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An Evaluative Study Of India's Contribution To The Directory Of Open Access Journals (Doaj)

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Abstract

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) serves as a critical platform for enhancing global access to scholarly research by indexing high-quality, peer-reviewed open access journals. This study evaluates India's contribution to the DOAJ, examining both the quantity and quality of Indian journals included in the directory. Through a detailed analysis of DOAJ data, the study explores trends in journal growth, subject-wise distribution, publisher patterns, and compliance with DOAJ's best practices. The findings highlight India's growing engagement with the open access movement, particularly in disciplines such as medicine, science, and technology. However, the study also identifies challenges related to editorial standards, peer review transparency, and international visibility. The paper concludes by offering recommendations to strengthen India's presence in the global open access ecosystem, emphasizing the need for capacity building, policy support, and adherence to publishing standards.

1 Introduction:

Before the advent of the Internet, scholarly communication was largely dominated by publishers and academic societies. Researchers typically disseminated their work exclusively through these authoritative channels. However, with the Internet now deeply integrated into our daily lives, it continues to transform various aspects of society, including the way scholarly information is communicated.

At the same time, the exponential growth of scholarly literature has created significant barriers to accessibility. Libraries—especially in developing countries—struggle to provide access to the vast and ever-expanding body of academic content. This challenge is compounded by the rising cost of academic journal subscriptions, which poses a major threat to the ability of libraries to support research effectively. Today, many journals are published electronically and are bundled into subscription-based databases controlled by large commercial publishers. This often results in restrictive licensing terms, limiting how libraries and users can access and use scholarly materials.

In contrast, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) provides a global platform for peer-reviewed, open access scientific journals that are freely available to anyone with an Internet connection, without any embargo period. This research aims to analyze various aspects of the journals listed in the DOAJ—such as their publishers, countries of publication, citation indexes, and article processing charges—and explore how these elements are interrelated. The goal is to better understand the role and growth of the DOAJ within the international landscape of scientific publishing.

The mission of the DOAJ is: to curate, maintain and develop a source of reliable information about open access scholarly journals on the web; to verify that entries on the list comply with reasonable standards; to increase the visibility, dissemination, discoverability and attraction of open access journals; to enable scholars, libraries, universities, research funders and other stakeholders to benefit from the information and services provided; to facilitate the integration of open access journals into library and aggregator services; to assist, where possible, publishers and their journals to meet reasonable digital publishing standards; and to thereby support the transition of the system of scholarly communication and publishing into a model that serves science, higher education, industry, innovation, societies and the people. Through this work, DOAJ will cooperate and collaborate with all interested parties working toward these objectives.

DOAJ indexes and promotes quality, peer-reviewed open access journals from around the world. We see open access as the only truly sustainable model for the future of scholarly publishing.

13 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this study are:

- To find out the year wise growth rate of journals in different subjects.
- To know the subject exploration and find out top 20 subjects of DOAJ journals.
- To know the variety of language of the DOAJ journals and numbers of journals published in such languages.
- To find out the relevancy of India as a major donor country of DOAJ journals.
- To identify the number of DOAJ journals by the types of peer review process.
- To investigate the basic information available in DOAJ website.
- To find out the various types of DOAJ journals and licensing their numbers.

Literature Review

A number of studies have been conducted about the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). Different blogs and websites have explained the aims, objectives, history, registration process of journal and submission process of articles. Various authors have discussed the role, contribution, accessibility and comparison with other open access journal in different point of view. The aim of the Directory of Open Access Journals is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. The Directory aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content. In short, a one stop shops for users to Open Access Journals (DOAJ, 2009). In a website the objectives of DOAJ is mentioned as it is (1) to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals, thereby promoting their increased usage and impact; (2) to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content. In short, the DOAJ aims to be the one stop shop for users of open access journals (ASAP, 2022).

