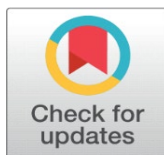
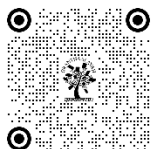


LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE: A STUDY ON OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS IN LIBRARIES

Dr. Pranesh Shantaram¹

¹Librarian M.S.I. Degree College, Kalaburagi-585102 Tq. & Dist: Kalaburagi, Karnataka State, India



DOI

[10.29121/shodhkosh.v4.i1.2023.3669](https://doi.org/10.29121/shodhkosh.v4.i1.2023.3669)

Funding: This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Copyright: © 2023 The Author(s). This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

With the license CC-BY, authors retain the copyright, allowing anyone to download, reuse, re-print, modify, distribute, and/or copy their contribution. The work must be properly attributed to its author.



ABSTRACT

The present paper tries throwing light online resource in library. Due to open access Journals brought revolutionary changes in library services. This paper was study the impact of ICT in library services. The paper explains some gateways of open access journals movement and special reference to DOAJ.

Open access spurred by the Internet has brought in new vistas for dissemination of scholarly content in almost all the disciplines. It has enabled agencies, publishers and individuals to distribute scholarly content online, free from licensing restrictions and cost. Like other fields, the growth of open access has also benefited the field of library and information science (LIS). In this paper an attempt has been made to assess the current status of open access journals in LIS covered in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) based on various parameters.

Keywords: Open access, AGORA, ELSSS, HINARI, LISTA, Open J-GATE, ICT, DOAJ.

1. INTRODUCTION

Open access has brought in new vistas for dissemination of scholarly content. Today, world over scholarly content in various forms is distributed online on the internet, free of charge and free from copyright and licensing restrictions by publishers, institutions and individuals. There has been a rapid growth of scholarly journals, repositories, distributed catalogues, preprint archives and others.

Knowledge is growing today therefore it is the need of time to produce more and more information for creating knowledge society. It is essential that use of information Communication Technology in library. Impact of ICT Library became paperless from Traditional.

Computer, Internet and its network make a library services update E-Resources ,databases are the ICT tools using in library ,But these sources are expensive due to geological constrains , Knowledge cannot reach to user Therefore the questions about accessible resources stand present scenario that is why the open access movement rises up open access resources are available on Internet, worldwide level. Any researcher from any corner of the world can access the information what to be him searching for. Open access venture in the form of Institutional repository, Digital libraries open access archives etc are creeping up in India.

Open access is the product of internet which has captured the global discipline. Library and Information science is also witnessing a dramatic growth in the open access field. Open access hold promises is remove both price and permission

barriers to the scientific communication. Various characteristic highlighting open access journals in the field of LIS with the special reference DOAJ carried out in the field of library and information science collecting the data.

The growth of open access journals in the field of LIS was explored in a few studies. Rufai, Gul & Shah found substantial growth of open access journals in LIS². Similarly, a study by Sivakumar general explored the growth of LIS journals covered in DOAJ and found more open access journals were published during the period 1996-2005.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Open access (OA) movement gained momentum from 'Budapest Open Access Initiative' in 2002 (<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org>). It was followed by series of studies by promoters of open access movement such as Peter Suber, Alma Swan and others. Further, institutions like Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) have led to the dramatic growth of open access through various initiatives in the form of repositories, open access journals, open courseware, Open Educational Resources (OERs) etc. The open access initiatives considerably influenced scholarly communities and also forced governments, funding agencies, universities and research councils to change their policies to ensure that scholarly content of any research funded by them should be publicly accessible. Influence of information and by any other directories, search engines or individual titles available on the Internet.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- The objectives of this study are:
- To make aware librarian, researcher and other types of the users about online, free, and Open access journal in LIS.
- To locate library and information science open access journal in DOAJ.
- To develop as an information source to libraries and to promote use of literature
- To reveal the present status of open access journals in LIS;
- To ascertain the coverage of open access journals by abstracting and indexing databases;
- To check impact factor (IF) of the OA journals;
- To find out the use of open source platform 'Open Journal Systems';
- To examine the 'Licensing' model used for distribution of content;
- To trace the year from which open access to articles is provided; and
- To have an idea of fee charged for publishing articles.

3. METHODOLOGY

Open access Journals related to the field of LIS were identified by undertaking a subject search on 'Library Science' using downloaded metadata of journals from DOAJ. From the extracted data in a spreadsheet, it is found that total 147 titles are related to the field of LIS. Websites of each of the journals were visited to check the current status of the journals. Impact factor of the journals were obtained from Journal Citation Reports 2012.

