

Open Access Journals in Architecture: A Study

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ABSTRACT

The Present study aims to investigate the trend and growth of open access journals in the field of Architecture at a global level. Study is based on data taken from the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) from the year 2004 to 2021. This study is focused on 184 open access Architecture journals indexed in DOAJ. The Different parameters like country-wise distribution of journals, status of DOAJ seal, language-wise distribution of journals, licenses of OA, peer review systems, year-wise distribution of journals are used for the data analysis. Data extracted from DOAJ was analyzed using MS Excel. The finding of the study revealed that Spain is the leading country in publishing Open Access journals in Architecture subject with compare to other countries. It was also observed that journals with DOAJ Seal are very less in number. Majority of journals are deposited with English language. Studies also revealed that majority of Architecture journals do not charge Article Processing Charges. This study will be useful for the researchers in the field of Architecture.

Keywords: Open Access Journals, Architecture, Directory of Open Access Journals, DOAJ Seal, Peer Review.

1. INTRODUCTION

Open access movement has benefited to researchers by providing scholarly information communication system. Due to the open access trend researchers can reach to the scholarly publications which are available online and free of cost. Directory of open access journals (DOAJ) is a significant platform built for information of open access journals which covering nearly all subjects of human knowledge. DOAJ is an independent non-profit organization which was launched in the year 2003 with 300 open access journals and now this independent database contains 16500+ peer-reviewed open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities (DOAJ, 2021). The present study focuses on the status of 184 open access journals in the subject of 'Architecture' indexed in DOAJ.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chakravarty and Diksha (2020) studied status of open access journals in Library and Information Science. Researchers extracted the data from DOAJ to examine the current status of APC, DOAJ seal, the peer review

process, the format preferred, journal license, plagiarism policy mentioned, and full text language about the LIS journals in DOAJ. Study revealed that a majority of the LIS journals do not charge Article Processing Charges. Many LIS journals do not possess the DOAJ seal.

Study conducted by **Chauhan (2012)** on free E-Journals available in LIS revealed that searched e-journals on DOAJ available in full-text form, free of cost and can be received regularly and provides effective communication between users and online free e-journals.

Hugar (2019) carried a study on growth of open access journals by extracting data from DOAJ as on 2018. Study revealed that majority contributor to DOAJ portal is Elsevier publisher. Study also revealed that directory of open access journals is a very powerful Open Access Portal for Medicine and Education related professionals, as these two subject's journals and articles are more compared to other subjects in this portal.

Jana (2019) discussed about peer review process and newly emerging open peer review models. Study also discussed about various types and features of open peer review.

Jayapragash, Muthuraj and Rajkumar (2016) studied the open access journals listed in DOAJ in all discipline. They recommend in this study that during the period of 2011 to 2015 subjects in allied categories should be increased in DOAJ.

Kumar (2018) examined the 129 open access journals in the subject of Library and Information Science. Study revealed that highest number of journals is included in the year 2017 in LIS and large number of journals adopted CC BY licenses.

Muthuraja, Lakshmisha, Usha and Surendra (2021) carried bibliometric analysis of 146 open access Sociology and its allied discipline journals indexed in DOAJ. Findings of this study revealed that nearly (62.33%) journals are available in Sociology and (37.67%) of journals are found in allied areas of Sociology subject. Study observed that highest growth of OA journals in sociology found in the year 2018.

Oza and Chaudhary (2018) analyzed 55 open access journals of Chemical Engineering indexed in DOAJ. They listed out the prolific publishers related to chemical engineering in DOAJ. Study observed that Catalysts journals initiate with highest Impact Factor among Open Access Journals in Chemical Engineering.

Pujar (2014) studies the status of 147 Library and Information Science journals covered in DOAJ. Study revealed that developing countries are lagging behind in publishing open access LIS journals, but a few countries have taken a lead in publishing open access journals.

Rao and Chintha (2011) studied the contribution of OA journals by India in DOAJ. They explained about various open access journal gateways from India. Study revealed that during the year 2003-2011 India is occupying the 5th place from the top ten countries for contributing open access journals in DOAJ.

Veerabasavaiah and Muthuraja (2018) analyzed 108 Political Science E-journals indexed in DOAJ. They had given brief list of journals which are indexed in DOAJ with details of format available of journal i.e. Print or Online, details of allied subject in political science, year of addition to DOAJ, Country and language of publishing.

3. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The objectives of this study are:

- To reveal the present status of open access journals in the subject of Architecture.
- To find out country wise number of open access journals in Architecture.
- To find out language wise number of open access journals in Architecture.
- To have an idea of licensing model used for distribution of content in journals
- To know the peer review status of the open access journals
- To find out year wise growth of open access journals in Architecture.

4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The present study is focused on open access journals indexed in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) in the subject of Architecture and excluded journals indexed by any other sources or databases. As on 8th December, 2021, the DOAJ contains 184 journals on the Architecture subject. The study is limited to the field of Architecture.

