

# One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) scheme

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# Need for ONOS

For an innovative society with aspirations for deep tech advancements, *access to knowledge is a key requirement*. This is essential to



Avoid “rediscovering the wheel”



Generate and share new knowledge

# One Nation One Subscription

**Central Sector Scheme for Rs. 6000 Cr for three years  
(2025-27)**

**National consortium for journal subscriptions**

- **Subscription Journals –**
  - Centrally negotiated and centrally funded national subscriptions for e-journals
  - Access to every individual (who needs it) in the country
- **Article Processing Charges (APCs) –**
  - Central fund (Rs. 150 Cr per year) for supporting APCs of selected good quality Open Access journals
  - Discounts on APCs for Indian authors as far as possible

# Benefits of ONOS Ph-I

	Benefits	Before ONOS	After ONOS	% increase
1.	Increased no. of users – students, faculty and researchers	56.7 Lakh	<b>177.82 Lakh</b>	<b>213.6 %</b>
2.	<a href="#"><u>Increased no. of beneficiary institutions</u></a>	2360	<b><u>6380</u></b>	<b>170.3 %</b>
3.	Increased No. of Journal titles	8079	<b>13400</b>	<b>66 %</b>
4.	Wider Access to journals by each user	Discipline-specific access	<b>All journals for all users (promotes inter-disciplinary research)</b>	

# ONOS - instrument for ANRF and NEP

*Govt. announced NEP 2020 and ANRF*

*To improve research and education ecosystem*

## *NEP 2020*

**Towards a More Holistic and  
Multidisciplinary Education**

## *ANRF*

**Promote research at universities and  
colleges where research capacity is at a  
nascent stage**

*ONOS – A key step towards our national goals*

**Enhancing the access to knowledge resources**

# List of 30 agreed Publishers

1. Elsevier ScienceDirect\*
2. Springer Nature
3. IEEE -IEL Online-Complete
4. Wiley Blackwell Publishing
5. Taylor and Francis
6. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins (Wolters Kluwer)
7. Institute of Physics
8. American Chemical Society
9. Cambridge University Press
10. American Physical Society
11. Oxford University Press
12. BMJ Journals
13. American Institute of Physics
14. ASCE
15. Project Muse
16. Indianjournals . com
17. ASME
18. Bentham Science
19. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press
20. ACM Digital Library
21. Annual Reviews
22. ICE Publishing
23. American Society for Microbiology
24. American Association for the Advancement of Science
25. American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA)
26. American Mathematical Society
27. Emerald Publishing
28. Sage Publishing
29. SPIE Digital Library
30. Thieme Medical Publisher

# ONOS – Implementation

Target date of commencement 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025

## 1. Phased implementation

- i. Phase-1 (3 years) – Merge all library consortia and bring in more institutions
- ii. Phase-II – include Private academic institutions through a public-private partnership model
- iii. Phase-III – universal access – designated access points at public libraries

## 2. Cover all streams of STEMM, management, social sciences and humanities.

***Smooth transition to ONOS will be ensured - research activities not affected in the transition period due to unavailability of key resource material.***

# Knowledge Dissemination

## Reading

- Subscription (reader pay) model
  - Continuing from print era
  - Massive outlay (Rs. 1000 Cr) yet limited access (57 lakh users)
- ONOS -
  - expanding access under a subscription model
  - At double the cost – access made available to 1.8 Crore users – unprecedented

