

# **Open Access Journals in Education as Exposed in DOAJ: A Study**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The open access is one of the most exciting and essential publishing activities of recent years. Electronic publishing has changed the way most scholars enter their area of literature. The way electronic services are distributed is rapidly evolving with open access. However, an Access approach only affects the direction a researcher takes to acquire the literature. When they are found, it does not alter the essence of their contact with the land. Literature which an author considers to be the most important, the most scientifically based and the most appropriate to their current work is not only accessed, it is read and reserved. The research has therefore made an effort to find out about the open access education journals published in DOAJ between 2002 and 2020. It also made an attempt to know the number of education journals published in various languages, countries, publishers etc.*

**KEYWORDS:** Open Access Journals, DOAJ, Education.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Over the last 20 years, the most open access publications have held a significant role in the academic communication network in the growth of the open data campaign (Yuan, 2010). Open Access is a subject of considerable concern and operation at the present time. The scholars, the academic publishers and eventually the public are quite significant. Nearly, all publication of academic papers examined have been transferred as the primary means of distribution to online media. Nevertheless, essentially the same for big and existing publishers remained the dominant income pattern of academic publication, that of paying readers and their intermediaries for entry. New investors have also introduced Open Access (OA) journals that provide all text of journals for those with internet connectivity, print, and users, including individual scientists and creative publishing firms (Bjork, 2011). Open Access publications solve the problems of closed exposure to publicly supported study findings. The other is to attach free versions of handbooks, provided by writers or their organizations on different websites to the prevalent subscription literature. Today, in different fields, open access publications are rising tremendously. Keeping in view, the importance of open access publishing, the present study has been made an attempt to know the availability of open access journals in the field of Education in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The study is also aims to know the year wise growth of journals, language and country wise publication of journals etc.

## **2. DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS (DOAJ)**

The research is restricted to the provision of Open Access journals in the field of education in DOAJ, launched at Lund University, Sweden in 2003. It has started with 300 open access publications and now includes 15,013 journals, 51,18,641 articles and 133 countries have contributed to the DOAJ. This encompasses all fields of research, technology, medicine, social science and humanities. To collect the data for this study, the word "Education" was entered in the search box for the DOAJ website to know the availability of accessible access journals. A total of 600 journals relating to Education are retrieved. Further, the journals are classified according to language, country and year and so on.

## **3. ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION**

**Table 1.** List of Education journals classified by the DOAJ subject category (Top 10)

<b>SL. No</b>	<b>DOAJ subject category</b>	<b>No. of journals</b>	<b>Percentage (N=600)</b>
1	Education (General)	175	29.16
2	Special aspects of education	102	17
3	Theory and practice of education	42	7
4	Mathematics	19	3.16
5	Islam	17	2.83
6	Social Sciences	17	2.83
7	Science	12	2
8	Language and Literature	10	1.66
9	Psychology	10	1.66
10	History of education	07	1.16

List of education journals which classified according to subject category (top 10) of DOAJ is presented in Table 1. The table shows that the majority 29.16% of the open access journals are "Education (General)" category, followed by "Special Aspects of Education" (17%) and "Theory and Practice of Education" (7%). Table also shows that only 1.16% of the open access journals are subject to "History of Education" category among top 10 subject category of Education classified by the DOAJ.

**Table 2.** Growth of Education Journals in DOAJ by year

<b>SL. No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of journals</b>	<b>Percentage (N=600)</b>
1	2020	53	8.83
2	2019	67	11.16
3	2018	104	17.33
4	2017	150	25
5	2016	69	11.50
6	2015	52	8.66
7	2014	01	0.16
8	2013	25	4.16

9	2012	14	2.33
10	2011	16	2.66
11	2010	16	2.66
12	Up to 2009	33	5.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>

Table-2 shows the growth of open access journals in the field of education are published in DOAJ. The majority of open access journals published in the year 2017(25%) and in the year 2018 (17.33%) respectively. Table also shows that 11.50% of the journals published in the year 2016 and 11.16% of journals are published in the year 2019. It is observed from the table, surprisingly note, that only 01 journal accounting for 0.16 very less percentage is published in the year 2014 and 2.33% of journals are published in the year 2012 respectively.