NEED OF STUDY

Every researcher wants to get instant and ready information for their research purposes

Print material cannot fulfill the need of the user due to obstacles of printed information. Therefore open Print materials cannot fulfill the need of the user due to obstacles of printed information.

Therefore open access journals in the field of library and information science available online free of cost no boundaries of geographical restriction. Open access which provides free access to the information content, is widely expanding its domain because of enormous benefit open access journals in LIS.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope of the study is limited to LIS journals covered in 'Directory of Open Access Journals' (DOAJ). The study does not include journals covered.

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS?

- Open access literature is online, free of charge to any type of user and free of most Copyright as well as licensing restriction,
- It is usable for immediate permanent, toll free, on line access to new form of distribution
- Online free of charge and free of needless licensing restriction.
- Open access journal can be defined as journals that use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institution for access.
- A journal will be classed as open access if all its articles are freely accessible.
- Open access journal pay the cost of publishing through one of the basic economic model.
- Article processing fee /submission charge authors or author's institution. advertising or Cooperate sponsorship subsidies or grant.
- Open access journal are defined as journal that use a funding model that does not charge a readers.
- Open journal publishing is just like any other journal like traditional publishing.

It involves peer reviewing of submitted article from authors and publishers. Publish content is freely accessible over internet and the users have right to download, use and further distribute it with proper attribution the business model is however different here. In traditional publishing model it is the end user that pays to access the paper. Open access journal cost money to produce and distribute especially since they are peer reviewed and edited like conventional journal, Various funding strategies are in use like direct author fees. Institutional membership to sponsor all is part of author fees, funding agency payment of author fees grants to open publishers and institutional subsidies.

OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL GATEWAY

- **AGORA (ACCESS TO GLOBAL ONLINE RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE)** <http://www.aginternetwork.org/en/>: provides a collection of commercially Published journal in the field of food, agriculture environmental science and related Social sciences.
- **DOAJ (DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS)** <http://doaj.org>: gateway that aims to link to all Open access scientific journals that use an appropriate quality control system. It is managed by Lund University and supported by the Soros foundation and currently provides access electronic journals in all academic disciplines.
- **ELSSS – ELECTRONIC SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS** –<http://www.elsss.org.uk>.
- **HINARI (HEALTH INTERNETWORK ACCESS TO RESEARCH INITIATIVE)** – <http://www.healthinternetwork.org/scipub.php?>. It also includes Elsevier's librarianship and information science Journals.
- **LISTA (LIBRARY INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ABSTRACTS)** <http://www.libraryresearch.com> published by EBSCO.
- **OPEN J-GATE** (<http://www.openjgate.com>) completed by informatics. It indexes articles from 3000+ academic research and industry journals. The researcher will study here only the special reference of DOAJ (DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS)

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Directory of open access journals is a service that provides access to quality controlled open access journals. It covers free, full text, quality control Scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system. DOAJ Service is not limited to particular language or subject area, it aims to cover area. It aims to cover all subject and language.

COVERAGE

Coverage in abstracting and indexing databases Abstracting and indexing databases play a pivotal role in indexing and distributing research works published in journals and other scholarly resources to end users. Out of 147 titles, 98 (66.67%) have been indexed in various abstracting and indexing databases such as Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA), Library, Information Science and Technology Abstracts (LISTA), SCOPUS, LATINDEX etc. Apart from that they have been covered by scholarly search engines like Google Scholar and full text databases such as EBSCO, ABI/INFORM etc. Leaving apart 2 study, it was found, out of 147 titles, 71 (48.30%) have adopted Creative Commons

license to distribute the content. Such a rate of high adoption of CC license is a welcome sign to free the content from complex copyright regulations.

YEAR OF PUBLICATION V/S OPEN ACCESS

In order to ascertain, whether LIS journals provide open access from their first year of publication, it was found that in case of 111 (75.50%) journals, their year of publication is same as year of open access and only in case of 34 (23.13%) journals it was different and data for 2 (1.36%) journals could not be found. It was also observed that some of the journals increased their open access content over a period of time, may be owing to digitization of content of previous volumes.