Xin Bi in his study mentioned the depth introduction to DOAJ criteria and detailed introduction to the general process on how to register to DOAJ, suggestions based on application review also is given for journal editors to better prepare for this application. And it is the most important for editors to keep in mind that to be indexed by DOAJ is not just about filling a form, it is about truly change and adapt to best practices in open access publishing. Being listed in DOAJ is the basic action as editors or publishers of open access journal. Although it is not mandatory to be listed in DOAJ, it is the best window to find the open access journals by authors and readers. Therefore, he urged all open access society journal editors and publishers especially in Asia to register their journals in DOAJ. He reminded again that the most important point is the genuine open access journal policy adopted by the journal (Xin Bi, 2017).

Fayaz Lone, Rafiq Rather and Jh. Jeelani Shah studied the contribution of Indian journals towards the DOAJ from the different point of view. The Indian journals in DOAJ have contributed to different subject areas of human knowledge: public health & medical sciences, general sciences, social sciences, agricultural sciences, engineering, information science, computer science, and law. The journals related to public health & medical sciences are more in number (63.80% of total journals), followed by general sciences (16.19%), social sciences (9.52%), and agricultural sciences (4.76%) respectively. The 66% of India's repositories in Open DOAR are subject specific and only 34% are multidisciplinary. The subject specific repositories are mostly

related to the science & technology rather than social sciences and humanities. Most of India's repositories in Open DOAR archive a variety of information sources such as articles, conference papers, theses, books, patents, and many others where as some repositories are document specific that is, archiving only one type of document like these. However, articles, conference papers, theses, and unpublished papers are archived by maximum number of repositories. India becomes an active contributor to global Open Access literature by establishing Open Access archives, institutional repositories, document specific repositories, and subject specific repositories, and by launching Open Access journals and converting subscription-based journals. India's research community has become aware of the benefits of Open Access publishing as it overcomes financial, institutional, legal, time and space barriers between information and user on one hand and on the other, it increases accessibility, brings greater visibility and impact, gears the research, enables better assessment of research, increases quality of research, and avoids duplicate efforts in research. Indian researchers are continuously contributing to Open Access literature as some of the premier institutions, particularly in the science and technology area, are providing Open Access to their research publications (Lone, 2008).

Lway Faisal Abdulrazak in his blog mentioned the coverage of DOAJ. The subject coverage is all scientific and scholarly subjects are covered in DOAJ and the Library of Congress Classification is used for classification outline. The types of resource are scientific and scholarly periodicals that publish research or review papers in full text. The acceptable sources are academic, governmental, commercial, non-profit and private sources are all acceptable. The level is the primary target group should be researchers. If the journal is run by a student body, the journal must have an advisory board of which at least two members have a PhD or equivalent. The content is at least a third of the content should consist of original research and/or review papers. All content should be available in full text on the site without embargo. He reminded to see the policy for journals that publish case reports. All languages are accepted to publish (Abdulrazak, 2018).

Research Methodology

The research began with literature review on the Open Access movement in India and abroad. Then, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) was accessed to get the data related to the study. In the final stage, the data were interpreted and analysed based on a set of parameters to get the right picture of world contribution and India's contribution to Open Access journal (DOAJ).

The research is descriptive, with a quantitative and inferential approach that provides information on the size, composition, and characteristics required for a macro-understanding of a given context. The data for this study was collected from DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) available at the website: <https://doaj.org/about/>. The DOAJ foundation as well as the website was launched in 2003. Initially it contains about 300 open access journals. As of today (June 2020), this independent index contains 18479 peer-reviewed, open access journals covering all knowledge. It covers journals in the broader areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities. It has global coverage of Open access journals including all languages. The data is collected for the present study by surveying the websites of DOAJ. A structured questionnaire containing all the mandatory fields were prepared for this study purpose. The official website of DOAJ (<https://doaj.org/>) was surveyed and the questionnaire was filled with the data available in DOAJ website. This web survey helped to gathered knowledge related to the present survey.