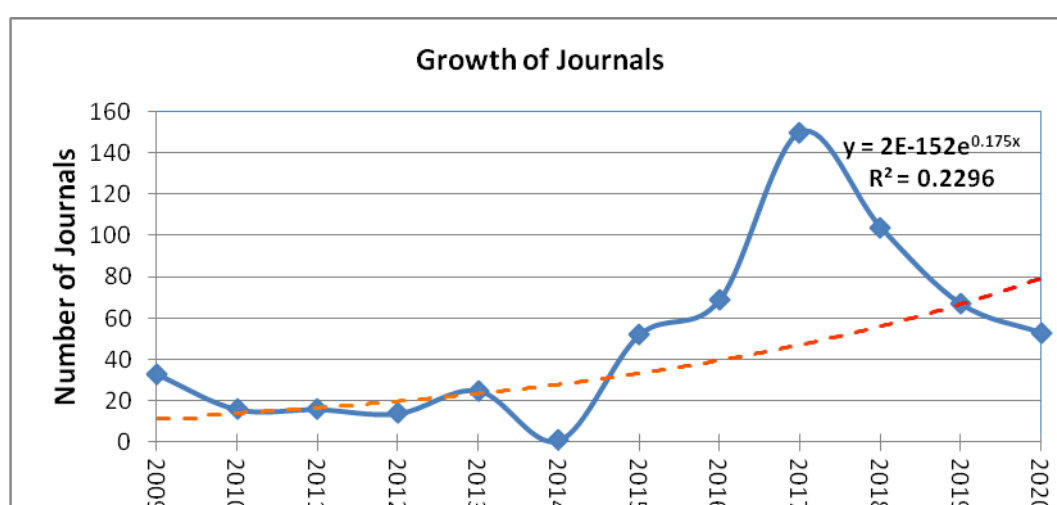


Figure 1. Exponential Growth of Journals

Table 3. Contribution of top 10 countries to Educational journals in DOAJ

SL. No	Country	No. of journals	Percentage (N=600)
1	Indonesia	200	33.33
2	Brazil	81	13.5
3	Spain	47	7.83
4	Turkey	29	4.83
5	Colombia	21	3.5
6	Ukraine	19	3.16
7	United States	16	2.66
8	Poland	14	2.33
9	Canada	13	2.16
10	Argentina	9	1.5

Contribution of OA journals in DOAJ by top 20 countries is presented in the table 3. It can be seen from the table that the majority of journals have been published from Indonesia (33.33%), followed by Brazil (13.5%), Spain

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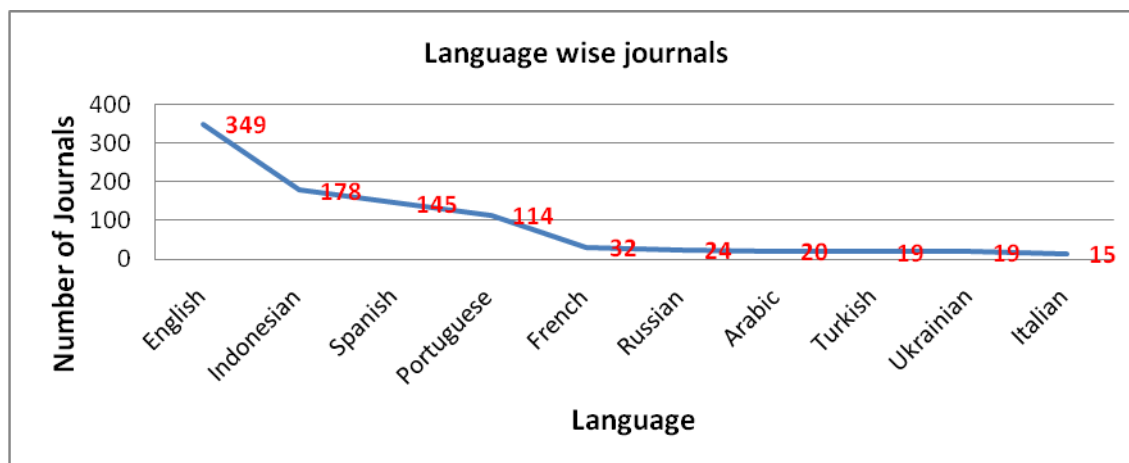
(7.83%) and Turkey (4.83%). It also shows that, very less journals are published in DOAJ by Argentina (1.5%), Canada (2.16%) and Poland (2.33%) respectively among top 10 countries contribution with respect to education open access journals.

