Open Access Education Journals in DOAJ (2003-2022): An analytical study

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Abstract

This paper main objective to analysis of the online Journal of Directory of Open Access Journals for Education Subject to the period of 2003-2022 (30 Jan. 22).DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to quality open access, peer-reviewed journals. The total number of published Journals during the period of study was1642 journals. The aim of this paper was to analysis different parameters like country wise distribution, language wise distribution, publisher wise etc. It found out that Journals were Journals were Published on 2017. So we found the highest Publication 2017 year with 302 journals. The(19%) journals are published in Indonesia publisher Highest contribution on DOAJ 449 (19%). 1100 (66%) journals follow the double blind peer-review system ,English language top language of Article with 1083 (53%) publication. During the periods2003-2022 (30 January 2022).

Keywords

DOAJ; Bibliometric Open Access; Education; E-Resources, E-Journals, Scholarly communication.

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in

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1. Introduction

The society is in the process of structural transformation for nearly three decades. This process is growth is closely associated with the emergence of a new technological paradigm, based in Information and communication technologies that took shape in the last quarter of the 20thCentury. However the diffusion of the technology has not been even around the world. Throughout history societies and communities have shaped technologies depending on needs, values, and interests of people who use the technology. ICTs are particularly sensitive to the culture values and social uses on technology itself.
The Online Open-access (OA) literature is digital Information, online Information, free of cost, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. OA is entirely compatible with peer review, and all the major OA initiatives for scientific and scholarly literature insist on its importance. Open access journals and open access archives are very important tools to disseminate the scholarly literature among the users and Librarians. The benefits of open access for authors, organization, users and society are great. Open access promotes wider accessibility of the information produced by the author.

2. Definitions

Directory of open access journals (DOAJ) defines open access journals as "journals that use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access." According to Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002) OA journal is "freely 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".

3. Directory of Open Access Journals

The DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) was launched in 2003 with 300 open access journals. Today, this independent database contains over 16 500 peer-reviewed open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities. Open access journals from all countries and in all languages are welcome to apply for inclusion. DOAJ is financially supported by many libraries, publishers and other like-minded organizations. Supporting DOAJ demonstrates a firm

commitment to open access and the infrastructure that supports it.

DOAJ is a co-author to the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing that provide the basis of the DOAJ basic criteria for inclusion. DOAJ's mission is to increase the visibility, accessibility, reputation, usage and impact of quality, peer-reviewed, open access scholarly research journals globally, regardless of discipline, geography or language. DOAJ will work with editors, publishers and journal owners to help them understand the value of best practice publishing and standards and to apply those to their own operations. DOAJ is committed to being 100% independent and maintaining its primary services and metadata as free to use or reuse for everyone.

4. Review of Literature

Shukla and Malsawmkimi (2017) explore the sciencetometrie analysis of open access journal s of Library and information science based on scopus. They identified 21 Open access LIS journals for the research. Hugar (2019) examined the trend and growth of open access journal at a global level in the DOAJ portal from 2002 to 2018 on his paper, Impact of open access Journals in DOAJ. An Analysis. He used stratified sampling method and since high number of journals indexed in DOAJ he has chosen around 5000 into consideration.12.065 journals indexed in DOAJ during the period of his research, He revealed that the English Language being the most common for communication and publication and only few journlas charges for publications. He was noted that 97% of the journals were peer-reviewed journals .

Sathish (2019) analysed an Indian Research output contribution in OPEN Access journals indexed in DOAJ . His study lists out the statistical data according to country wise, year-wise, subject wise. Article processing fee, Journals licensing from 2003 to May 2019. As analysed in June 2019 India ranked 14th (n=277) Open access Journals worldwide. The growth rate of research output increased from the year 2016 (n=33) onwards.

Negi (2019) analysed an open access Library Information journals in DOAJ As analysed year wise, Language wise, countries wise etc

Chakravarty (2020) Stated that the LIS journals in DOAJ has signified their presence in 43 countries of world. He found that United States published the highest number of open access LIS journal in DOAJ. Shukla and Malsawmkimi (2017) discussed the Scientometric analysis of open access journals of library and information science based on Scopus. They explore 21 open access LIS journals of the research. The chosen journals were published in English language only. The authors noted that SJR would be the science quality indicator in future. The authors found that the journal "Library philosophy and practice is most productive in library and information science publication. Based on their futher research on 3 year citations, "Library and information science Research" has the highest number of citations.

