

Study of Architectural Journals from DOAJ

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Abstract: *Open Access movement is gaining momentum day by day and DOAJ has not only offering quality contents freely but also adopted the several standard protocols, policies 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. Present study deals with Architectural Journals listed in DOAJ. Most of the Architectural journals preferred language for publication. Developed countries are more aware than developing countries for Open Access Movement. Turkey is top most country contributing to SCOPUS in Asia listed in DOAJ. Architecture discipline covers Allied Subjects like Socio-Cultural Aspects, Aesthetics, Anthropometry & Function, Climate, Building Material and Construction Technology, Building Services, Site designing Precedent Studies, etc. overall Open Access Journals listed under subject 'Architecture' are very less in DOAJ as compare to other fields. There is not a single journal in Architectural field from India contributing in the DOAJ*

Keywords: Open Access Journals, DOAJ, Architecture, DOAJ Seal

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital revolution created the platform of fastest communication of information. 'Open Access' system has opened up access to scholarly communication with easiest way, with several advantages over the traditional print media. Journals are prime, nascent source of information, which provide first hand, accurate, authentic research, new developments, and creativity. Traditional print journals changed its DNA over the time from print to e journal to open access journal. Open Access Journals are freely available for access, immediately after the publication, without any restrictions. Articles usually published under the 'Creative Common License' generated by author/s.

The DOAJ is the Directory of Open Access Journals that is unique, quality content and freely available online for everyone since 2003. It covers global team, ambassadors, and volunteers from 45 countries and 36 languages of the world and the standards adopted by DOAJ, known as gold standards for open access publishing. Its 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 is independent, non-profit organisation, relies on the voluntary donations of its supporters with zero tolerance policy. DOAJ undertakes an education and outreach program on improving quality of application on open access journals article submission to publication. It follows its Think, Check, Submit policy for scholarly communication. It provides tools and practical resources to educate researchers, promote integrity. All these guidelines are available in many languages.

Until the date 19 Jan 2023, DOAJ holds 8,451,709 Articles, from 31,767 journals and 132 Countries from 80 languages of the world. It has 12,943 journals without APCs (Article Processing Charges).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many studies available on Open Access journals, DOAJ analysis and evaluation for particular subjects, Publication patterns, content analysis etc. Here are some latest studies consider for present study.

Panda, S. (2021) studied the DOAJ for Indian Publications with conclusion that only 2% of Indian open access journals are register in DOAJ. It is crucial to maintain policies and accessibility of journals publication through DOAJ.

Hugar, J. G. (2019). Carried out the impact study of Open Access Journals in DOAJ and noted that DOAJ is not only continuously increasing its share for reviewed journals publication but also providing enhance visibility at just one

click. He finds publications from United Kingdom and Indonesia are more in number and English is most common language for communication.

Gaurav, K., Singh, J., Soni, S., & Singh, T. (2022) analysis the open access journals in language & literature through DOAJ and conclude that maximum journals are without Article Processing Charges (APCs) and many of them published under CC-By Licences and follows the double-blind peer review process.

Rathinasabapathy, G., & Veeranjanyulu, K. (2022) studied Agricultural journals from DOAJ for knowing the publishing trends in agricultural field and further pointed out that still many Open Access journals are not register under DOAJ. Therefore, its librarian duty to find out not indexed open access journals.

Sharma Nilakshi (2020) studied the journey of publishing development of DOAJ from 2002 to 2019 and reveals that UK, US, Poland, Switzerland are developed countries, who are contributing more than developing country like India. Medicine subject field is having is most developed field with higher contribution.

2.1 Importance of the Study

Architecture is comparatively new discipline in Indian universities and Indian contribution in scholarly communication in this field is minimum as compare to other subjects. This study will definitely helpful to Architectures for knowing open access publications.

Above literature review revealed that there are no studies undertaken so far in the field of Architecture with respect to DOAJ. Therefore, the present study is the important for creating awareness and may be a good informative source for Open Access Journals in the field of Architecture.

2.2 Hypothesis

Overall Open Access Journals listed under subject 'Architecture' are very less in DOAJ as compare to other fields. There are very few journals from India on subject 'Architecture' in DOAJ.