5. METHODOLOGY

Journals related to the field of architecture were searched by undertaking a subject search on 'Architecture' using website of Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). As on 8th December, 2021 it was found that 184 journals are indexed under the subject of architecture. The data was analyzed using MS-Excel.

6. DATA ANALYSIS

DOAJ contains 184 journals in the subject of Architecture across 40 countries. Data from DOAJ is extracted to examine the status of Open Access Journals in Architectures concerning spatial location, DOAJ Seal, languages, APC, the format preferred journal license, the peer review process between the years 2004 - 2021. Data from DOAJ is extracted as .CSV file and has been analyzed using MS-Excel for findings and conclusions.

6.1 Country-wise distribution of journals

Table 1: Distribution of Architecture Journals by Country

| Sr. No. | Country of Publisher | No. of Journals | Percentage |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Spain | 23 | 12.5% |
| 2 | Italy | 20 | 10.87% |
| 3 | Brazil | 16 | 8.69% |
| 4 | Indonesia | 12 | 6.52% |
| 5 | Turkey, United Kingdom (10 each) | 20 | 10.87% |
| 6 | Argentina | 9 | 4.89% |
| 7 | Netherlands | 8 | 4.35% |
| 8 | Chile, Russian Federation (7 each) | 14 | 7.61% |
| 9 | Romania | 5 | 2.72% |
| 10 | Iran, Poland, Portugal (4 | 12 | 6.52% |

| | | | |
|--------------|--|------------|----------------|
| | each) | | |
| 11 | China, Colombia, Croatia, France, Mexico, Serbia, Slovenia, United States (3 each) | 24 | 13.04% |
| 12 | Ecuador, Egypt, Lithuania, Slovakia (2 each) | 8 | 4.35% |
| 13 | Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Peru, Switzerland, Uruguay | 13 | 7.07% |
| Total | | 184 | 100.00% |

The country wise distribution of Architecture journals shown in Table 1 is spread across 40 countries. The data indicates that out of the 184 journals, 23 (12.5%) journals published in Spain, 20 (10.87%) journals published in Italy, 16 (8.69%) journals published in Brazil and 12 (6.52%) journals published in Indonesia. Most of the countries contributed very few numbers of journals on the subject of Architecture in DOAJ.

6.2 Status of DOAJ seal

Table 2: Status of DOAJ seal

| DOAJ Seal | No. of Journals | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Yes | 9 | 4.89% |
| No | 175 | 95.11% |
| Total | 184 | 100.00% |

The DOAJ Seal is a certificate of competence for open access journals that achieve a high level of openness (Chakravarty and Diksha, 2020). To receive the DOAJ Seal journals must need to meet seven criteria regarding to digital preservation, persistent article identifiers, metadata supply criteria, creative commons license type, license information in articles, publishing rights like copyright and self-archiving policy (DOAJ, 2021).

Table 2 shows that out of 184 open access journals in Architecture, only 9 (4.89%) journals have DOAJ Seal and 175 (95.11%) journals do not have DOAJ Seal.

6.3 Language of publications

Table 3: Distribution of Journals by Language

| Sr. No. | Language | No. of Journals | Percentage |
|---------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | English | 55 | 29.89% |
| 2 | Spanish | 25 | 13.59% |
| 3 | Portuguese | 9 | 4.89% |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 4 | French | 1 | 0.54% |
| 5 | Indonesian | 2 | 1.09% |
| 6 | Russian | 2 | 1.09% |
| 7 | Chinese | 1 | 0.54% |
| 8 | Persian | 1 | 0.54% |
| 9 | Serbian | 2 | 1.09% |
| 10 | Bilingual | 59 | 32.07% |
| 11 | Multilingual | 27 | 14.67% |
| Total | | 184 | 100.00% |

Table 3 shows a large number of open access journals are published in English i.e. 55 (29.89%) and 25 (13.59%) open access journals published in Spanish language. There are 59 (32.07%) open access journals published in Bilingual and 27 (14.67%) published in Multilingual which are very less in number. The journals published in languages like Portuguese, French, Indonesian, Russian, Chinese, Persian and Serbian are less in number with compare to English.

6.4 Status of article processing charges (APCs)

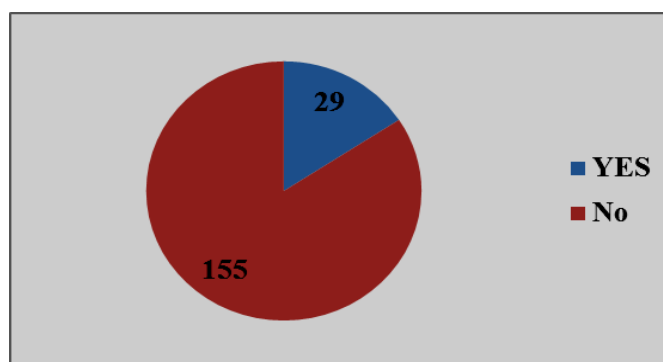


Fig. 1: Article Processing Charges

Fig. 1 indicates that 155 open access journals do not have article processing charges and only 29 open access journals have article processing charges.