5. Scope of the study

The study is focused on open access journals in subject on Education only. As on 30 January 2022, the DOAJ contains 1642 open access journals in the field of Education. The study is limited to the field of education subject.

6. Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To analysis the Journals related to Education subject published in the Journal of DOAJ (2003-2022 30 Jan. 22)
- To identify the most prolific Publisher of Country
- Analyze Journals Language wise.
- To investigate the Peer-review-wise Journals
- To Identify the License-wise Journals.
- To analyse by Top Ten Publisher wise

7. Methodology

The study is conducted on the basis of primary data. The researcher visited the DOAJ website
for collection of data. All data Collected to visited to online website of DOAJ. And analysis in MS Excel 2007.

8. Analysis and Findings

DOAJ is free online website of E-Journals. Table 1 is present the Year by collection of Journal related to education subject.



Table 1 shows year-wise growth of open access journals of education subject listed in DOAJ.The table shows that in 2017 a large number of journals are included in DOAJ. i.e. 302. But in the year 2003,2004 and 2005 lowest number of journals was included only 9 journal.

The Country vise publication is most important for very online journals. The table No-2 is showing the Country wise Publisher Education journals on DOAJ.

Table 1: Year wise journals

Year of publication	Number of Journals
2003	9
2004	9
2005	9
2006	13
2007	13
2008	22
2009	13
2010	36
2011	38
2012	24
2013	53
2014	14
2015	109
2016	131
2017	302
2018	235
2019	193
2020	224
2021	183
2022	12 (30 Jan. 22)
Total	1642

(Data collected form DOAJ website on 30 Jan. 22)

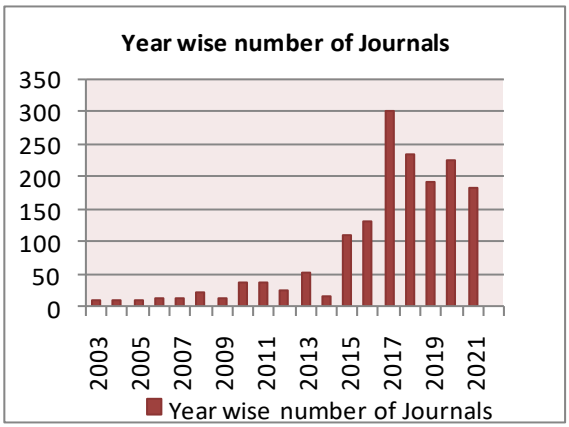


Table 2: Country wise publication

Country of Publisher	No. of Journals
Indonesia	449
Brazil	258
United States	119
Spain	113
United Kingdom	59
Turkey	57
Colombia	44
Canada	37
Ukraine	34
Iran, Islamic republic	33
Poland	30
Argentina	26
Norway	23
Russian Federation	22
Italy	20
Romania	19
Cuba	18
Germany	18
South Africa	15
Mexico	14
Portugal	13
Chile	11
Czechia	11
Serbia	11
Australia	10
Switzerland	9
Ecuador	8
France	8
Netherlands	8
Sweden	8
Costa Rice	7
Taiwan, Province of china	7
Malaysia	6
Peru	6

Austria	5
Belgium	5
Bulgaria	5
Denmark	5
Greece	5
New Zealand	5
Slovenia	5
Venezuela, Bolivarian	5
Korea, Republic of	4
Lithuania	4
Pakistan	**4**
Uruguay	4
Dominican Republic	3
Finland	3
Hungary	3
India	**3**
Iraq	3
Ireland	3
Other countries	37
Total	1642

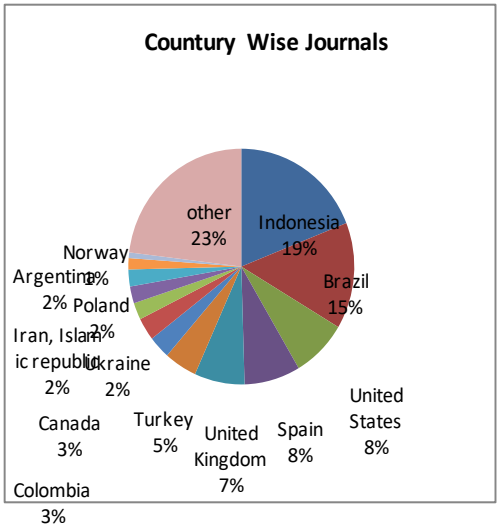


Table 2 shows that out of 1642 journals, 449 (19%) journals are published in Indonesia, 258(15%) journals are published in Brazil and 119 (8%) journals are published in USA . Very few journals are included by other countries in DOAJ. Mostly countries contributed a very few number of journals. India contributed only 3 journal of Education subject in DOAJ.Til date 30 Jan. 22

