

Open Access Resources for Social Science: A Quantitative Study

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Abstract - This was aware of all about the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB), and Directory of Open Access Repository (Open DOAR). The abbreviations pop up on familiar with all blogs and websites. This article explores for the value of the open access directories and amount or number of journals, books and repositories registered for social science subject, number of publishers contributed and most dominated language in registered resources in above directories are discussed in detailed.

Keywords: Open Access, Open Access Resource, DOAJ, DOAB, Open DOAR

I. INTRODUCTION

The impact of ICT has been high on academic library operations. Now a day, users are well known their needs and also aware of other alternate sources which provide information. Research is very important component in any academic library especially higher education institutions. Therefore, current information is very essential to researchers and faculty for being update the knowledge in their respective fields. Hence they depend on scholarly journals to their information requirements. But the enormous growth of specialization in various disciplines the number of journals to be subscribed has been increased. This factor may affect the library budget also led to search alternative source to meet the user needs without affect the budget. At this time "Open Access Resources" have dawned as boon to the academic users and library professionals.

A. Open Access and Open Access Movement

Open Access was initiated in the developed countries and was marked by three notable declarations known as Budapest Open Access Initiatives (BOAI) in 2002, (<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>), Bethesda statement in June 2003(www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/nethesda.htm), and the Berlin declaration in October 2003(<http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccessberlin/berlin.declaration.html>) and since then the issue is spreading through the world and many developing countries including India have joined the effort. Open Access has made significant progress in the area of public policy and support, copyright, publisher alliance and technology standards. Most Open Access definitions have key features in common i.e. open access exists where there is free, immediate and unrestricted availability of digital content.

According to Suber (2006) 'Open access to scientific article means online access without charge to readers or libraries. Committing to open access means dispensing with the financial technical and legal barriers that are designed to limit access to scientific research articles to paying customers'

B. Directory of Open Access Journal

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 40% of which comes from sponsors and 60% from members and publisher members. All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed in DOAJ. All data is freely available. It was launched in 2003 at Lund University, Sweden, with 300 open access journals and today contains ca. 11200 open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social science and humanities from 128 countries.

C. Directory of Open Access Book

The primary aim of DOAB is to increase discoverability of Open Access books. The directory is open to all publishers who publish academic, peer reviewed books in Open Access and should contain as many books as possible, provided that these publications are in Open Access and meet academic standards.

D. Open Directory of Open Access Repository

Open DOAR launched in 2005, initially developed as collaboration between the University of Nottingham and Lund University, home of the DOAJ. Funding was provided by OSI, JISC, SPARC Europe and CURL. Open DOAR is the quality-assured global directory of academic open access repositories. It enables the identification, browsing and search for repositories, based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kurian and Nagarajan (2018) found that research scholars of Annamalai University are well aware of open access resources and 40.80% of the research scholars spent about 11 to 15 hours a month. The most prominent resources for

research scholars are e-journals, e-book, e-theses and dissertation and 94.59% of research scholars prefer open access resources for their research.

Hegde (2017) study focuses on social scientist's approach to open access initiatives in India and this concluded that 67% of the respondents are aware of open access resources in social science arena, but are not interested to publishing their research work in open access journals. This study suggested that open access publishers need to be more vibrant about maintaining the quality.

Veena (2016) conducted a study on Awareness and use of Open Access Electronic Information Resources by University Students: A study and the study found that 47.36% of respondents frequently used e-books and e-journals, 38.15% of respondents got the knowledge of open access resources through teacher or research supervisors, 64.47% of the respondents stated that they are satisfied with open access resources.

Kaba (2015) Al Ain University of Science and Technology (AAU) faculty members possess a good knowledge and positive perception of open access resources. They frequently used open access resources for teaching and learning and research activities. However, female faculty members are more likely to use open access resources than male faculty members.

Arosanyin and Ajibili (2014), the study revealed that the UG students of University of Mkar University are moderately aware of the existence of open access resources.

Tamizhchelvan and Dhanavandan (2014) analyses South Asian countries registered open access journals in DOAJ. This study reveals that total 838 open access journals are registered as on 5th October 2013. Out of 838, India is leading with 652 journals, more than 985 journals are

published in English language, and 50% of journals are levied processing fees for article publication.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The following are the importance of the Objectives of the study.