**Table 4.** Top 10 Languages of Education journals in DOAJ

SL. No	Language	No. of journals	Percentage (N=600)
1	English	349	58.16
2	Indonesian	178	29.66
3	Spanish	145	24.66
4	Portuguese	114	19
5	French	32	5.33
6	Russian	24	4
7	Arabic	20	3.33
8	Turkish	19	3.16
9	Ukrainian	19	3.16
10	Italian	15	2.5

Note: The total percentage is more than 100% because many journals are published in more than one language

Table 4 shows top 10 languages of education subject journals are published in the DOAJ. The majority of journals are published in English language (58.16%), followed by Indonesian (29.66%), Spanish (24.66%) and Portuguese (19%). The data presented in table also shows that very less 2.5% of open access journals are published from Italian language followed by Ukrainian and Turkish (3.16% each).



**Figure 2.** Language wise journals (Top 10)

**Table 5.** Publisher wise distribution of Education journals in DOAJ (Top 10)

SL. No	Publisher	No. of journals	Percentage (N=600)
1	Universitas Negeri Malang	7	1.16
2	Universitas Negeri Semarang	6	1
3	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	6	1

4	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	5	0.83
5	Universitas PGRI Madiun	5	0.83
6	Sciendo	4	0.66
7	Universitas negeri Medan	4	0.66
8	Universidade Estadual de Campinas	3	0.50
9	Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (PGMI)	2	0.33
10	Alfred Nobel University Publisher	2	0.33

Data presented in the table 5 shows the distribution of open access education journals by publishers. Among the top 10 publishers, 1.16% of the journals are published by Universitas Negeri Malang, followed by Universitas Negeri Semarang and Universitas Negeri Surabaya (1% each). The table also depicts that among top 10 publishers, very less percentage (0.33 each) of journals are published by the Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (PGMI) and Alfred Nobel University Publisher.

**Table 6.** Review process of Education journals in DOAJ

SL. No	Publisher	No. of Journals	Percentage
1	Review Process	364	60.66
2	Double blind peer review	128	21.33
3	Peer review	101	16.83
4	Blind peer review	5	0.83
5	Editorial review	2	0.33
	<b>Total</b>	600	100

Review process of journals is shown in the table 6. It can be seen from the table that the majority of journals are double blind peer reviewed (60.66%), followed by peer reviewed journals (21.33%) and blind peer reviewed (16.83%). The data presented in table also shows that, very less journals have open peer review (1.31%) and editorial review (0.98) respectively.

**Table 7.** Types of open access license of Education journals in DOAJ

SL. No	Open Access License	No. of journals	Percentage (N=600)
1	CC BY	208	34.66
2	CC BY-NC-ND	110	18.33
3	CC BY-SA	104	17.33
4	CC BY-NC	97	16.16
5	CC BY-NC-SA	65	10.83
6	Publisher's own license	11	1.83
7	CC BY-ND	05	0.83
	<b>Total</b>	600	100

Types of open access license category are presented in the table 7. The table reveals that the majority 34.66% of the journals have CC BY license followed by CC BY-NC-ND (18.33%), CC BY-SA (17.33%) and 16.16% journals have CC BY-NC license. The tables also indicates that very less 0.83% of the journals have CC BY-ND license and Publisher's own license (1.83%) respectively.

## **CONCLUSION**

The publication of academic literature has increased immensely due to the development of the Internet. The key action plan today consists of electronic versions of publications via e-permitting. Open access publishing includes articles with no printing costs and subscription fees, which are also freely accessible to everyone in the world. Publishing is free of charge. This helps publish their research papers in OA journals without paying Article Processing Charges (APC). The library professionals can view the list of open access journals as well as raise awareness among the teaching professionals and encourage them to publish research papers in scholarly communication with open access.

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