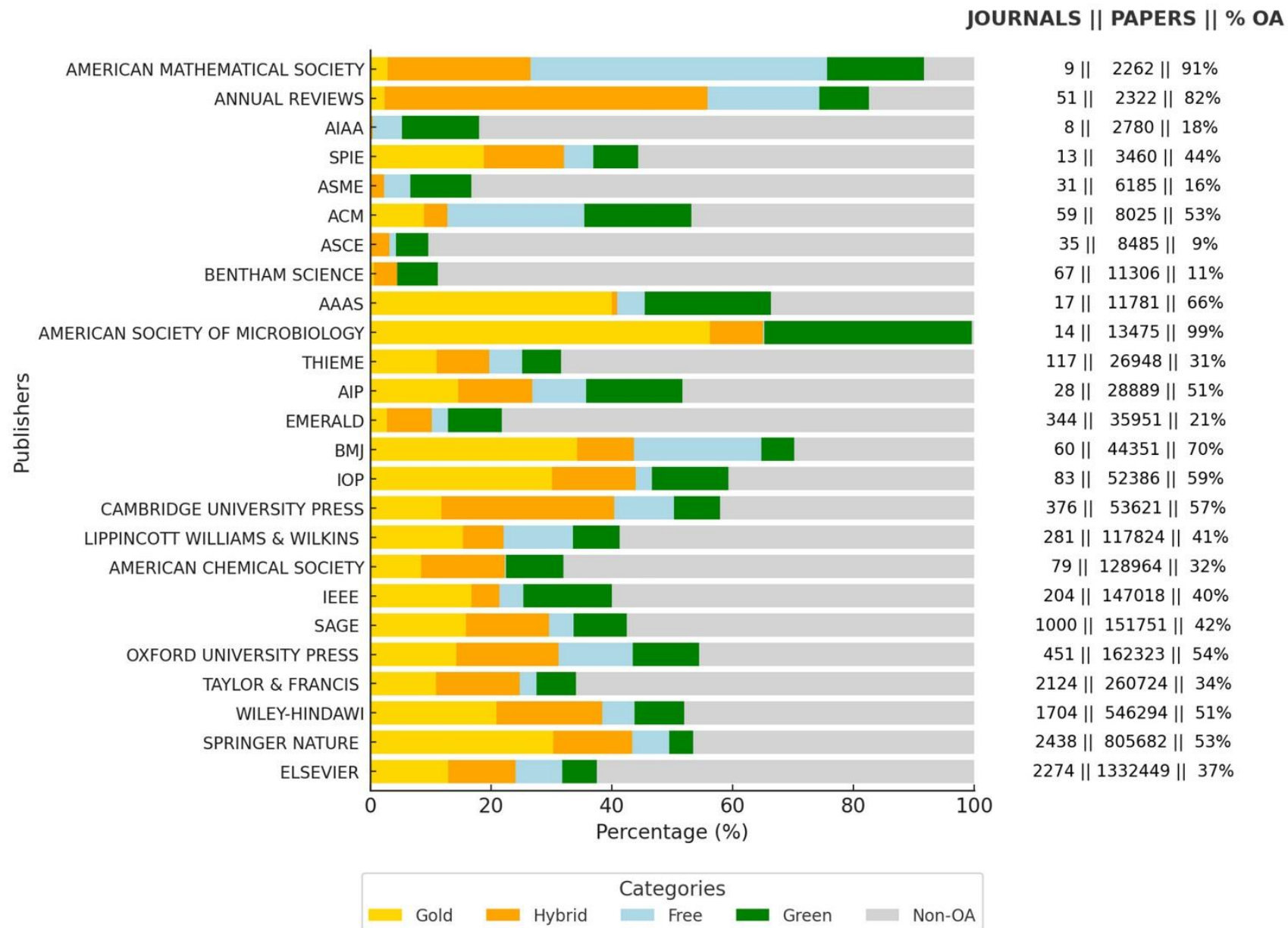
## Publishing

- APC (author pay) model
  - Author pays to make article open access
  - Exorbitant APCs
- ONOS providing APC support as pilot