1. To identify subject wise open access resources in DOAJ, DOAB and Open DOAR.
2. To identify the number of open access journals in Social Science subject in DOAJ.
3. To identify the number of open access books in Social Science subject in DOAB.
4. To identify the number of open access repositories in Social Science subject in Open DOAR.
5. To identify the publisher wise open access journals and books.
6. To identify publication languages in DOAJ, DOAB and Open DOAR.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The main aim of this study is to identify the open access resources in DOAJ, DOAB and Open DOAR in social science subject. The sub-categorized social science subjects are taken as in directory. The required data has collected between April 2018 and May 2018. After collecting the data, it was analyses by using excel spread sheet. The present study is limited to social science open access journals, books and repositories which are listed only in open access directory namely DOAJ, DOAB and Open DOAR.

V. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This study is based on open access resources status in open access directory. Directory wise open access resources are discussed in table I.

TABLE I SUBJECT AND DIRECTORY WISE OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES

S. No.	Subject	DOAJ	DOAB	Open DOAR	Total
1	Social Science	5705	8196	2298	16199
2	Science and Technology	3014	2672	1978	7664
3	Medical Science	2481	598	353	3432
Total		11200	11466	4629	27295

The table and Fig.1 shows the subject wise and directory wise open access resources status. There are 27295 open access resources available as on 23rd may 2018 DOAJ and DOAB and 3rd April 2018 Open DOAR. Out of 27295 resources 16199 resources from social science subject, 7664 resources from Science and Technology and 3432 resources from Medical Science. In DOAB, 8196 social science subject books are registered, in DOAJ 5705 journals are registered and 2298 repositories are registered in Open DOAR.

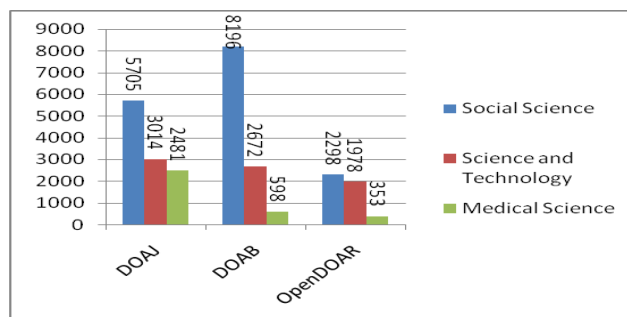


Fig. 1 Subject wise and Directory wise open access resources

TABLE II OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE IN DOAJ

S. No.	Subject	Journal
1	Education	1036
2	Fine Arts	273
3	General Works	220
4	Geography, Anthropology and Recreation	571
5	History	294
6	Language and Literature	765
7	Law	331
8	Library and Information Science	122
9	Music	29
10	Philosophy, Psychology and Religion	540
11	Political Science	246
12	Management and other Social Science	1207
13	Others	71
Total		5705

Table II elicits the open access journals in social science subject in DOAJ. Among 5705 social science Journals, 1207 journals from management and social science followed by education with 1036 journals, Language and Literature with 765 journals and music subject is the least number 29 journals registered in DOAJ.

TABLE III OPEN ACCESS BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE IN DOAB

S. No.	Subject	Books
1	Anthropology	180
2	Archaeology	154
3	Business and Economics	415
4	Education	330
5	General Works	16
6	History	1717
7	Language and Literature	1006
8	Law	426
9	Library and Information Science	40
10	Music	474
11	Philosophy and Religion	539
12	Political Science	1046
13	Social Science	1853
Total		8196

Table III reveals that open access books in social science subject in DOAB and indicate that out of 8196 books, 853 from social science, 1717 from history, 1046 books from political science, 1006 books from language and literature, 40 books from library and information science and 16 books registered from general works.

The table IV states that open access repository in social science subject in Open DOAR. Out of 2298 repository, 373

repository cover business and economics subject, followed by History and Archaeology with 264 repositories, Law and Politics with 237 repositories and music is the least number of repository with 111.