Analysis and Findings

Table-1: DOAJ at a Glance

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) has a versatile scope and expansion. It covers total 80 languages worldwide and representing 134 countries. DOAJ database contains total 13538 journals without fees and 20492 journals with fees. DOAJ has indexed total 10141490 articles. The following table (Table-1) is presenting the total number and their percentages.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total No.	Percentage (%)
1	Languages	80	0.0007
2	Representing Countries	134	0.0013
3	Journals without fees	13538	0.133
4	Journals	20492	0.201
5	Article Recorded	10141490	99.66
Total		10175734	100

Table-1: DOAJ data at a Glance

Table-2: Category wise Distribution of Journals

The following table (Table-2) is highlighting the category wise distribution of journals. The table is showing that the number of journal without fees is 13326; the number of journal with DOAJ seal is 1653; the number of journal author retains all rights is 12034.

Sl. No.	Categories of Journals	Total No.	Percentage (%)
1	Journal without fees	13326	49.33
2	Journal with DOAJ seal	1653	6.11
3	Journal Author retains all rights	12034	44.54
Total		27013	100

Table-2: Category wise Distribution of Journals

The following figure (Figure-1) is presenting the percentage of category wise distribution of journals. The figure is showing that the percentage of journal without fees is 49.33%; the percentage of journal with DOAJ seal is 6.11%; and the percentage of journal author retains all rights is 44.54%.