2.3 Objectives of the Study

- To study the architectural journals listed in DOAJ briefly.
- To observe the various distribution pattern like language wise, country wise, Peer Review type, year wise addition in DOAJ etc.
- To observe the DOAJ Architecture journals from Asia for subject wise classification, indexing systems, Publication period, archiving systems, and keywords they follow.

2.4 Scope and Limitations

- The present study deals with the 'Architecture' journals indexed under DOAJ until 19 Jan 2023. Further, it is more restricted to Asian journals listed in DOAJ in field of Architecture.
- Research Methodology: -
- For the present study, DOAJ is the prime data source and after searching, each observation noted down systematically for further analysis. Metadata from DOAJ website has been access on 19 Jan 2023 and it is extract in tabulated from in Microsoft Excel Sheet. Percentile and ranking using simple sorting and percentage formula and some graphs are figure outs to represent it in pictorial form.

III. ARCHITECTURE JOURNALS FROM DOAJ

When we search for term Architecture for exploring architectural journals from DOAJ. On dashboard, it displayed total 334 indexed journals with distribution details of languages, licences, publisher's countries, Peer Review type and date added in DOAJ. Total 22569 records reflected for term 'Architecture'. Out of which 4234 records are of Aesthetic of Cities, City planning and beautifying while 1759 records are of Architectural Drawing and Design. One can refine his further search with more filters as if without fees, With DOAJ Seal, Author retains all rights.

- When we browse for Without Fees i.e., without **article processing charges (APCs)**, we can see 269 journals, which are publishing articles without charging any fees.

- There are 251 journals where author retains all rights for journals article and publication.

The DOAJ Seal

This DOAJ Seal is newly introduced by DOAJ. It means the journals, which are demonstrating best practices in open access publishing. Overall, 10% of journals indexed in DOAJ are awarded with this DOAJ Seal. The DOAJ Seal journals must meet to criteria of seven best practices of open access they are: -

1. Digital preservation (Archiving Policy): It deals with long-term preservation and journal content must be continuously deposited in one kind of this archives/ archiving agencies like Keepers Registry, Internet Archive, PubMed central etc. It provides metadata to holdings of journals and provides ISSN to the e-journals.
2. Self-archiving (Repository policy): - In this policy, author/s permitted to deposit all versions of their paper in an institutional or subject repository for example Preprint, Author's Accepted Manuscript, Published article (version of Record) except the embargo.
3. Persistent article identifiers (Unique identifiers):- Articles must use unique identifiers for example DOI, ARK or Handle, which are commonly used and all the persistent links must resolve correctly.
4. Metadata Supply to DOAJ: - Journals must provide article metadata for each article to upload it on regular basis.
5. License type: - The journal must permit the use of a Creative Commons license that allows the creation of derivative products. CC BY, CC BY-SA, CC BY-NC, CC BY-NC-SA.
6. License information in articles: - Creative Commons licensing information must be displayed in all full-text article formats.
7. Copyrights and publishing rights: - Authors must retain unrestricted copyright and all publishing rights when publishing under any license permitted by the journal.

Language wise distribution

When researcher search for term 'Architecture' following is the language wise distribution: -

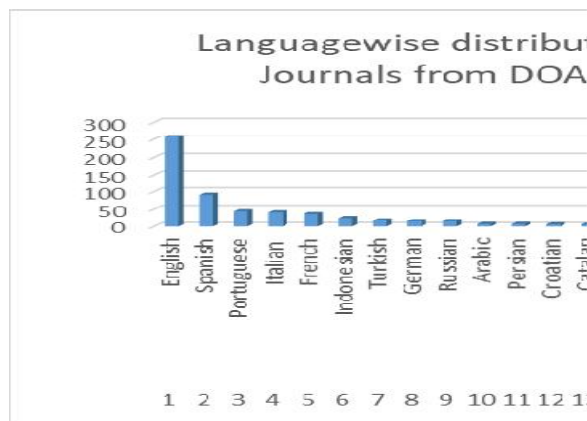


Figure 1. Language wise distribution of Architectural Journals

Above diagrammatic graph shows that there are 250 journals from English Language, 91 from Spanish Language, 44 from Portuguese Language, 41 from Italian Language, 36 from French Language, 24 from Indonesian Language, 17 from Turkish Language, 15 from German and Russian Language, 7 from Arabic and Persian Language. Very few that is from 1 to 6 are from other languages like Polish, Dutch etc.