### Other efforts

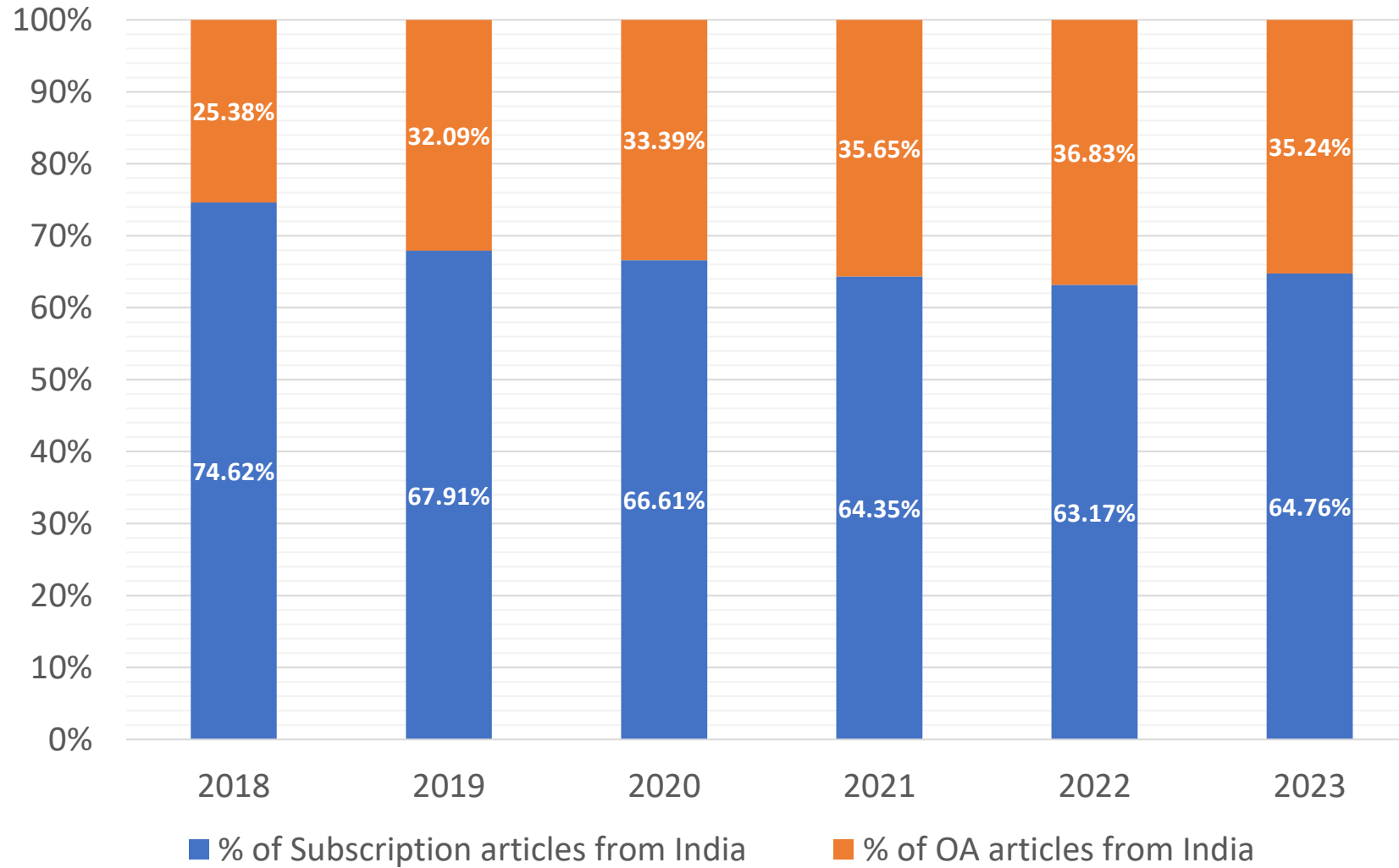
- Transformative agreements
- Diamond OA
- Green OA

% share of subscription and open access articles in 2023 by the 30 publishers covered under ONOS<sup>1</sup>

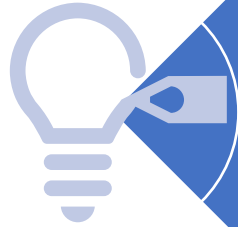


<sup>1</sup>- <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2024/12/05/indias-one-nation-one-subscription-deal-enriches-publishers-and-benefits-few/>