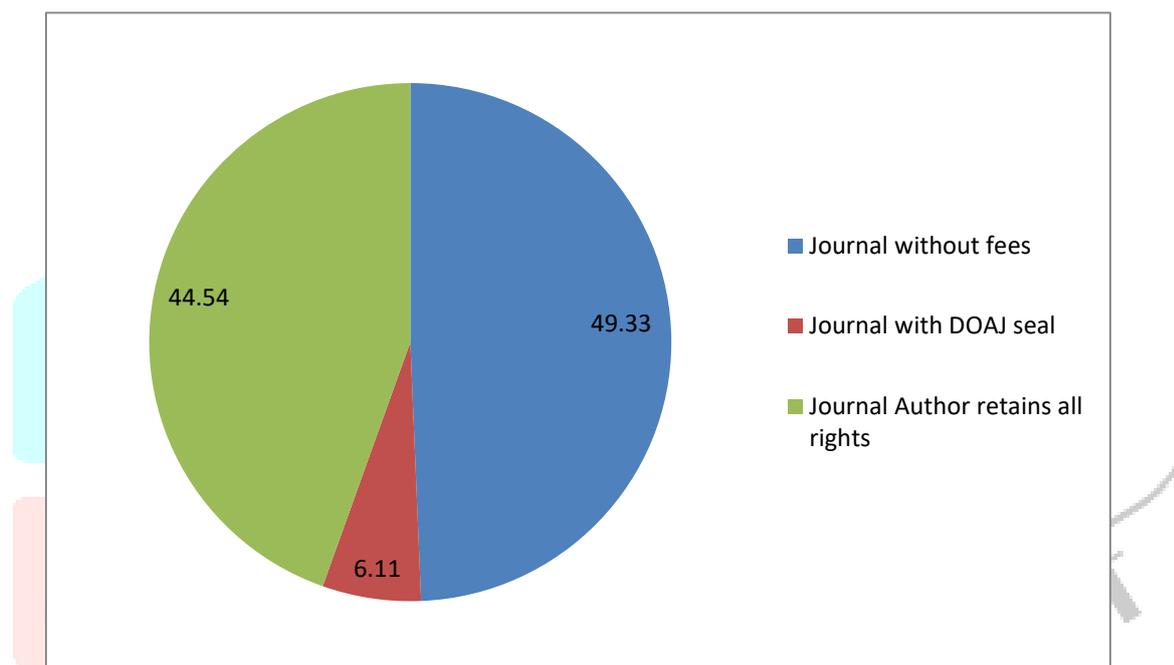


Figure-1: Category wise Distribution of Journals

Table-3: Year wise Growth of DOAJ Journals

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is a free service, a librarian-vetted list of over 18,000 fully Open Access, peer-reviewed scholarly journals. DOAJ is growing at a rate of more than one title a day. DOAJ started its journey in 2002 with 20 journals. Every year it increases with an enormous growth. Table-3 is showing the total number of journals added in every year. In the year 2002 the number of journal added is 20; in the year 2003 the number of journal added is 146; in the year 2004 the number of journal added is 151; in the year 2005 the number of journal added is 139; in the year 2006 the number of journal added is 135; in the year 2007 the number of journal added is 162; in the year 2008 the number of journal added is 241; in the year 2009 the number of journal added is 254; in the year 2010 the number of journal added is 479; in the year 2011 the number of journal added is 423; in the year 2012 the number of journal added is 438; in the year 2013 the number of journal added is 696; in the year 2014 the number of journal added is 314; in the year 2015 the number of journal added is 999; in the year 2016 the number of journal added is 1247; in the year 2017 the number of journal added is 2114; in the year 2018 the number of journal added is 1940; in the year 2019 the number of journal added is 1767; in the year 2020 the number of journal added is 2028.

Sl. No.	Year	Journals Added	Percentage (%)
1	2002	20	0.09
2	2003	146	0.71
3	2004	151	0.73
4	2005	139	0.67
5	2006	135	0.65
6	2007	162	0.79
7	2008	241	1.17
8	2009	254	1.23
9	2010	479	2.33
10	2011	423	2.06
11	2012	438	2.13
12	2013	696	3.39
13	2014	314	1.53
14	2015	999	4.87
15	2016	1247	6.08
16	2017	2114	10.31
17	2018	1940	9.46
18	2019	1767	8.62
19	2020	2028	9.89
Total		20492	100

Table-3: Year wise Growth of DOAJ Journals

Figure-2 is presenting the percentage of year wise growth of DOAJ journals. In the year 2002 percentage of journal added is 0.09%; in the year 2003 percentage of journal added is 0.71%; in the year 2004 percentage of journal added is 0.73%; in the year 2005 percentage of journal added is 0.67%; in the year 2006 percentage of journal added is 0.65%; in the year 2007 percentage of journal added is 0.79%; in the year 2008 percentage of journal added is 1.17%; in the year 2009 percentage of journal added is 1.23%; in the year 2010 percentage of journal added is 2.33%; in the year 2011 percentage of journal added is 2.06%; in the year 2012 percentage

of journal added is 2.13%; in the year 2013 percentage of journal added is 3.39%; in the year 2014 percentage of journal added is 1.53%; in the year 2015 percentage of journal added is 4.87%; in the year 2016 percentage of journal added is 6.08%; in the year 2017 percentage of journal added is 10.31%; in the year 2018 percentage of journal added is 9.46%; in the year 2019 percentage of journal added is 8.62%; in the year 2020 percentage of journal added is 9.89%; in the year 2021 percentage of journal added is 10.56%; in the year 2022 percentage of journal added is 9.58%; in the year 2023 percentage of journal added is 9.22%.