There are many journals with multiple languages. Some are available in both languages, some journals are only with abstracts available in English and article in local language. Some are with English version but only abstract available in 2-3 languages. There are total 334 journals.

Country wise distribution of journals

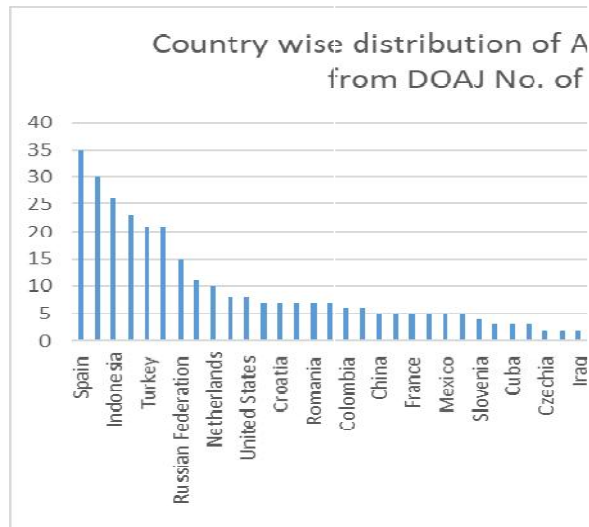


Figure 2: - Country wise distribution of Architectural journals

Figure 2 shows the country wise distribution of journals from DOAJ. Almost 56 countries worldwide are contributing total 334 Architectural Journals in DOAJ. The Spain 35 (10.47%), Italy 30 (8.98%). Indonesia 26 (7.78%), Brazil 23 (6.88%), Turkey and United Kingdom 21 (6.28%).

Russian Federation 15 (4.49%). Argentina 11 (3%), Netherlands (10), Iran, Islamic Republic of and United State (8), Chile, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Switzerland (7) i.e., 2.09 to 2.99%. Colombia and Portugal (6), China, Egypt, France, Germany, Mexico, Serbia (5), Slovenia (4) i. e. (1.19 to 1.79 %).

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cuba, Ecuador (3) i.e., 0.89%. Czechia, Hungary, Iraq, Lithuania, Malaysia, Norway, Peru (2) i.e., 0.59%. Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Greece, Jordan, Latvia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic with 1 journal contributes 0.299%.

Distribution with respect to Peer Review Type of Journals: -

Table 1: Peer Review Types and number of Architecture Journals

SN	Peer Review Types	No of Journals	Percentage %
1	Blind peer review	54	16.16766467
2	Double blind peer review	232	69.46107784
3	Editorial review	6	1.796407186
4	Open peer review	1	0.299401198
5	Peer review	41	12.2754491
	Total	334	100

The Table no. 1 shows that 69.46% (232) journals published papers after Double Blind Review, 16.16% (54) journals published papers wit Blind peer review, 12.2 % (41) journals published articles with Peer Review, 1.7% (6) journals published work after editorial board, and 0.2% (1) journal published articles after Open Peer Review.

Year wise addition of Architectural Journals year wise: -

Table 2: Year Wise addition of OAJ from Architectural field in DOAJ

SN	Year of addition	no of Journals	Percentage%
1	2022	32	9.580838323
2	2021	51	15.26946108

3	2020	38	11.37724551
4	2019	34	10.17964072
5	2018	40	11.9760479
6	2017	38	11.37724551
7	2016	26	7.784431138
8	2015	17	5.089820359
9	2014	5	1.497005988
10	2013	17	5.089820359
11	2012	13	3.892215569
12	2011	4	1.19760479
13	2010	8	2.395209581
14	2009	3	0.898203593
15	2008	2	0.598802395
16	2007	2	0.598802395
17	2006	2	0.598802395
18	2005	1	0.299401198
19	2004	1	0.299401198
		334	100

Table 2 reveals that in 2004 and 2005 there was only 1 journal, from year 2006 to 2008 there are only two journals, in 2009 added journals are 3. In 2010 (8), 2011 (4), 2013 and 2015 (17), 2014 (5) journals are added. 26 journals in 2016, 38 journals in 2017, 40 journals in 2018, 43 journals in 2019, 38 journals in 2020, 51 journals in 2021, 32 journals in 2022 are added.