## % share of subscription and OA articles from India

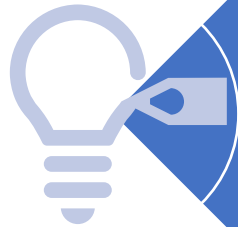


# *Vision for Open Access transformation in India*



## **One Nation One Subscription**

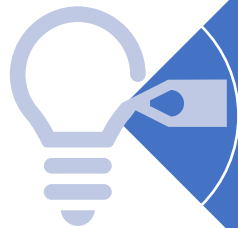
*Expanding access through a national consortium*



## **Indian journals and repositories**

*Increase visibility and access of Indian research*

*Diamond OA  
and Green OA*



## **New Research Evaluation Methods**

*Lesser dependence on Journals*

ONOS is not a value judgement on the subscription-based model of knowledge dissemination

*rather*

its an adoption of the most practical India-specific solution towards expanding knowledge access *till* a sustainable open access model is achieved globally

Thank you

# One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) scheme

Media Interaction

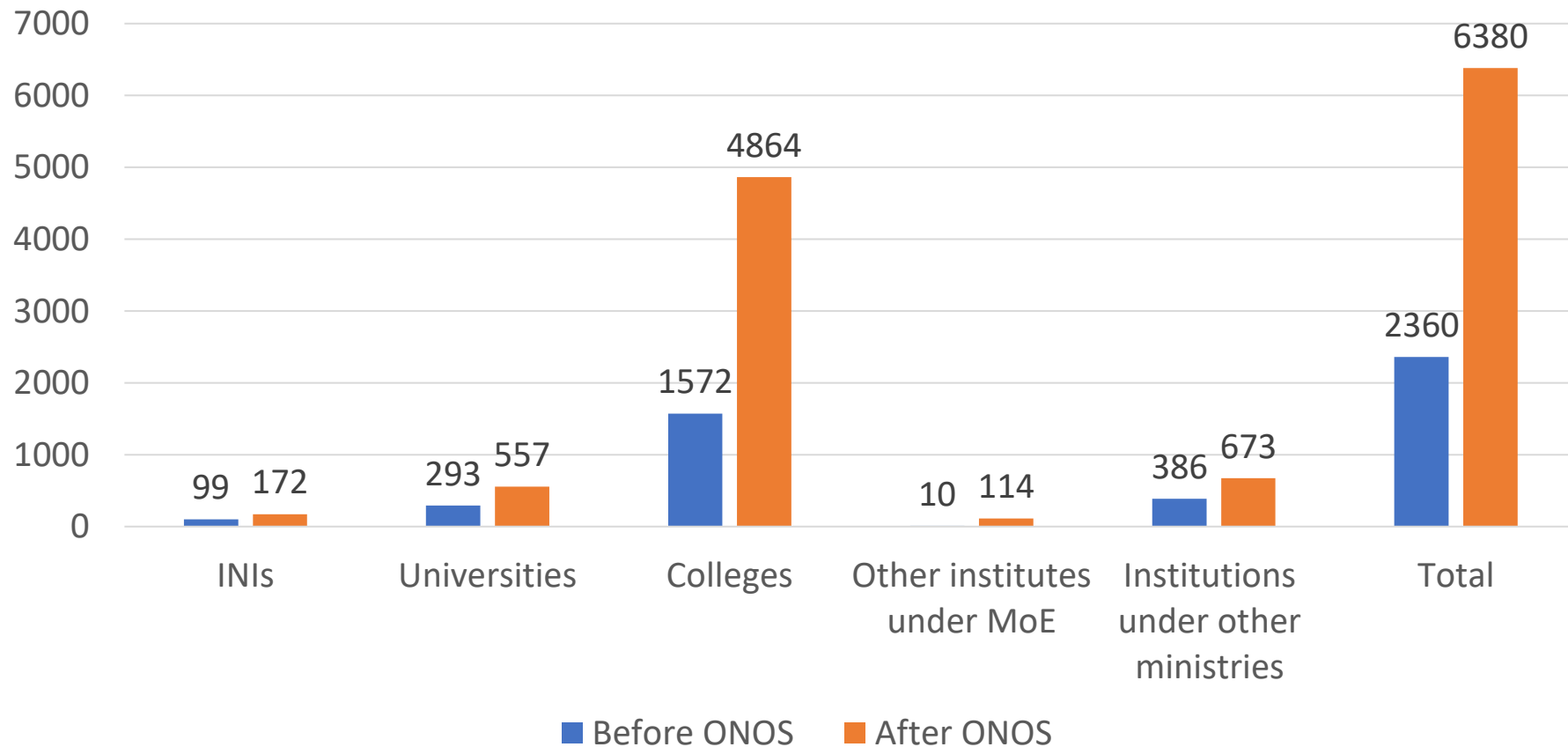
# No. of beneficiary institutions under ONOS