Table 3: Language wise Journals

Language	**No. of**	**Percentage**
English	1083	52
Spanish	384	13
Indonesian	372	12
Portuguese	340	11
French	100	10
Russian	59	6
German	49	4
Italian	41	1
Turkish	37	1
Ukrainian	36	1
Arabic	31	1
Polish	28	1
Persian	22	1
Danish	16	1
Swedish	16	1
Catalan	14	1
Czech	12	1
Norwegian	12	1
Slovak	10	0.5
Chinese	9	0.4
Norwegian Bokmal	9	0.4
Serbian	8	0.3
Romanian	6	0.28
Bulgarian	5	0.25
Finnish	5	0.25
Lithuanian	5	0.25
Malay (macro language)	5	0.25
Norwegian Nynorsk	4	0.20
Azerbaijani	3	0.22
Croatian	3	0.22
Hungarian	3	0.22
Modern Greek	3	0.22
Slovenian	3	0.22
Estonian	2	0.20
Galician	2	0.20
Japanese	2	0.20
Macedonian	2	0.20
Thai	2	0.20
Other	11	0.95
Total	1642	100

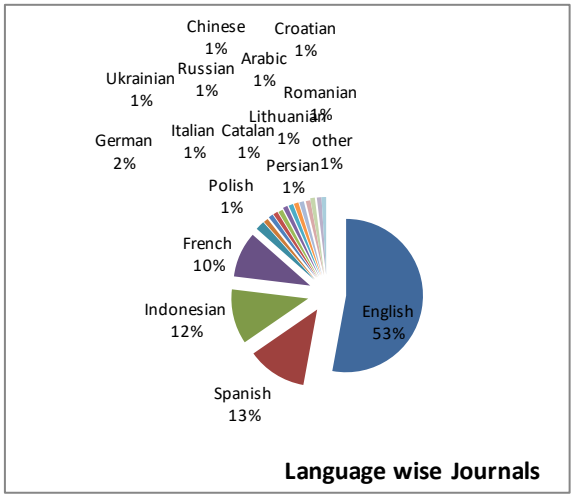


Table 3 shows that a large number of journals are published in English i.e. 1083 (53%) and there are 384 (13%) journals which are published Spanish . The number of Indonesian language journals is 372(12%) which are very less in number and big difference as compare to the English journals. The quantity of Portuguese and French are more than other language except English. In various languages, 1 (0.78%) journal is published in each language like German, French, Chinese, Persian and Lithuanian etc.

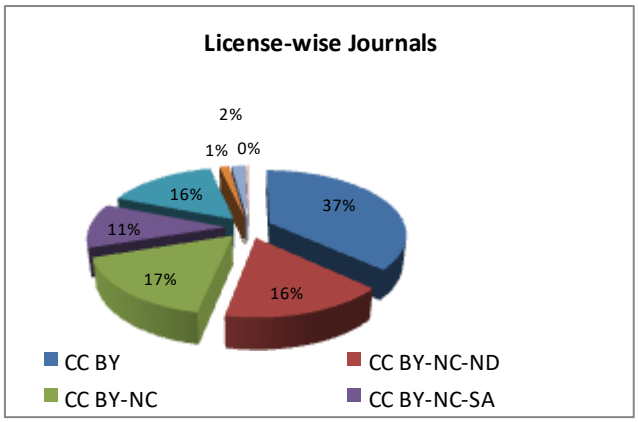
Table 4: Peer-review-wise Journals

Types Peer-review-wise Journals	No. of journals	Percentage
Double blind peer-review	1100	66
Blind peer review	298	18
Peer-review	233	10
Editorial review	12	1
Open peer-review	10	1
Post-publication peer review	1	0
Total	1642	100

Table 4 shows the types of peer review-wise open access journals. In this table, out of 1642 journals, 1100 (66%) journals follow the double blind peer-reviewsystem, 298 (18%) journals follow the blind peer-review system, 233 (14%) journals follow the peer review, 12(1)%) journals follow the editorial review system, and 10(1%) journals follow open peerreview system. There is Post-publication peer review of 1 (0%) journals.

