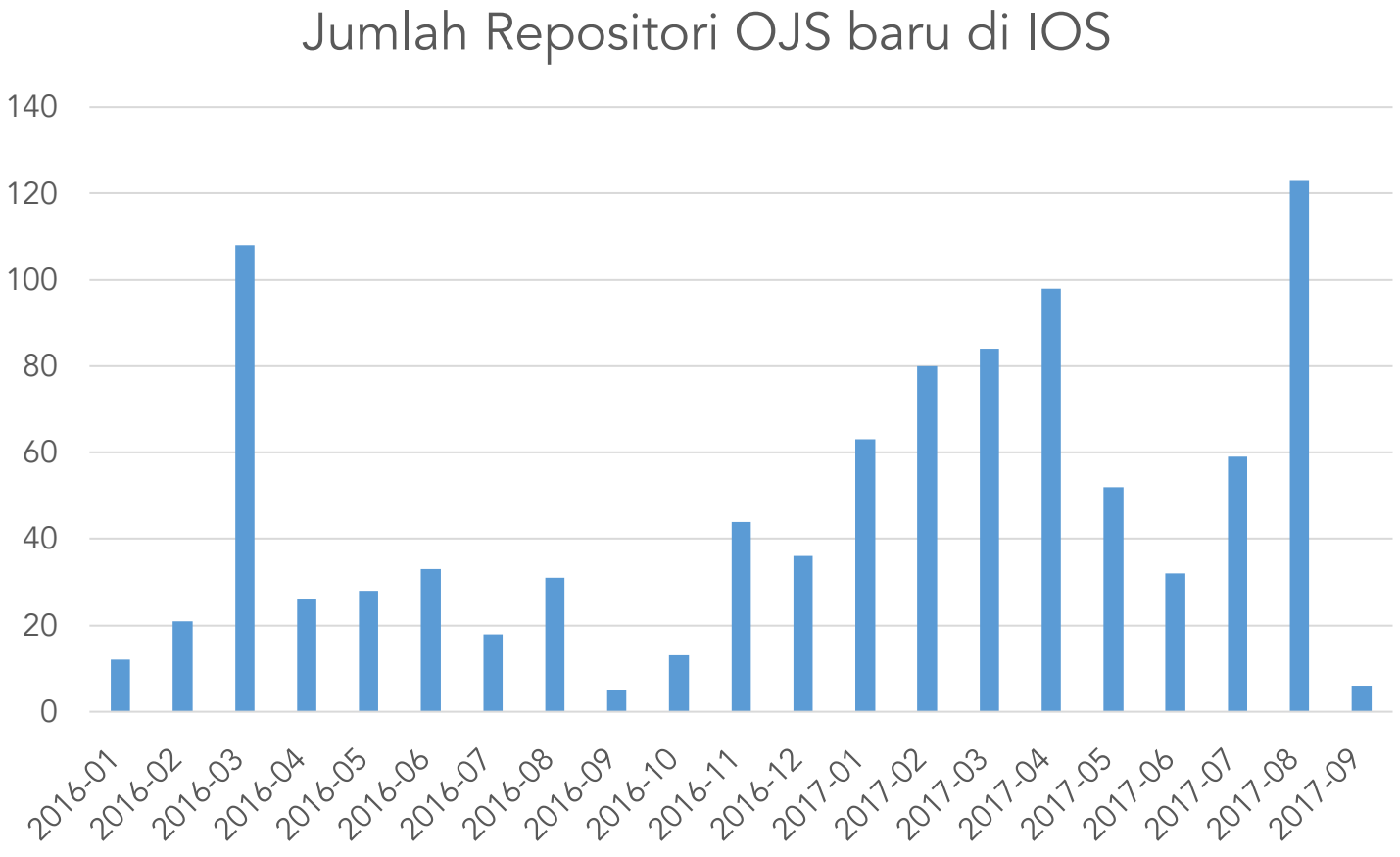
Review: OAI is valid
Notes: Selamat bergabung di Indonesia OneSearch
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[solr] 4 hari: 7 indexed, 0 deleted, 0 merged