DOAJ Architecture journals from Asia: -

It is highly impossible to study 334 Architectural journals in a short period so we selected only journals from Asia region to know more about Architecture journals in DOAJ. There is total 68 journals from Asian countries as follows: -

Table 3: Country wise distribution of DOAJ Architectural Journals from Asia region

SN	Publishers' Country	No. of Journals
1	Afghanistan	1
2	Armenia	1
3	Bangladesh	1
4	Jordan	1
5	Iraq	2
6	Malaysia	2
7	China	5
8	Iran, Islamic Republic of	8
9	Turkey	21
10	Indonesia	26

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Total 68 journals from 10 Asiatic countries are registered in DOAJ. 26 from Indonesia, 21 from Turkey, 8 from Iran, Islamic Republic of, 5 China, 2 from Malaysia and Iraq, 1 journal from Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Jordan.

Subject Wise Distribution of DOAJ Architectural Journals in Asia region: -

Researcher further studied these journals to know the actual subject / content to find out core journals in Architect subject field in Asia region. Each journals details studied for Library of Congress Classification Outline. However, out of 68 Journals, only 64 journals are having active link and four journals' websites are not available.

Table 4: Subject Wise Distribution of DOAJ Architectural Journals in Asia Region

SN	Main Subject	Sub Subjects	No of Journals	Percentage %
1	Agriculture	Agriculture (General), Aquaculture. Fisheries. Angling, Forestry	8	12.5
2	Auxiliary sciences of history: Archaeology	Archaeology, History of Civilization Fine Arts	3	4.6875
3	Fine Arts: Architecture	Architecture, Architecture: Aesthetics of cities. City planning and beautifying, Architectural drawing and design, Arts in general, Drawing. Design. Illustration	24	37.5
4	Geography	Anthropology. Recreation: Anthropology: Ethnology: Social and cultural anthropology	1	1.5625
5	History	(General) and history of Europe: History of Asia	1	1.5625
6	Naval architecture	Shipbuilding, Marine engineering	1	1.5625
7	Naval Science	Naval architecture. Shipbuilding. Marine engineering	3	4.6875
8	Science	Mathematics: Instruments and machines: Electronic computers. Computer science, Instruments and machines: Electronic computers. Computer science: Computer software	4	6.25
9	Social Sciences	Communities. Classes. Races: Urban groups. The city. Urban sociology: Urbanization. City and country, Industries. Land use. Labour: Economic growth, development, planning	3	4.6875
10	Technology	Building construction: Architectural engineering. Structural engineering of buildings, Chemical technology: Chemical engineering, Electrical engineering. Electronics. Nuclear engineering: Electronics: Computer engineering. Computer hardware, Electrical engineering. Electronics. Nuclear engineering: Electronics: Computer engineering. Computer hardware, Engineering (General). Civil engineering (General), Environmental technology. Sanitary engineering, Ocean engineering	16	25
Total			64	100

Table 4 show that 64 architectural journals from Asia region are contributing from Agriculture (12.5%), Auxiliary sciences (4.68%), Fine Arts: Architecture (37.5%), Geography (1.56%), History (1.56%), Naval Architecture (1.56%), Naval Science (4.68%), Science (6.25%), Social Science (4.689%), and Technology (25%).

