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Jaypee Journals

Hello Everyone,

Happy New Year!

As we step into the promising year of 2024, let's take a moment to reflect on our journey together at Jaypee Journals.
In the past year, we proudly joined the SDG Publisher Compact and introduced a unique SDG collection on Science Open, focusing on ***Jaypee UN SDG 03***.

Few of our journals received Clarivate's Impact Factor (Web of Science), and many more found a place in esteemed indexing bodies like ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors), DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) and CNKI (Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure). Our mission was clear: uphold research integrity and empower researchers by promoting Open Science.

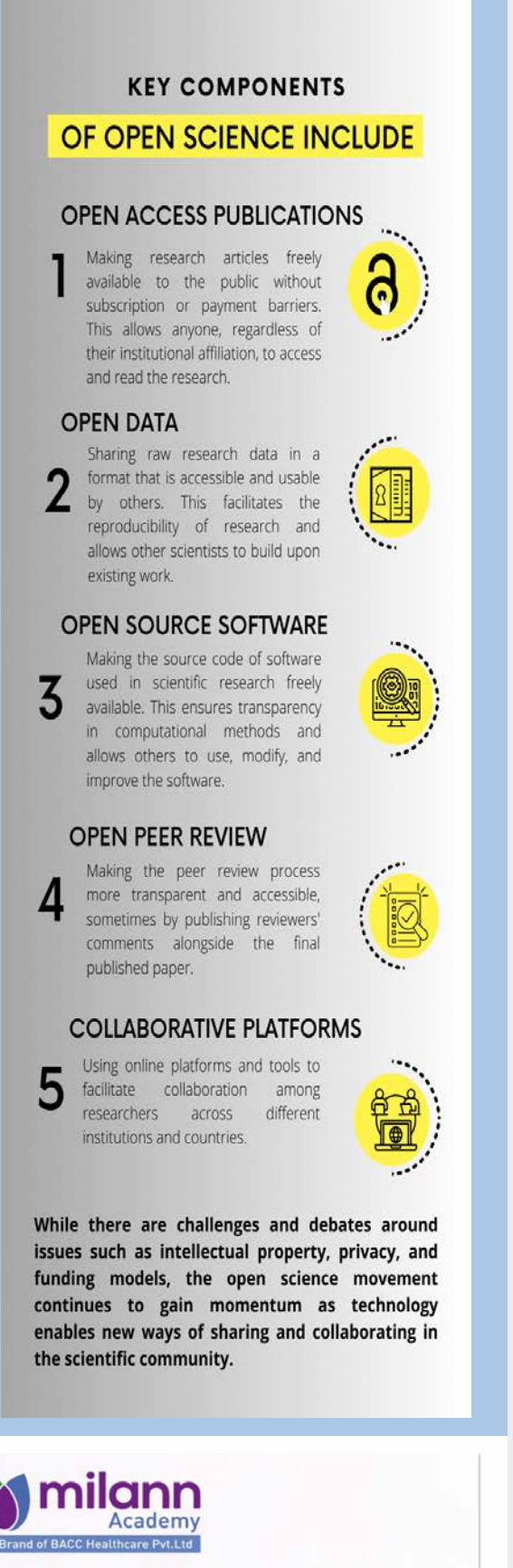
Exciting news came our way as 2023 almost draws to a close – the ***Journal of South Asian Association of Pediatric Dentistry (JSAAPD)*** earned its place in ***DOAJ***. This achievement is an indication to the dedication of the JSAAPD team and all involved, and is truly worth celebrating. We are thrilled to share this joy with all of you.

As we kick-start 2024, let's engage in a discussion about Open Science – what it is, when it began, why it holds significance, and its impact on research integrity. We value your thoughts and insights, so please share them with us as we continue our journey together.

For advertising inquiries, please get in touch with us at sanjeev.kumar@jaypeebrothers.com.