View log details

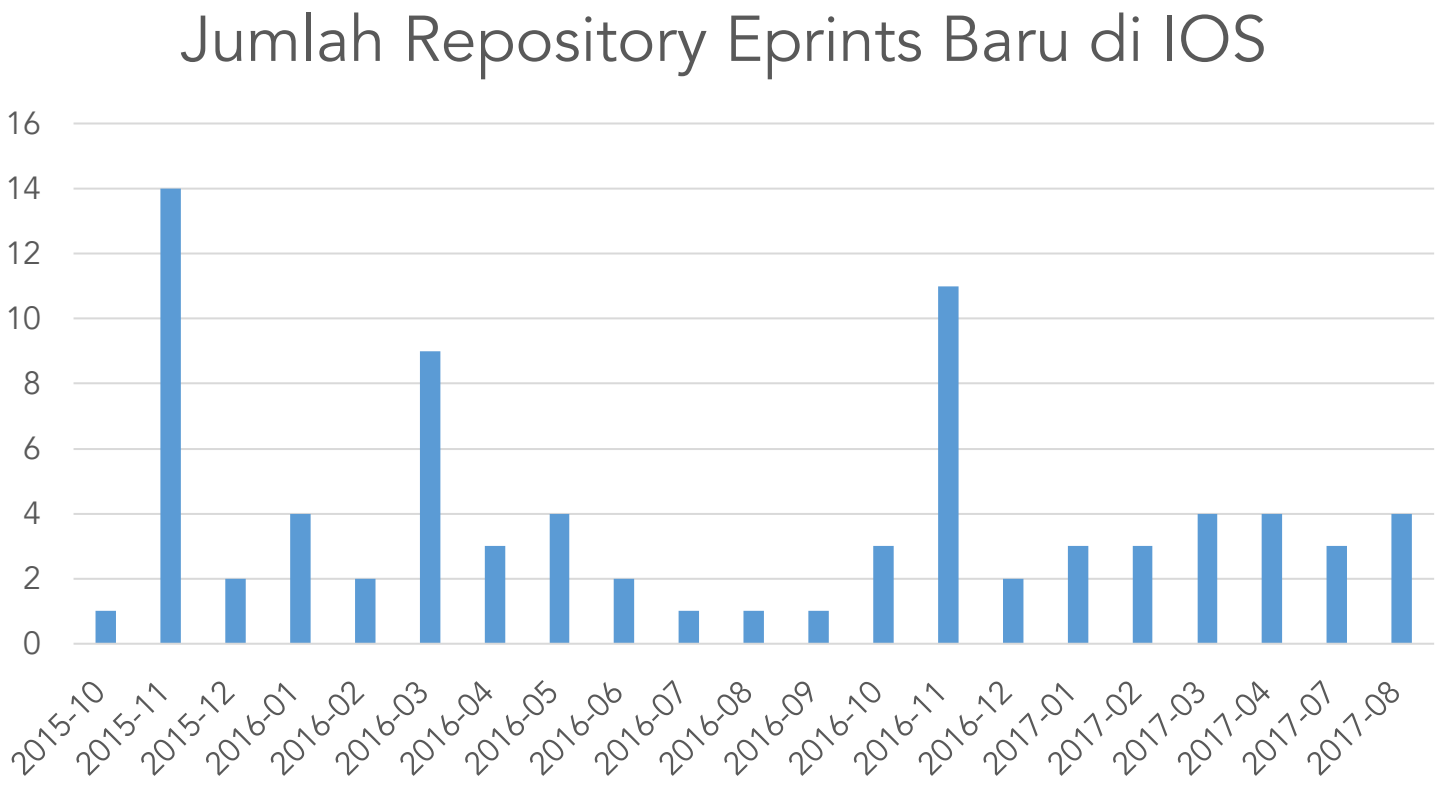
Pertumbuhan Repositori di IOS



Pertumbuhan OJS di IOS

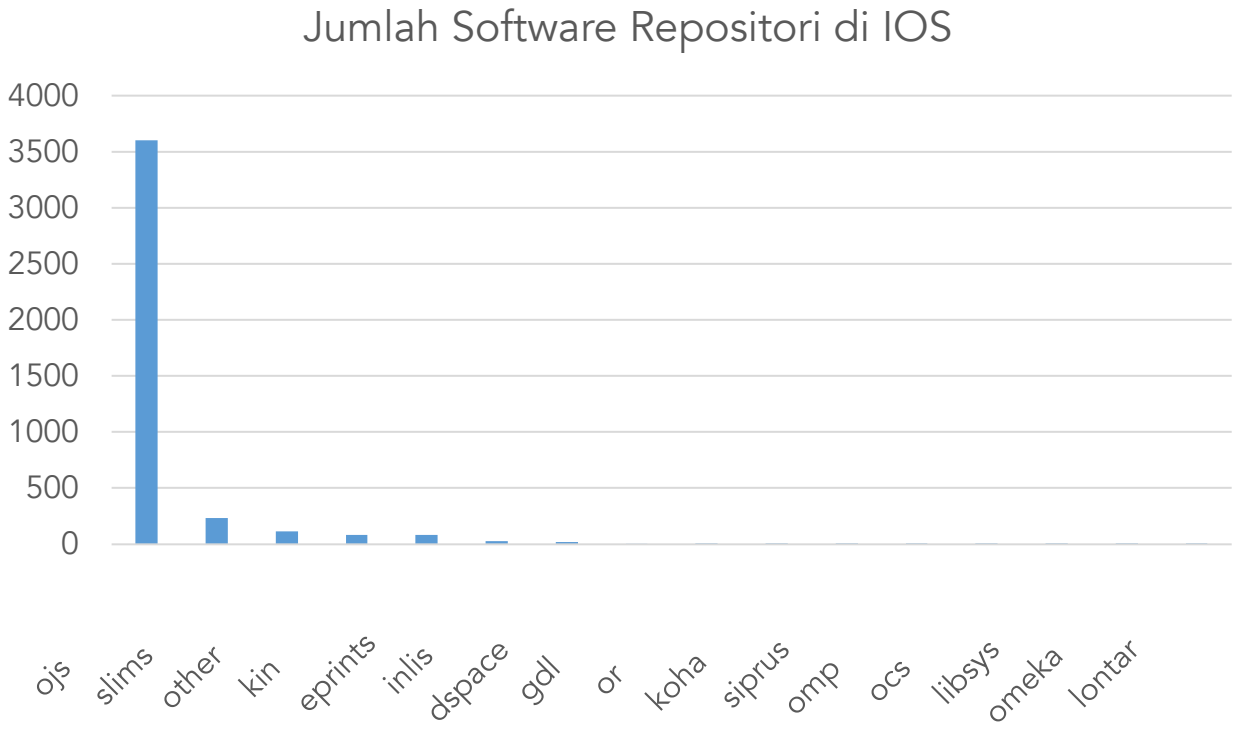


Pertumbuhan Eprints di IOS



Software Repositori di IOS

Software	Total
ojs	3600
slims	232
other	117
kin	87
eprints	81
inlis	29
dspace	18
gdl	8
or	5
koha	3
siprus	2
omp	2
ocs	2
libsys	1
omeka	1
lontar	1



Institusi dengan Repository Terbanyak

No	Institusi	Total
1	Universitas Gadjah Mada	167
2	Universitas Udayana	98
3	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	96
4	Universitas Negeri Malang	84
5	Universitas Brawijaya	82
6	Universitas Sebelas Maret	70
7	Universitas Andalas	67
8	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	63
9	Universitas Sam Ratulangi	63
10	Institut Pertanian Bogor	63
11	Universitas Kristen Petra Surabaya	61
12	Universitas Riau	58
13	Universitas Lampung	54
14	Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha	52
15	Universitas Sumatera Utara	50
16	Universitas Negeri Semarang	47
17	Universitas Syiah Kuala	42
18	Universitas Tanjungpura	42
19	Universitas Tadulako	42
20	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	39
21	Universitas Airlangga	38
22	Perpustakaan Nasional RI	37
23	Universitas Negeri Padang	36
24	Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang	36
25	Universitas Sriwijaya	36
26	UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	36
27	Universitas Diponegoro	36
28	Universitas negeri Makassar	35
29	Universitas Negeri Medan	32
30	Universitas Indonesia	32
31	Universitas Jember	28
32	Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan	26
33	Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto	25
34	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	24
35	Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang	24
36	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang	24
37	Badan Tenaga Nuklir Nasional	24
38	Universitas Hasanuddin	24
39	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan	23
40	Universitas Padjadjaran	23