Architectural OAJ from Asia in DOAJ Indexed by: -

Table 5. Number of Architectural Journals from Asia Indexed by

Indexing System	No of Journals
Global Health	1
WIKIPEDIA EN	1
PubMed	1
MIRABEL	2
CABABSTRACTS	2
SCOPUS	7
SUDOC	8
Sherpa Romeo	10
THE KEEPERS	10
ZDB	40
CROSSREF	41
WIKIDATA	41
FATCAT	50
ROAD	53
DOAJ	64

Almost all 64 journals are indexed by DOAJ, 53 by ROAD, 50 by FATCAT, 41 by CROSSREF and WIKIDATA, 40 by ZDB, 10 by THE KEEPERS and Sherpa Romeo, 8 by SUDOC, 7 by SCOPUS, 2 by MIRABEL and CABABSTRACTS, 1 by Global Health, Wikipedia EN AND PubMed.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DATA INTERPRETATION

There is total 334 Architectural journals with 22569 records listed under DOAJ Architecture Journals until 19 Jan 2023. Out of which 269 journals are without article processing charges (APCs), and 16 journals with DOAJ Seal.

English is the most preferred language for publication. Many journals are in 2-3 languages, Followed by English Spanish, Portuguese, Italian languages contributes 12 to 27 % journals. (Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows that 56 countries from worldwide are contributing total 334 Architectural Journals in DOAJ. The Spain, Italy, Indonesia, Brazil, Turkey and United Kingdom contributing more than 5% journals. Spain contributes highest journals. Countries like Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Greece, Jordan, Latvia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic contributes 0.299%.

69 % journals adopted the Double-Blind Peer Review system, followed by Blind peer review, Peer review. (Table 1) 2021 was the golden period were large number of OAJ (51) were added in DOAJ gradually but in 2022 only 32 journals are successfully sustaining the quality of OAJ adopted by DOAJ. May be due to COVID Pandemic some may ceased. (Table 2)

The Indonesia is the top most country contributing 26 journals from Asia region in field of Architecture; followed by Turkey. (Table 3) Developed countries are more aware than developing countries for Open Access Movement.

Subjects Fine Arts: Architecture contributing 37.5% while 25% coverage is under subject Technology, 12% Agriculture. It shows contributing core journals in field of Architectures are less as compare to other subject fields. (Table 4)

DOAJ Architectural journals from Asia indexed in ROAD, FATCAT, WIKIDATA, CROSSREF, and ZDB most commonly. While only seven Journals from Asia are indexed by SCOPUS. Turkey is top most country contributing to SCOPUS.

It is observed that the period of submission to publication is from 3 weeks to 48 weeks, 16 weeks to 24 weeks and 10 weeks to 12 weeks is the most common period for most of the journals.

The LOCKSS, Portal Garuda, CLOKSS, Portico, National Library are some archival systems for preservation of digital archive. The DOI is most common digital archiving system.

Most used keywords are Architecture, Urban Design and Planning, Landscape architecture, Civil engineering, urban studies, Built environment, naval architecture, Ocean engineering, Ship design, marine engineering etc.

V. CONCLUSION

From last 17 years, DOAJ is gradually fixing its roots in Open Access Journals publications. It is not only offering quality contents freely but also adopted the several standard protocols, policies 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. It provides tools and practical resources to educate researchers, promote integrity.

Most of the Architectural journals preferred language for publication. Many journals are in 2-3 languages. Contribution of Architectural Journals is very less as compare to other subject areas like Medical Science, Social Sciences. Developed countries are more aware than developing countries for Open Access Movement. Turkey is top most country contributing to SCOPUS in Asia listed in DOAJ.

Most used keywords are Architecture, Urban Design and Planning, Landscape architecture, Civil engineering, urban studies, Built environment, naval architecture, Ocean engineering, Ship design, marine engineering. The Subject wise distribution in DOAJ shows that Architecture is subjective to number of enquires and Architecture discipline covers Allied Subjects like Socio-Cultural Aspects, Aesthetics, Anthropometry & Function, Climate, Building Material and Construction Technology, Building Services, Site designing Precedent Studies, etc. It is the social art of designing and building, it is base on technology it is complex dynamic; meets not only functional and creature comforts but also spiritual comfort.

Therefore, it is conclude that overall Open Access Journals listed under subject 'Architecture' are very less in DOAJ as compare to other fields. There is not a single journal in Architectural field from India contributing in the DOAJ.

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