

OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCES: A ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract: - *People of twenty first century are very fast. They are the users of information who want accurate, concrete and free information in day-to -day life. Information resources should be free for creating innovative ideas, to promoting research, quality enhancement and improvement in higher education. The responsibility of the every Individual Nations should providing free information resources to every format for everyone. Now, the publishers of some countries are providing the information through Open Access. It is free for everyone. The purpose of this study is to evaluate Open Access journals in LIS. The paper gives an account of the origin and development of the Open Access Initiative and explains the concept of Open Access publishing. It also highlights various factors related to the Open Access scholarly publishing in the field of Library and Information Science on the basis of data collected from the authoritative online directory of open access journals. The DOAJ provides quality open access journals. Today, the DOAJ covers 9000 open access journals in all areas and this paper studies of 124 Library and Information Science open access journals. The LIS open access journals were accessed through DOAJ site and analyzed based on various parameters. The paper is an effort to guide students, researchers, scholars about free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals in LIS available on the Internet. Open access journals are being published by the not-for-profit organization.*

Keyword: *Open Access Journals, DOAJ, Open Access of LIS, Open Access Publishing*

Introduction

Now days the proliferation of open access journals are very valuable source of information and also valuable to scientific knowledge. The

WWW has propelled this vigorous growth of not fit in the traditional publishing format with the coming of the age of the open access resources, the way scholarly communication is disseminated

throughout the world has totally altered. Free online information resources and services can be accessed on internet without paying any subscription charges to the publishers and users do not have any membership in the organization. Open Access journals are digital, online, free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. Open Access is entirely compatible with peer review and all the major Open Access initiatives for scientific and scholarly journals. The benefits of Open Access for authors, organization, users and society are great. Open Access journals of Library and Information Science are mostly benefited for LIS researcher. The researcher can use DOAJ site for creating new thoughts and innovative thinking as well as new research. DOAJ provides the platform for accessing the open access journals.

The Budapest statement defined Open Access as follows

There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By 'Open Access' to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give

authors control over the integrity of their work and right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

DOAJ

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) was launched in 2003 at Lund University, Sweden, with 300 open access journals and today contains 9000 open access journals covering all areas of Science, Technology, Medicine, Social Sciences and Humanities. DOAJ is a membership organization and membership is available in three main categories like Publisher, Ordinary Member and Sponsor. A DOAJ Membership is a clear statement of intent and proves a commitment to quality, peer-reviewed open access. The aim of the DOAJ is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals and their impact.

DOAJ play a vital role in the 21st century for quality controlled open access journals in almost all subject areas to all researchers. All information on this site is available to both members and non-members. The DOAJ aims to be the 'one-stop shop' for users of open access journals.

DOAJ Website

- <https://doaj.org/>

Open Access Work

- By establishing a central open access fund
- By making open access fees as part of their general funding
- By paying open access fees as part of a membership model

Open Access Journals

Open access is free, rapidly, online availability, unrestricting of most copyright and free licensing in the digital environment. Open access journals mostly peer reviewed, scientific and scholarly journals covering various discipline with different languages published from different countries across the world. The mission of open access journals is to develop a reliable policy and to quick dissemination of current updates in various discipline. Open access journals are very important tools to disseminate the scholarly information and benefits for all types of users. It can access from the particular site like DOAJ site.

Open Access Publishing

- Free availability with unrestricted online access
- Authors retain copyright
- High quality and dynamic peer review
- Rapid publication
- No space constraint
- Compliance with open access mandates
- Citation tracking and inclusion in bibliographic databases

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the research paper is to evaluate the open access electronic journals of LIS, keeping in view the following objectives.

- To enumerate the open access journals on LIS on DOAJ.
- To examines year wise publication of LIS journals
- To know the frequency of LIS journals publication

- To explore the format wise publication
- To identify the overall growth of Open Access Journals
- To find out the developing countries in terms of publishing number of Open Access Journals
- To study the language wise Open Access Journals

Hypotheses

- Open Access journals play a major role in research and development activities in the 21st century
- The subject experts, scientists, research scholars and students in LIS field are not aware of the availability of LIS open access journals on Internet.
- Analysis of the data of LIS open access journals will force the subjects devotees to visit internet and utilize all the facilities extended to the maximum level
- The LIS e-journals are available on internet and access is totally free to all along with the back volumes.

Methodology

The study attempts to analyze the growth and present status of open access journals in LIS. Survey research methodology for open access journals of LIS from DOAJ site (<https://doaj.org/>) on the internet for the present study was found suitable. The data is collected from the most competitive and authentic online open access journals from the DOAJ website and they are available on the internet. There were 124 open

access LIS journals were searched out and found on DOAJ site till September, 2017 and those journals are print, online and both forms. The collected data will be analyzed to know the findings and conclusion of the study. The analysis of data will be useful for library users.