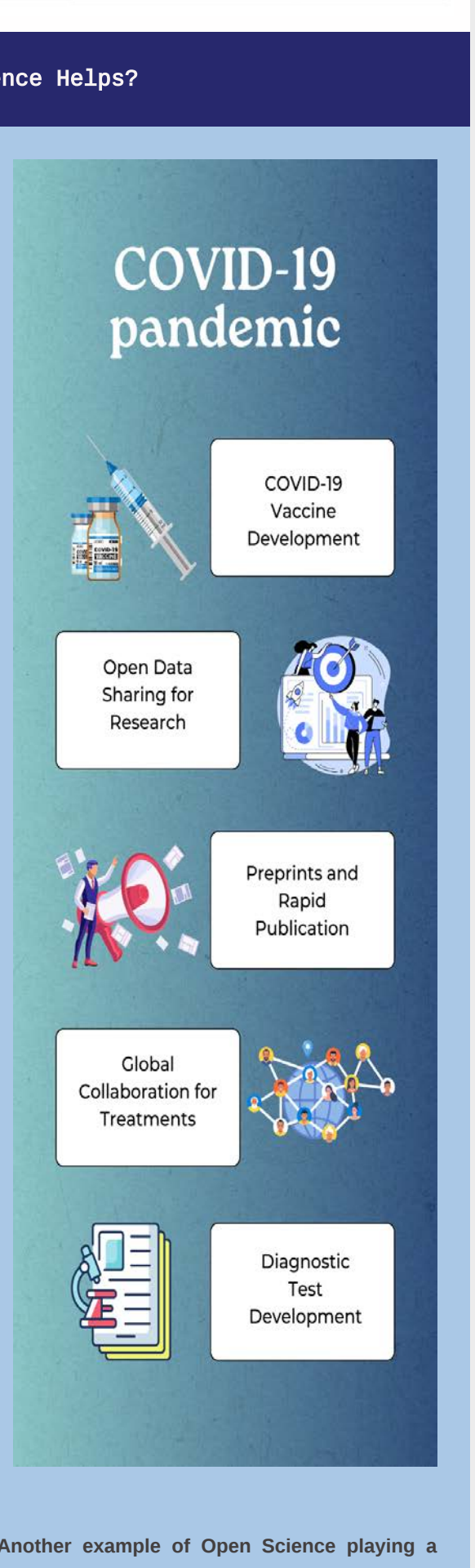
Is Open Science Fair Science?

Open Science is a way of researching and sharing knowledge that aims to make scientific information accessible to everyone. It promotes transparency by allowing researchers to openly share their methods, data, and findings with the public. In simple terms, it's like having an "open door" policy for science. Researchers openly share their methods, data, and findings with the public, allowing anyone to access and use the information. The goal of Open Science is to increase transparency, accessibility, and inclusivity in scientific research.
By freely sharing research findings, scientists can work together faster, avoiding duplication and speeding up discoveries. This openness also acts as a quality check – when scientists share their data and methods, others can review and make sure the results are trustworthy.
It's a bit like teamwork, where diverse perspectives contribute to more creative and innovative solutions to problems. Open Science also invites the public to join in, promoting understanding and trust in scientific research. In a world facing big challenges like climate change or health crises, Open Science helps us collaborate globally, sharing information and resources for more effective solutions. It's about making science a team effort that benefits everyone.



How Open Science Helps?

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a significant example of how Open Science has played a crucial role in sharing knowledge and responding to a global crisis:
1. COVID-19 Vaccine Development: The rapid development of COVID-19 vaccines was greatly facilitated by Open Science practices. Researchers and pharmaceutical companies openly shared information about the virus's genetic code, allowing for a quicker understanding of the virus and the development of multiple vaccines in record time.
2. Open Data Sharing for Research: Throughout the pandemic, scientists around the world openly shared data related to the virus, its transmission, and the effectiveness of various interventions. This data sharing facilitated collaborative research efforts, enabling scientists to pool their resources and expertise for a better understanding of the virus and its impact.
3. Preprints and Rapid Publication: The use of preprint servers, where researchers could share their findings before formal peer review, became prevalent during the pandemic. This allowed for the rapid dissemination of information, crucial for informing public health responses and accelerating the pace of research.
4. Global Collaboration for Treatments: Open Science encouraged global collaboration in the search for effective treatments. Scientists from different countries collaborated on clinical trials, sharing methodologies and results openly. This collaborative approach helped identify and validate treatment options more efficiently.
5. Diagnostic Test Development: Open sharing of diagnostic test protocols and methodologies allowed for the swift development and validation of COVID-19 tests. This openness ensured that accurate and reliable testing methods could be implemented globally.
These examples illustrate how Open Science practices have been instrumental in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. By openly sharing information, researchers and scientists worldwide have accelerated the understanding of the virus, developed effective interventions, and facilitated a coordinated global response. The lessons learned from this experience can inform future approaches to Open Science in addressing emerging challenges.