Table 5: License-wise Journals

License	No. of Journals	Percentage
CC BY	619	37
CC BY-NC	273	16
CC BY-NC-ND	281	16
CC BY-NC-SA	187	11
CC BY-SA	259	17
CC BY-ND	23	1
Publisher's own license	33	2
CC0	4	0
Total	1642	100

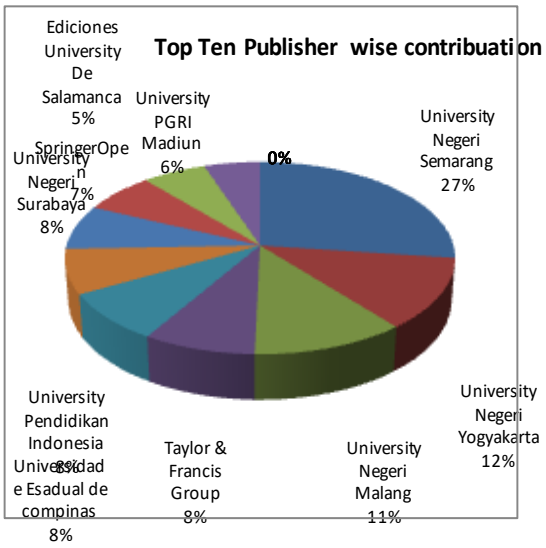


Above chart has been show that out of 1642,619 (37%) journals follow the CC BY (Creative Commons) licence, 281(17%) journals adopt the CC BY-NC-ND (Creative Commons-Non Commercial-Non Derivative Works) licence, 273 (16%) journals follow the CC BY-NC (Creative Commons-Non Commercial) licence, 187(11%) journals adopt CC BY-NC-SA(Creative Commons-Non Commercial-Share-alike)licence, 259(16%) journals adopts CC-BY-SA (Creative Commons-Share-alike) licence and minimum 30 (1 %) journal adopt CC-BY-ND (Creative Commons-Non Derivative Works) licence. There are 33 (1.40%) journals which used publisher`s own license.4 adopted by CC.

DOAJ education subject top ten publisher wise contribution

Table 6: Top Ten Publisher wise Contribution

Publisher	Contri-bution	Per-centage
University Negeri Semarang	36	27
University Negeri Yogyakarta	16	12
University Negeri Malang	15	11
Taylor & Francis Group	11	8
University Pendidikan Indonesia	11	8
University Esadual de compinas	10	8
University Negeri Surabaya	10	8
SpringerOpen	9	7
University GRI Madiun	8	6
Ediciones Universidad De Salamanca	7	5



Above table has been show that University Negeri Semarang is highest contribution publisher on education subject with 36 journal with 27% . and Editions Universidad De Salamanca publisher is a lowest publisher contribution with 7 journals with 5%. Table analysed the top ten Publisher contribution on Education subject in DOAJ.

9. Findings

The study found that 1642 total number of open access journals are included in DOAJ.
The journals are increasing over the years. In the year 2017, a highest number of journals are included But in the year 2003, 2004 and 2005 lowest number of journals was included only 9 journal. 449 (19%) journals are published in Indonesia, 258(15%) journals are published in Brazil and 119 (8%) journals are published in USA in English i.e. 1083 (53%) and there are 384 (13%) journals which are published Spanish . 1100 (66%) journals follow the double blind peer-review system, 298 (18%) journals follow the blind peer-review system, 233 (14%) journals follow the peer review, 12(1)%) journals follow the editorial review system, and 10(1%) journals follow open peer review system. There is Post-publication peer review of 1 (0%) journals619 (37%) journals follow the CC BY (Creative Commons) licence, 281(17%) journals adopt the CC BY-NC-ND (Creative Commons-Non Commercial-Non Derivative Works) licence, 273 (16%) journals follow the CC BY-NC (Creative Commons-Non Commercial) licence, University Negeri Semarang is highest contribution publisher on education subject with 36 journal with 27% . and Ediciones Universidad De Salamanca publisher is a lowest publisher contribution with 7 journals with 5%.

10. Conclusion

The DOAJ are scholarly journals. It are available online to the reader "without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself". Some are subsidized, and some require payment on behalf of the author. The above study has been show that DOAJ is a community curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals, DOAJ is independent. All DOAJ services are free of cost including being indexed in DOAJ. All Data is freely available on DOAJ website.

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