TABLE IV OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE IN OPEN DOAR

S. No.	Subject	Repository
1	Business and Economics	373
2	Education	203
3	Fine Arts	188
4	Geography, Anthropology and Recreation	195
5	History & Archaeology	264
6	Language and Literature	156
7	Law and Politics	237
8	Library and Information Science	142
9	Music	111
10	Philosophy, Psychology and Religion	220
11	Social Science	209
Total		2298

TABLE V PUBLISHER WISE OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS IN DOAJ

S. No.	Name of the Publishers	No. of Journals
1	De Gruyter Open	360
2	Elsevier	349
3	Biomed Central	310
4	Hindawi Limited	273
5	Springer	208
6	MDPI AG	170
7	Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications	140
8	SAGE Publishing	123
9	Taylor & Francis Group	107
10	Dove Medical Press	102
11	Universitas Negeri Semarang	88
12	Wiley	76
13	Frontiers Media S.A	56
14	PAGEPress Publications	47
15	Universitas Udayana	46
16	Universidade de São Paulo	46
17	Nature Publishing Group	40
18	Universitas Gadjah Mada	36
19	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	35
20	Copernicus Publications	33
21	Other 680 Publishers	8555
Total		11200

Table V shows that number publishers participated in open access program with DOAJ. Out of 11200 journals, 360

journals from De Gruyter Open, 349 journals from Elsevier, 310 journals from Biomed Central and 273 journals from Hindawi Limited, 8555 journals are registered from 680 publishers and other world leading publishers like Springer, Wiley, Sage and Nature Publishing Group also registered in DOAJ.

The table VI noted that number of publishers registered in Directory of Open Access Book and also listed top 20 publishers. Out of 11466 books, 1068 books are registered from Frontiers Media SA followed by 809 books from De Gruyter, 528 books from Presses universitaires de Rennes, 489 books from ANU Press.

Other publishers like Bloomsbury Academic, Springer, Transcript Verlag and Punctum Books also registered their books in DOAB.

The table VII shows that Publication language of each open access directory. Among all three open access directory i.e. DOAJ, DOAB, and Open DOAR, the most of the publications published in English language with 17414 resources followed by French with 2515, Portuguese with 1437.

At same time DOAJ published 8462 Journals in English language followed by DOAB published 6347 books and Open DOAR published 2605 repositories.

TABLE VI PUBLISHER WISE OPEN ACCESS BOOKS IN DOAB

S. No.	Name of the Publishers	No. of Books
1	Frontiers Media SA	1068
2	De Gruyter	809
3	Presses universitaires de Rennes	528
4	ANU Press	489
5	MDPI AG - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	367
6	Springer	359
7	Amsterdam University Press	320
8	Universitätsverlag Göttingen	303
9	transcript Verlag	257
10	Brill	237
11	Böhlau	230
12	punctum books	205
13	Open Book Publishers	196
14	Bloomsbury Academic	160
15	Manchester University Press	156
16	Graduate Institute Publications	147
17	Collège de France	142
18	SciELO Books - Editora FIOCRUZ	141
19	Leuven University Press	130
20	Presses de l'Ifpo	127
21	Other 249 publishers	5095
	Total	11466

TABLE VII LANGUAGE WISE PUBLICATIONS IN OPEN ACCESS DIRECTORY

S. No.	Languages	DOAJ	DOAB	Open DOAR	Total
1.	English	8462	6347	2605	17414
2.	French	124	2159	232	2515
3.	Portuguese	588	675	174	1437
4.	Spanish	599	342	459	1400
5.	German	-	1013	278	1291
6.	Indonesian	548	-	-	548
7.	Italian	31	224	134	389
8.	Russian	128	-	104	232
9.	Chinese	54	-	117	171
10.	Other Languages	666	706	522	1894
	Total	11200	11466	4629	27291

VI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Among three major disciplines i.e. Social Science, Science and Technology and Medical Science, more number of journals, books and repositories registered in with social science subject.
2. Out of 5707 social science journal, 1207 journals from Management and other social science subject and music subject is the least number 29 journals registered in DOAJ.
3. Out of 8196 books, 1853 books from social science and least numbers from general work with 16 books.
4. Out of 2298 repository, 373 repositories from business and economics and least number from music with 111 repositories.
5. Out of 700 publishers, 360 journals registered from De Gruyter Open with DOAJ.

6. Out of 11466 publishers, 1068 books registered from Frontiers Media SA with DOAB
7. English is the dominant publication language in all three open access directories.

VII. CONCLUSION

Open Access is free, immediate and permanent online access to the full text of research articles for anyone and anywhere in the world. The main objective of open access has to be realized and the librarian has to encourage the users not only to be active consumer of open access but also active contributors to it, only then the open access model will satisfy its motto of free access to scholarly literature. It is concluded that more number of social science resources published in open access model than science and technology and medical science.

Also world leading publishers i.e. Elsevier, Springer, Wiley, De Gruyter etc. are participated in open access model. This has made possible to global distribution of the scholarly literature totally free and with unrestricted to all academic community.

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