Scope and Limitations

The scope of the study is limited to open access e-journals of LIS which are listed on Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). Open Access journals of LIS research data was collected and accessible from 2003 to till September, 2017.

Data Collection and Interpretation

1) Year-wise Growth

The growth in number of Open Access journals during last 17 years was analysed. The journals in Library and Information Science are mostly new journals based on the existence date in DOAJ, there are 34 journals in 2003 to 2009 have started and remaining 90 journals started from 2010 to till September, 2017. Table 1 shows the year-wise growth of Open Access journals in Library and Information Science.

Decade	Year	No. of New Journals (Year-wise)	No. of New Journals Percentage
2003 to 2009	2003	6	27.42%
	2004	3	
	2005	4	
	2006	7	
	2007	8	
	2008	4	
	2009	2	

2010 to till This date	2010	7	72.58%
	2011	6	
	2012	9	
	2013	15	
	2014	1	
	2015	13	
	2016	13	
	2017	26	
		124	100%

2) Country-wise Distribution

Open Access journals in Library and Information Science are published from 33 different countries. United States, Brazil and United Kingdom are the leading continents in open access journals publishing, while there are only few journals published from remaining countries. As shown in Table 2, highest numbers of open access journals are published in United States (31), Brazil (15), United Kingdom (6), while remaining 72 journals are published from 30 countries. It is important to note that 3 open access journals in Library and Information Science are published from India. It is observed and shown from table no.2.

Sr. No.	Countries	Number of Journals	Percentage
1.	United States	31	25
2.	Brazil	15	12.09
3.	United Kingdom	06	4.84
4.	Germany	04	3.23
5.	Canada	03	2.42
6.	Poland	07	5.65
7.	Taiwan	04	3.23
8.	India	03	2.42
9.	Romania	02	1.61
10.	Iran	03	2.42
11.	Spain	09	7.26

12.	Netherlands	02	1.61
13.	Uruguay	01	0.81
14.	Indonesia	07	5.65
15.	Slovenia	01	0.81
16.	Argentina	02	1.61
17.	France	02	1.61
18.	Switzerland	03	2.42
19.	Portugal	01	0.81
20.	Pakistan	01	0.81
21.	Croatia	01	0.81
22.	Korea	02	1.61
23.	Ukraine	01	0.81
24.	Cuba	02	1.61
25.	Italy	01	0.81
26.	Egypt	01	0.81
27.	Turkey	01	0.81
28.	South Africa	01	0.81
29.	Colombia	02	1.61
30.	Chile	01	0.81
31.	Lithuania	01	0.81
32.	Singapore	01	0.81
33.	Costarica	02	1.61
Total		124	100

Language		
Both Three Language	09	7.26
Both Four Language	13	10.48
Both Five Language	01	0.81
Both Seven Language	01	0.81
Not Applicable	08	6.45
Total	124	100

3) Language-wise Distribution

English is the most prominent language of publishing Open Access journals in Library and Information Science (Table.3).I have studied only on English Language. More than 124 journals published in different language from all over the world and the data has collected from DOAJ site.

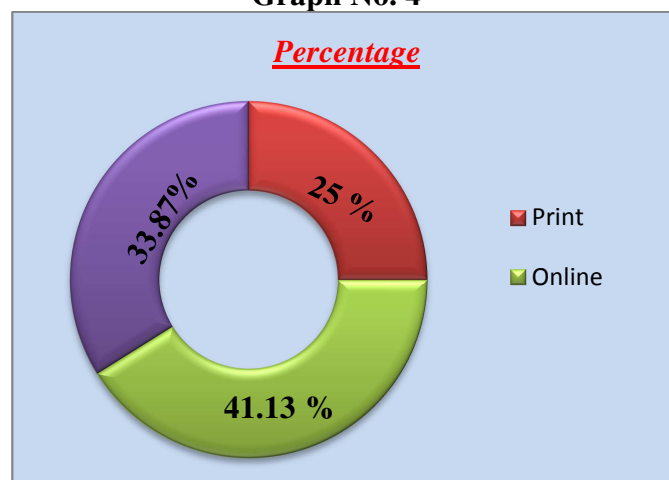
4) Publishing Pattern of OA Journals

Table no.4 shows that 31 journals are being published ‘Print’ and 51 journals published are being ‘Online’ and they do not have print versions then remaining 42 journals are published online as well as print form.