S.no.	Institute Category	No. of Institutes After ONOS
1	Institutions of National Importance (INIs) (including CFTIs under Department of Higher Education and INIs under other ministries)	<b>172</b>
2	Universities	<b>557</b>
	i. Central Universities	56
	ii. State Public Universities	451
	iii. IUCs of UGC	10
	iv. Deemed universities government/Govt aided	40
3	Colleges	<b>4864</b>
4	Other MoE institutions (research Councils and research institutes receiving research grants from Research Councils)	114
5	Institutions under other Ministries & Departments	<b>673</b>
	<b>Total no. of institutions</b>	<b>6380</b>



# Expanded access through ONOS Ph-I

Increase in beneficiary institutions under ONOS Ph-1



# Transformative Agreements (TAs)

- TAs – reading and publishing costs are bundled together in one agreement
- Very new in the Indian scenario – only few institutions have started
- As more journals transition to open access, TAs may be considered in next phase of ONOS

Another aspect to consider - **How to make APCs more affordable ?**

OA publishing models only shifting the payment burden from the reader to the author

APC to publish Gold Open Access in Nature is £8890.00/\$12290.00/€10290.00.

# Indian Journals

S. no.	Name of Indian institution publishing journals	No. of journals	Co-publishing partner	Remarks
1	Indian National Science Academy (INSA)	3	Springer-Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journals freely available on institution website.</li> <li>Institutions have full autonomy in the editorial process and own the copyright for the content.</li> <li>Enhanced visibility and impact factor of journals after co-publishing agreement.</li> </ul>
2	Indian Academy of Sciences (IASc)	13	Springer-Nature	
3	Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	1	Wolters-Kluwer	
4	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	5	NA	Publishing open access for 80 years
5	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	2	NA	Open access
6	Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)	1	NA	Open access



# Green Open Access

## Deposition of articles in repositories

- Ensure peer-reviewed versions of manuscripts are deposited in repositories
- Non peer-reviewed articles lack validation of the research and also can't be cited
- **Will require authors to give Non-exclusive license to deposit in repositories - Contract between authors and publishers to be done accordingly**

## Enforcing funder mandates

- Funding agencies need to make it mandatory to deposit published/accepted versions of manuscripts in IRs

## Enhancing repositories

- Currently - 105 open access repositories in India.
- Existing repositories to be enhanced and inter-linked.
- Establishment of interoperability standards to enable interlinking with international repositories - G20-Chief Science Advisers' Roundtable, 2023.
- Agreement between Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR) and INFLIBNET, to ***“coalesce and strengthen the substantial network of open science repositories in India”***.



# New Research Evaluation methods

## Efforts for ONOS and Indian Journals/Repositories will be supplemented by reforms in research evaluation

- Evaluation of research based on the intrinsic merit and impact of the work instead of the venue of publication.
- Will help to promote Indian journals as additional good quality publishing platforms for Indian authors.
- Weightage also to be assigned to innovation and entrepreneurial capabilities.



# Why ONOS?

## Challenges

- Massive outlay for subscriptions (Rs. 1500 Cr in 2017-18) but access is still restricted (~2360 institutions)
- Duplication of journals among different consortia, that too, at differential pricing
- Exorbitant APCs

## Solutions through ONOS

- Expanding access to more institutions at lesser cost per institute
- Uniform pricing of journals because of single consortium
- Central APC fund and discounts on APCs