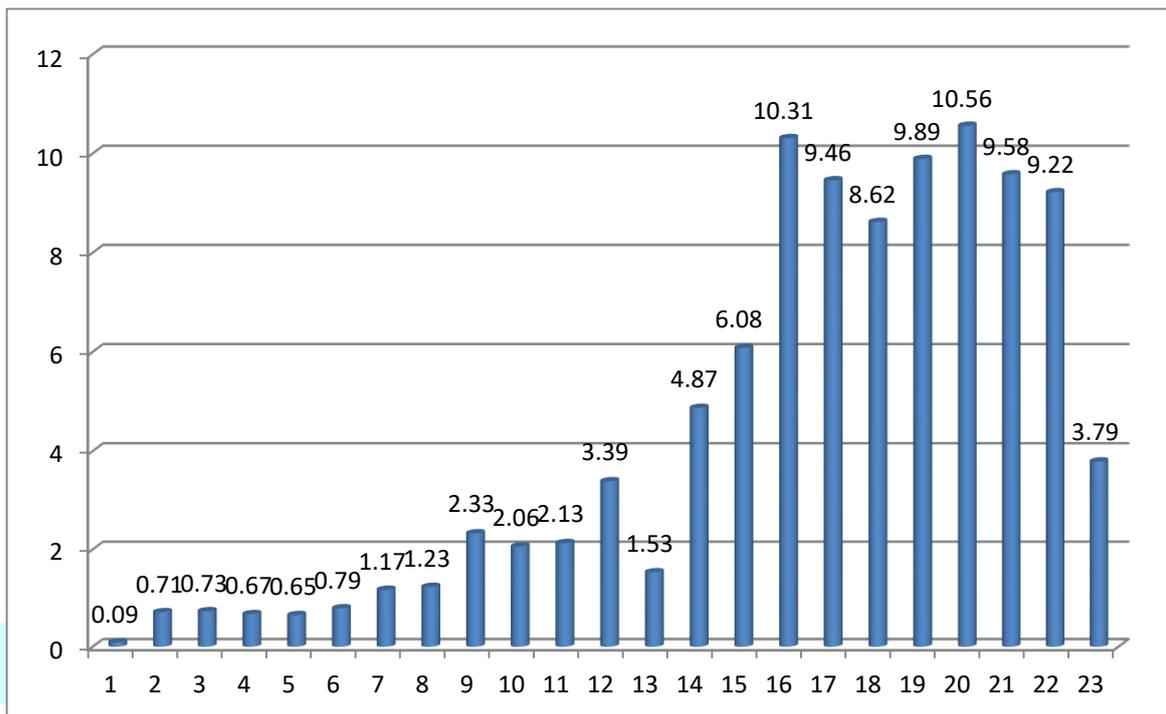


Figure-2: Year wise Growth of DOAJ Journals

Table-4: Subject wise Distribution of DOAJ Journals

Currently DOAJ holds around 25000 journals which are deals with 524 subjects. DOAJ Subjects are organized by a disciplinary-based hierarchy. Clicking on Expand Subject Tree brings up the full list of subject headings and subheadings. The DOAJ expandable subject tree is illustrated in table-2 by the hierarchy. Each list has a stable, persistent URL, very useful for links in a subject pathfinder, as a list that is automatically updated with changes in DOAJ. Table-4 is showing the top 20 subjects and the total number of DOAJ journals dealing with the same subject. The number of journal on Medicine is 4475; number of journal on Social Science is 3572; number of journal on Science is 3158; number of journal on Technology is 2614; number of journal on Language and Literature is 1898; number of journal on Education is 1894; number of journal on Philosophy, Psychology and Religion is 1444; number of journal on Geography and Anthropology is 1299; number of journal on Agriculture is 916; number of journal on Law is 844; number of journal on Political Science is 644; number of journal on Fine Arts is 629; number of journal on History of Europe is 621; number of journal on General works is 374; number of journal on Auxiliary Science of History is 240; number of journal on Bibliography; LIS is 195; number of journal on History of America is 156; number of journal on Music is 93; number of journal on Military Science is 59; number of journal on Naval Science is 32.

Sl. No.	Subjects of Journal	Total No.	Percentage (%)
1	Medicine	4475	17.78
2	Social Science	3572	14.19
3	Science	3158	12.55
4	Technology	2614	10.39
5	Language and Literature	1898	7.54
6	Education	1894	7.52
7	Philosophy, Psychology and Religion	1444	5.73
8	Geography and Anthropology	1299	5.16
9	Agriculture	916	3.64
10	Law	844	3.35
11	Political Science	644	2.55

12	Fine Arts	629	2.50
13	History of Europe	621	2.46
14	General works	374	1.48
15	Auxiliary Science of History	240	0.95
16	Bibliography; LIS	195	0.77
17	History of America	156	0.62
18	Music	93	0.36
19	Military Science	59	0.23
20	Naval Science	32	0.12
Total		25157	100