Format of Journals	Number of Journals	Percentage
Print	31	25
Online	51	41.13
Both Print & Online	42	33.87
Total	124	100

Language of Journals	Number of Journals	Percentage
English	43	34.68
Portuguese	07	5.65
Polish	05	4.03
Chinese	02	1.61
French	01	0.81
Persian	01	0.81
German	01	0.81
Indonesian	06	4.84
Both Two	26	20.97

Graph No. 4



5) Modes of Availability of OA Journals

It is observed that table no.5 the modes of availability of OA journals provide research article in PDF, HTML, XML, ePUB and Mobi. The maximum number of journals available i.e.58 journals provide in PDF format, 04 journals provide in HTML format and remaining journals in many formats. They are shown below.

Modes of Journals	Number of Journals	Percentage
PDF	75	60.48
HTML	04	3.22
Both PDF & HTML	13	10.48
Both PDF,HTML,XML	04	3.22
Both PDF,XML	02	1.61
Both PDF, ePUB	01	0.81
Both PDF,HTML,Mobi	01	0.81
BothPDF,HTML, ePUB	04	3.22
BothHTML,XML	01	0.81
BothPDF,HTML, ePUB, Mobi	01	0.81
Both PDF,HTML,XML, ePUB	03	2.41
Not Applicable	16	12.90
Total	124	100

6) Subject Covered by OA Journals

The subject coverage of the OA journals in Bibliography, Library Science, Information Resources (Library & Information Science) is

knowledgeable and useful for library researchers. The DOAJ covers various aspects of Library and Information Science right from traditional libraries to recent electronic, digital, virtual libraries and ICT. Subject wise distribution of articles is shown in table no.6. Table no.6 shows that open access journals of LIS covers more than broad 59 subjects. Among these subjects which is covered the Library Science keywords 45 times and Information Science 98 times frequency.

Subjects of Journals	No. of Frequency
Library Science	45
Information Science	98
Archival Science	31
Librarians	05
Library and Information Studies	25
Librarianship	35
Knowledge Management	16
Bibliography	09
Libraries	38
Museology	07
Documentation	10
Information Technology	26
Information Literacy	10
Communication	12
Bibliometrics	04
Scientometrics	03
WWW	01
Knowledge Society	02
Mass Media	05
Book Studies	12
Data Processing	09
Health	10
Publishing	06
Digital Libraries	12
Open Access	01
Intellectual Property Rights	02
Education	06

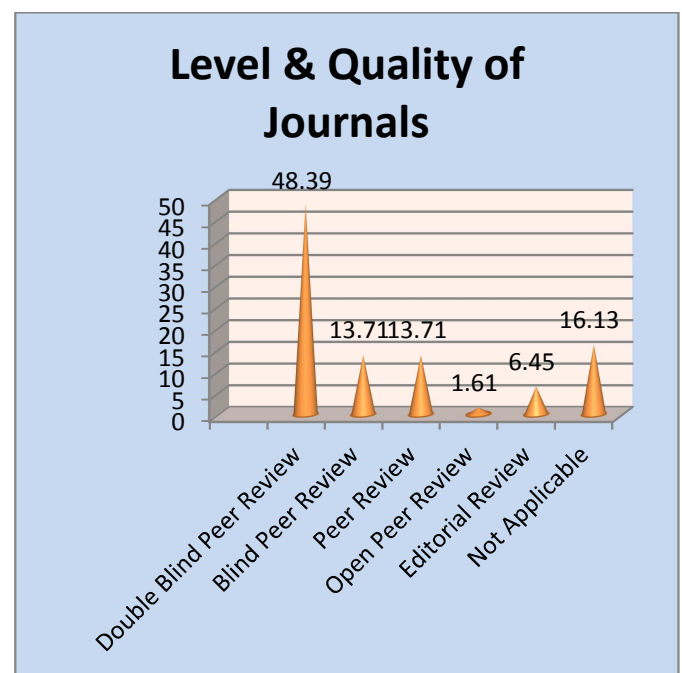
Tennessee	01
Theology	01
Religion	01
Informatology	01
Bibliotherapy	02
Conceptual Linguistics	01
Meta Analysis	01
Community	02
Cultural History	03
Archeology	02
Cartography	01
Colombian Heritage	01
Audio-Visual	02
Search Engines	01
Data Mining, Data Sharing, Data Literacy	04
Research, Scientific Production	06
Human-Information Interaction	01
Organizational Learning	01
Content Development	03
User Experience	02
Copyright	01
Right & Social Movement	01
History	03
Public Administration	02
Usability	01
Humanities	01
Science Mapping	01
Almetrics	01
Webometrics	01
Literature	01
Urban Studies	03

The research article checked and evaluated by Peer Team. It is shown from **table no.7**

Table No.7

Sr.No.	Level & Quality of Journals	Number of Journals	Percentage
1.	Double Blind Peer Review	60	48.39
2.	Blind Peer Review	17	13.71
3.	Peer Review	17	13.71
4.	Open Peer Review	02	1.61
5.	Editorial Review	08	6.45
6.	Not Applicable	20	16.13
	Total	124	100

Graph No.7



7) Peer-Reviewed Journals

The standard of OA journals of Library & Information Science have been deciding the quality enhancement, quality improvement, innovative thinking and by Peer-Reviewed journals. The journals having ISSN number and whether it is national or international journals.