Institusi dengan Record Terbanyak

Universitas (492)

1	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	170,176
2	Universitas Andalas	165,113
3	UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	136,461
4	Universitas Syiah Kuala	120,553
5	Universitas Gadjah Mada	112,356
6	Univ Tarumanagara	97,336
7	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta	96,760
8	Univ. Hasanuddin	90,773
9	Universitas Trisakti	89,291
10	Telkom University	88,730
11	UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya	77,545
12	Universitas Brawijaya	75,312
13	Universitas Negeri Malang	75,195
14	Universitas Lampung	64,948
15	Universitas Islam Negeri	60,874

Khusus (68)

1	Badan Kependudukan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN)	36,872
2	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat	21,331
3	Eprints in Library and Information Science (E-LIS)	19,144
4	LIA	18,210
5	Kementerian Luar Negeri	10,680
6	Kementerian Kesehatan RI	10,618
7	Daniel S. Lev Law Library	10,099
8	Kementrian Sosial Republik Indonesia	5,896
9	Neliti	5,817
10	Kementrian Pertanian	5,763
11	Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan	4,882
12	Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan	3,321
13	Balitbang Kementerian Pertahanan	3,251
14	Badan Tenaga Nuklir Nasional	2,702

Umum (43)

1	BPAD Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	188,383
2	Badan Arsip Dan Perpustakaan Jawa Tengah	124,777
3	Perpusda Kabupaten Probolinggo	28,969
4	Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Kota Bandung	26,429
5	BPAD Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah	25,931
6	Dinas Kearsipan dan Perpustakaan Kabupaten Purbalingga	25,765
7	KPAD Kota Pekalongan	24,262
8	Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Ciamis	21,341
9	Kantor Perpustakaan, Arsip, Dan Dokumentasi Kota Tebing Tinggi	20,075
10	Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Banyuwangi	19,474

http://onesearch.id/Search/Partners

Institusi berdasarkan Akses

FROM 2017-04-01 TO 2017-09-03

RecordInstitution	1,292,357	-

CUSTOM VARIABLE VALUE	ACTIONS	▼ VISITS
Perpustakaan Nasional RI	134,494	83,809
Universitas Gadjah Mada	80,604	43,281
Universitas Andalas	70,158	35,912
Universitas Diponegoro	51,458	26,061
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya	41,101	25,778
Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta	46,190	23,602
BPAD Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	32,172	21,847
Universitas Negeri Malang	30,687	18,759
Badan Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Provins...	21,759	16,463
Universitas Syiah Kuala	29,407	15,179