ANALYSIS

Country-wise distribution of journals While looking at countrywide distribution of these LIS journals, it was found that out of 147 titles, 37 (25.17%) titles were published from USA, 14 (9.52%) from Brazil, 13 (8.84%) from Spain, 7 (4.76%) from India and 6 (4.08%) from UK. On the other hand, 5 (3.40%) titles each published from Canada, Germany and Taiwan followed by 4 (2.72%) titles each from Croatia and Iran. Further, 3 (2.04%) titles each published by four countries, 2 (1.36%) titles each by 9 countries and 1 (11.56%) title each by 17 countries.

PUBLICATION FEE

One of the models followed to sustain open access publishing is 'Article Processing Charges' (APC) levied on authors to publish articles in open access journals. However, from the analysis it was found that, 138 (93.88%) LIS journals are not charging any fee to authors and only 6 (4.08%) titles are currently charging APC, 1 (0.68%) title is levying conditional charges and no data could be obtained for 2 (1.36%) titles.

LANGUAGES OF PUBLICATION

OA journals in LIS depicts 71 (48.30%) journals are being published in English language, followed by 45 (30.61%) in multiple languages (same journal titles publishing in more than one language), 9 (6.12%) in Spanish, 7 (4.76%) in Portuguese, 3 (2.04%) each in French, German and Polish, 2 (1.36%) in Croatian and rest 1 each in different languages and currency of open access publication.

IMPACT FACTOR (IF)

Impact factor (IF) of a journal is a measure to assess the importance and weigh the quality of a journal in comparison to other journals. While referring to 'Journal Citation Reports (JCR) of Thomson Reuters', it was found that JCR has provided IF only for 6 (4.08%) journals.

LICENSING MODEL

In true spirit of open access, LIS journals have started adopting Creative Commons (CC) license (<http://www.creativecommons.org>) for distributing content and allowing users to modify and distribute content. However, in some cases certain rights are reserved such as no derivative works to be generated, not to be used for commercial purposes etc. From these in a big way. Publishers of journals in LIS, if adopt certain Web 2.0 tools to promote and measure content may lead to wider dissemination of research and bring in popularity. Quality of content and unethical practices of publishing followed by some journals is a worrying factor for the sustainable growth of open access journals.

OPEN SOURCE JOURNALS PLATFORM

Open source and open access are bound by the same principle of distribution of source material at no cost. While analyzing the platform on which LIS journals have been hosted, it is found that out of 147 titles, 68 (46.26%) have been hosted on Open Journal System (OJS) a popular open source platform used for journal publishing. However, still 78 (53.06%) titles are using their own platform to host and publish journals on the Internet. The platform could not be assessed in case 2 (1.36%) journals.

4. CONCLUSION

Sustainability of open access journals in LIS is evident from the study. Even though developing is lagging behind in publishing open access LIS journals, but a few countries have taken a lead in publishing OA journals such as Brazil and India. For the further growth of open access journals in LIS, researchers and organizations need to embrace also taken into consideration. Like in other fields, the number of open access journals in the field of library and information science has steadily increased, which now accounts for 147 titles. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the status of these 147 LIS journals to assess their continuity, licensing of content, language/s of publication, platform for hosting, indexing of content by abstracting and indexing journals, etc.

Open access journals are resourceful for researchers in the field of LIS. Indian publishers are also taking initiatives to make their journal open access. DOAJ plays a major role in providing access to open access journal.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

REFERENCES

- Falk, S. (N.D.) The electric libraries Open access momentum, 527-530 <http://www.doaj.org> (2021) retrieved from www.doaj.org.
- Kuthe, G. (2013) Bibliometric and web metric study of open access journal in library and information science (2005-2009) Thesis department of library and information science Nagpur.
- Moon, Mamata (2009-10) Content analysis of E-LIS Nagpur: Master of library and Information science
- Managing Directory of open access journal (2021) retrieve from <http://www.doaj.org>.
- M, A Sivakumaren K S, Jeyapragash B, Swaminathan S and Karthikeyan 2012) 80-87 study on open access journals in library and information science: With reference to DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals), International Journal of Library Science, 6 (2)
- N.Dramatic Morrison H, Growth of Open Access June 30, 2014. Available at: <http://poeticeconomics.blogspot.in/2014/-07/dramatic-growth-of-open-access-june-30.html> (Accessed on 10 Jul 2014).
- Wane, G. S. (2008) Open access journal: A Global perspective, Trends in information Management. 1-19.
- Open access journals in library and information science: a study, by Talekar Appa Ganpat, Dept.of Library and information science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada, University, Aurangabad, 431004.