8) Types of Publishers wise

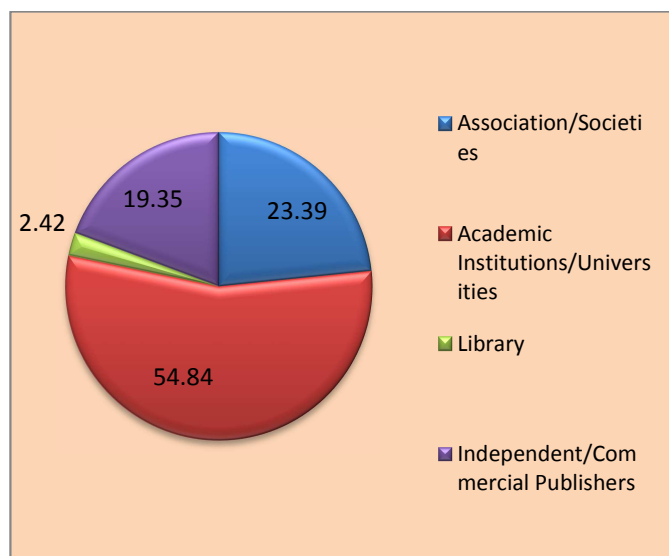
Open Access publication are freely available online. The open access information published and dissemination in e-format with rapidly without barriers. All standard publishers

contribution and free charge publication to the open access information and they are available on the DOAJ site. There are four types of publishers and it is shown in **table no.8**. Academic institution or Universities is the leading publishers more than 68 journals published in this paper. The publishers are working for non-profit based.

Table.No.8

Types of Publishers	Number of Journals	Percentage
Association/Societies	29	23.39
Academic Institutions/Universities	68	54.84
Library	03	2.42
Independent/Commercial Publishers	24	19.35
Total	124	100

Graph No.8



Literature Review

According to Husain, S¹, the origin and development of the Open Access initiative and explains the concept of Open Access publishing. The Open Access journals were scholarly publishing in the field of Media and Communication and those journals freely accessible from DOAJ website. The DOAJ covers 106 journals. Most of the journals were started during 1990s and are being published from 34 different countries in 13 different languages. More than 80% OA journals are being published by the not-for-profit sector such as academic institutions and universities.

According to Fhadke, D.N², written book of ‘Library Computerization and Modernization’ said about open access literature (page No.384 to 394).Open access resources published in digital environment, free of charge, rapidly disseminate and retrieval without barriers for all subject related researcher. There were two method of open access in this book first one is Gold OA and Green OA.

According to DOAJ website (<https://doaj.org/>)³ is a community-currated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality open access, peer reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent and free of charge availability access. There are 10,222 journals and 7,401 searchable at article level published more than 121 countries on DOAJ site.

According to Agashe and Lihitkar⁴, said there were 48 e-journals of Business and Management included in the DOAJ site. English

is the most common communication language used by 41 e-journals. Mostly e-journals covered from USA and Brazil. These scholarly e-journals are peer reviewed.

According to Shivakumaren⁵ was studied the LIS open access journals regular published in various discipline from USA, whereas only 05 open access journals are published from India. English was found the most popular language for communication among LIS researcher.

Conclusion

- The Open Access journals are now clearly and broadly being recognized as essential vehicle for scholarship in the digital world. This is evident based on the continuous growth of OA journals in different disciplines around the world. The OA journals in LIS were mostly new journals started during 2000 and published in different countries.
- The researcher, teachers and practitioner within institutions need to convince the value and immense potential of OA journals.
- Open Access journals is the most powerful dissemination information through the internet with difference sites.
- Standard and authentic information is very costly but that information provided free of cost through DOAJ site and their information is research level, hence the users can improve the knowledge, research area literacy increase.

- It is phenomenon for users to find open access information that began publishing in the 21st century.

Suggestion and Recommendations

- Users must aware and knowledge about online accessibility and searching process.
- Time to time organized training programme for subject related researchers
- It is must internet connection or mobile internet recharge for online accessing.

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