6.5 Licenses of open access

Table 4: License of Journals

| Sr. No. | License | No. of Journals | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | CC BY | 75 | 40.76% |
| 2 | CC BY-NC | 29 | 15.76% |
| 3 | CC BY-NC-ND | 41 | 22.28% |
| 4 | CC BY-NC-SA | 26 | 14.13% |
| 5 | CC BY-SA | 8 | 4.35% |
| 6 | CC BY, CC BY-NC | 2 | 1.09% |
| 7 | CC BY, CC BY-NC-ND | 3 | 1.63% |
| Total | | 184 | 100.00% |

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A Creative Commons license provides author standardized way of granting copyright permissions to their research work. Table 4 shows that out of 184 open access Architecture journals indexed in DOAJ, 75 (40.76%) journals follow by CC BY (Creative Commons) license, 29 (15.76%) journals adopt the CC By-NC (Creative Commons) license, 41 (22.28%) journals follow CC BY-NC-ND (Creative Commons) license, 26 (14.13%) journals follow CC BY- NC-SA (Creative Commons) license and 8 (4.35%) journals adopt CC BY-SA (Creative Commons) license. There are 2 (1.09%) journals follow both CC BY and CC BY-NC (Creative Commons) license. 3 (1.63%) journals follow both CC BY and CC BY-NC-ND (Creative Commons) license.

6.6 Peer review status of journals

Table 5: Peer review status of Architecture Journals

| Sr. No. | Type of Peer Review | No. of Journals | Percentage |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Blind peer review | 26 | 14.13% |
| 2 | Double blind peer review | 132 | 71.75% |
| 3 | Editorial review | 1 | 0.54% |
| 4 | Peer review | 24 | 13.04% |
| 5 | Editorial review, Peer review | 1 | 0.54% |
| Total | | 184 | 100.00% |

Peer review process is important in scholarly communication. According to International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (as cited in Jana, 2019) peer review is the critical assessment of manuscripts submitted to journals by researchers who are not part of editorial staff.

Table 5 shows that out of 184 open access Architecture journals, 26 (14.13%) journals follow the blind peer review system, 132 (71.75%) journals follow the double blind peer review system and 24 (13.04%) journals follow the peer review system. Table shows that 1 (0.54%) journal follow editorial review system and 1 (0.54%) journal follow both editorial review and peer review system.

6.7 Year-wise addition of journals

Table 6: Year-wise addition of Architecture journals in DOAJ

| Year | No. of Journals | Cumulative No. | Cumulative Percentage |
|------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 0.54% |
| 2005 | 1 | 2 | 1.09% |
| 2006 | 2 | 4 | 2.17% |
| 2007 | 1 | 5 | 2.72% |
| 2008 | 2 | 7 | 3.80% |
| 2009 | 2 | 9 | 4.89% |
| 2010 | 4 | 13 | 7.07% |
| 2011 | 4 | 17 | 9.24% |
| 2012 | 10 | 27 | 14.67% |
| 2013 | 9 | 36 | 19.57% |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 2014 | 4 | 40 | 21.74% |
| 2015 | 13 | 53 | 28.80% |
| 2016 | 16 | 69 | 37.5% |
| 2017 | 23 | 92 | 50.00% |
| 2018 | 19 | 111 | 60.33% |
| 2019 | 21 | 132 | 71.74% |
| 2020 | 29 | 161 | 87.5% |
| 2021 | 23 | 184 | 100.00% |
| Total | 184 | 184 | 100.00% |

Table 6 shows year wise addition of Architecture journals in DOAJ. Table shows that in the year 2020 large number of OA journals are included in DOAJ i.e. 29 journals. Till the year 2011 growth of addition of journals is less with compare to after 2012 to 2021.

FINDINGS

- The study found that out of 184 journals 23 (12.5%) journals contributed by Spain in DOAJ. Spain is leading country in publishing OA journals in Architecture as compare to other countries.
- Study revealed that only 9 (4.89%) open access journals have DOAJ Seal out of 184 journals.
- A large number of journals deposited in English language as compare to other languages.
- The study found that majority of journals i.e. 155 open access journals not collecting article processing charges and only 29 open access journals collecting article processing charges.
- Majority of open access Architecture journals adopt the CC BY (Creative Commons) license.
- The study found that majority of journals i.e. 132 (71.75%) journals follow double blind peer review system.
- Study revealed that a large number of open access journals in the subject of Architecture are added in the year 2020.

CONCLUSION

DOAJ helps the researchers to find out most valued open access journal platform to contribute their valuable research work. This study found that open access journals in Architecture and allied subjects are increasing day by day. In the year, 2020 maximum number of open access Architecture journals included in DOAJ. Majority of journals published from Spain are indexed in the DOAJ. All indexed open access journals are following different types of Creative Commons license. Maximum number of open access Architecture journals adopt CC BY license. The study revealed that open access Architecture journals with DOAJ seal are less in number indexed in DOAJ. Publishers need to work on the criteria made by DOAJ for getting DOAJ seal. All indexed journals of Architecture follow different type of peer review systems. Majority of indexed journals do not charging article processing charges.

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