Another example of Open Science playing a crucial role is in the field of climate research:
1. Climate Modelling and Data Sharing: Climate scientists heavily rely on open data sharing and collaborative modelling efforts to understand and predict climate patterns. Open Science practices in this field allow researchers worldwide to access and contribute to large datasets, improving the accuracy of climate models and predictions.
2. Global Climate Assessments: Organizations like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) follow Open Science principles in their assessments. They bring together scientists from different disciplines and regions to openly share their research findings, contributing to comprehensive reports that inform policymakers and the public about the current state of the climate and potential future scenarios. Recently at COP (Conference of the Parties) 28 the 28th UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai from November 30 to December 12, 2023, brought together over 70,000 delegates, including representatives from nearly every country. The conference focused on critical climate goals such as limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.
3. Citizen Science for Environmental Monitoring: Open Science encourages citizen participation in scientific research. Citizen Science projects, where non-scientists contribute to data collection and analysis, have been crucial for environmental monitoring. For example, projects that involve citizens in tracking changes in biodiversity or monitoring air and water quality contribute valuable data to scientific research.
4. Open Source Climate Models: Some climate modelling software is developed as open-source projects, allowing scientists to access, modify, and improve the models collaboratively. This open approach ensures transparency, accountability, and the continuous refinement of models that are used to understand the complex dynamics of the Earth's climate system.
Open Science practices facilitate a broader understanding of environmental changes, encourage collaboration among scientists and communities, and provide a foundation for evidence-based policy decisions to address the challenges posed by climate change.

Open Science principles extend beyond traditional scientific fields and are also relevant in the area of information technology (IT). Here are examples of how Open Science has been crucial in recent technological developments in the IT field:
1. Open Source Software Development: Many of the foundational technologies in IT, such as the Linux operating system, the Apache web server, and the Python programming language, are developed as open-source projects. This means that their source code is freely available for anyone to view, modify, and distribute. The collaborative nature of open-source development has led to the creation of robust and widely adopted software solutions.
2. Data Science and Machine Learning: Open Science practices are essential in data science and machine learning. Open datasets, such as those available on platforms like Kaggle, allow researchers and developers to access diverse datasets for training and testing machine learning models. The sharing of pre-trained models and algorithms accelerates progress in these fields.
3. Collaborative Coding Platforms: Platforms like GitHub provide a space for collaborative coding and version control. Develop issues around the world can contribute to projects, report issues, and suggest improvements. This collaborative approach ensures the rapid development and improvement of software applications.
4. Open Hardware Development: Beyond software, Open Science principles extend to hardware development. Initiatives like the Open Compute Project (OCP) in data center hardware and Arduino in electronics provide open specifications and designs for hardware components. This openness helps innovation and allows for the customization of hardware solutions.

5. Blockchain and Cryptocurrencies: The development of blockchain technology, which underlies cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, is often based on open principles. The decentralized and transparent nature of blockchain aligns with the ideals of Open Science, providing a tamper-proof and accessible ledger for transactions.
In the IT field, Open Science principles promote collaboration, transparency, and innovation. Whether in the development of software, machine learning models, or hardware, open approaches contribute to a dynamic and inclusive technological landscape where knowledge is shared, and progress is accelerated.

When and how all this started

The concept of Open Science has roots in various movements and developments throughout the 20th century, but it gained significant momentum in the early 21st century. Here are some key milestones in the development of Open Science:

1. ArXiv.org (1991): While not explicitly Open Science, the creation of arXiv.org in 1991 by physicist Paul Ginsparg is considered a precursor. It allowed researchers to share preprints of their papers freely, accelerating the dissemination of research within the scientific community.
2. Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002): The Budapest Open Access Initiative, launched in 2002, aimed to promote the free availability of scholarly literature. It advocated for open access to research articles, making them freely accessible online to anyone.
3. Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003): The Berlin Declaration, initiated in 2003, outlined principles for the promotion of open access to knowledge. It highlighted the importance of making research results freely available to the global community.
4. Public Library of Science (PLoS) (2003): PLoS was founded in 2000, and in 2003, PLoS Biology became the first open-access journal from the organization. PLoS played a key role in promoting the idea that scientific research should be openly accessible to the public.
5. Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) (2003): Launched in 2003, is a community-curated online directory that indexes high-quality, peer-reviewed, open-access journals. It plays a crucial role in promoting Open Science by increasing visibility and accessibility across disciplines. DOAJ's stringent inclusion criteria ensure adherence to standards of openness, quality, and transparency. This global resource has significantly contributed to the establishment of open-access publishing infrastructure, benefiting researchers, scholars, and institutions worldwide.
6. The Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) (2008): OASPA formed in 2008, represents global open-access publishers, advocating for policies that enhance transparency. OASPA establishes and promotes best practices in open-access publishing, ensuring integrity and sustainability. Through collaboration and advocacy, it shapes scholarly communication by engaging with publishers, researchers, and institutions. The association hosts an annual conference, promoting discussions on challenges, insights, and innovations in the open-access community.
7. FAIR Data Principles: The FAIR Data Principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) were introduced to guide the management and sharing of research data. These principles aimed to enhance the reusability and accessibility of scientific data.
The roots of Open Science can be traced back to the late 20th century, it has become a more recognized and formalized movement in the last two decades, with ongoing efforts to shape policies, practices, and cultural norms in the scientific community toward greater openness and collaboration.

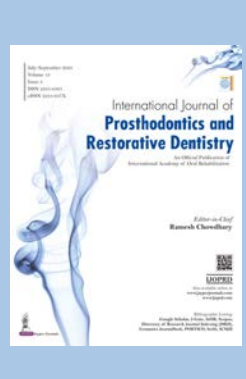
We at Jaypee

We want to express our sincere appreciation, as we close up this edition of our newsletter, for your support throughout 2023.
As we start on the journey of 2024, Jaypee Journals remains devoted to providing you with insightful and engaging content that aligns with your interests. We would love to hear your suggestions for topics you would like to explore in our upcoming newsletters. This feedback will help us mould our content to meet your expectations better.
We hope that this New Year will be filled with knowledge, discovery, and success for you.
Please stay connected with Jaypee Journals, and let's make 2024 another year of meaningful adventure together.

Wishing All Happy reading, and a Wonderful New Year!

Most viewed articles in November 2023

1. Familial Cleidocranial Dysplasia.



2. Bruxism and the Risk of Dental Implant Failure.

3. Outcomes after Liver Transplantation with Steatotic Grafts: Redefining Acceptable Cutoffs for Steatotic Grafts.

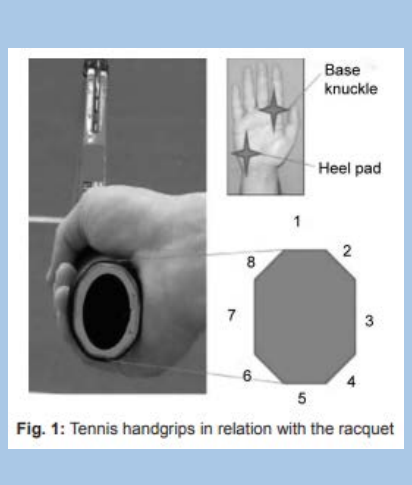


Fig. 1: Tennis handgrips in relation with the racquet

4. Does Forehand Racquet Handgrip influence Incidence and Type of Wrist Injury in Tennis? A Preliminary Study in Indian Tennis.

5. Comparative Evaluation of the Microleakage and Shear Bond Strength of Three Filled Pit and Fissure Sealants Using Subpressure and Adhesive System: An Experimental Analysis.

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Throughout the creation of this newsletter, we are grateful to the following sources for providing valuable information and guidance:

1. *COVID-19 vaccines: rapid development, implications, challenges and future prospects.*
2. *Collaboration in times of crisis: A study on COVID-19 vaccine R&D partnerships.*
3. *What is Open Science?*
4. *The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship.*
5. *Navigating the Future and Overcoming Challenges to Unlock Open Science.*
6. *Open Science: Challenges, Possible Solutions and the Way Forward.*
7. *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).*
8. *The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship*

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