Repository Berdasarkan Klik

FROM 2017-04-01 TO 2017-09-03

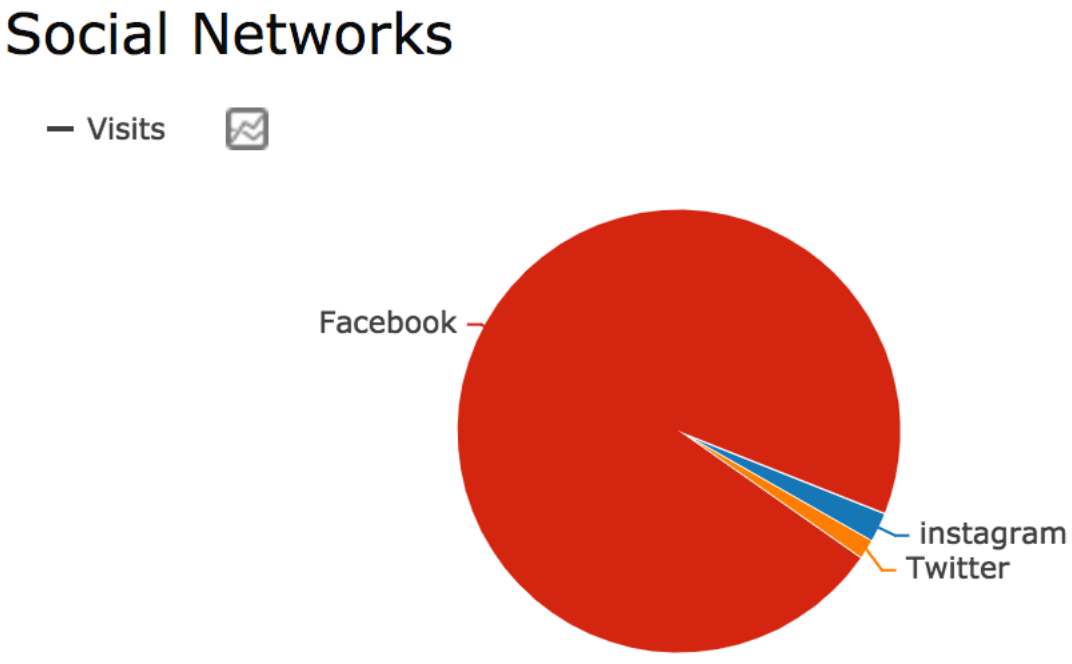
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kin.perpusnas.go.id	9,132	10,429
pnri.summon.serialssolutions.com	5,035	5,616
etd.ugm.ac.id	3,629	3,992
katalog.pustaka.unand.ac.id	2,941	3,354
repository.ugm.ac.id	2,770	3,002
ucs.sulsellib.net	1,891	2,376
catalog.uinsby.ac.id	1,888	2,148
opac.perpusnas.go.id	1,682	1,916
repository.unej.ac.id	1,622	1,798
repository.usu.ac.id	1,425	1,745
uilis.unsyiah.ac.id	1,488	1,710
eprints.undip.ac.id	1,387	1,509
opac.lib.unlam.ac.id	941	1,473
citeseerx.ist.psu.edu	1,229	1,325
karya-ilmiah.um.ac.id	1,006	1,254
ojs.unud.ac.id	1,088	1,253
ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	946	1,068

Repositori Berdasarkan Download

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DOWNLOAD URL	UNIQUE DOWNLOADS	DOWNLOADS
wiki.onesearch.id	7,057	8,213
eprints.ums.ac.id	4,664	5,525
eprints.undip.ac.id	3,836	4,363
repository.upi.edu	3,177	3,718
e-journal.uajy.ac.id	2,362	2,708
repository.maranatha.edu	2,231	2,744
scholar.unand.ac.id	1,467	1,857
repository.unpas.ac.id	1,310	1,475
eprints.umm.ac.id	1,279	1,736
repository.wima.ac.id	1,119	1,343
digilib.unila.ac.id	903	1,036
eprints.umk.ac.id	883	1,081
opac.perpusnas.go.id	879	1,009
katalog.pustaka.unand.ac.id	851	958
eprints.upnjatim.ac.id	827	927
eprints.walisongo.ac.id	741	828
eprints.umpo.ac.id	646	737

Sosial Network sebagai Referer



Penutup

- Open Access terbukti memberi manfaat berupa tingginya download, sitasi, visibility, dan meningkatkan kolaborasi.
- Ada 3 tipe Open Access: Green, Gold, dan Hybrid.
- Idealnya, open access bertipe Green, namun masa embargonya pendek.
- Indonesia OneSearch merupakan portal repositori open access di Indonesia.
- Jumlah repositori yang terdaftar terus meningkat.
- Manfaat bergabung dengan IOS antara lain, meningkatkan jumlah visit, download, dan visibility.

Terimakasih

Ismail Fahmi, PhD

Drone Emprit
PT Media Kernels Indonesia
Email: ismail.fahmi@gmail.com
Hp: 0812 8908 3894