Table-4: Subject wise Distribution of DOAJ Journals

The following figure (Figure-3) is highlighting the percentage of subject wise distribution of DOAJ journals. The figure is showing that the percentage of journal on Medicine is 17.78%; percentage of journal on Social Science is 14.19%; percentage of journal on Science is 12.55%; percentage of journal on Technology is 10.39%; percentage of journal on Language and Literature is 7.54%; percentage of journal on Education is 7.52%; percentage of journal on Philosophy, Psychology and Religion is 5.73%; percentage of journal on Geography and Anthropology is 5.16%; percentage of journal on Agriculture is 3.64%; percentage of journal on Law is 3.35%; percentage of journal on Political Science is 2.55%; percentage of journal on Fine Arts is 2.50%; percentage of journal on History of Europe is 2.46%; percentage of journal on General works is 1.48%; percentage of journal on Auxiliary Science of History is 0.95%; percentage of journal on Bibliography; LIS is 0.77%; percentage of journal on History of America is 0.62%; percentage of journal on Music is 0.36%; percentage of journal on Military Science is 0.23% and percentage of journal on Naval Science is 0.12%.

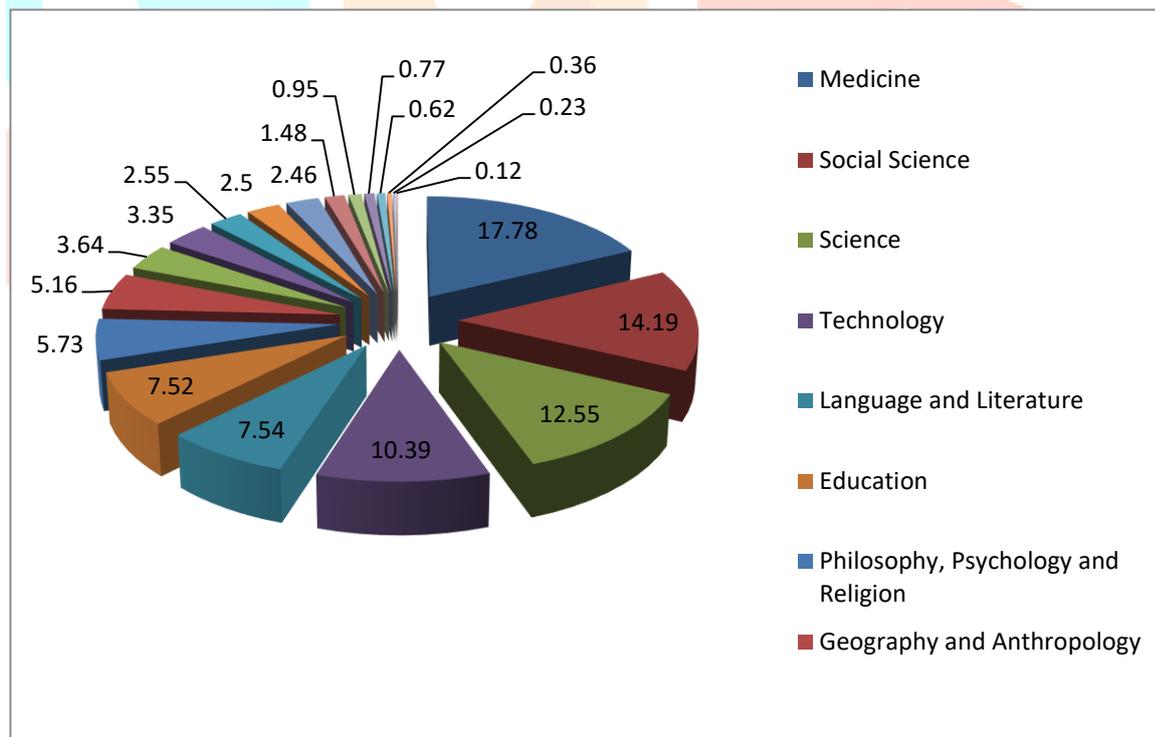


Figure-3: Subject wise Distribution of DOAJ Journal

Figure-3: Licenses Types of DOAJ Journals

Table-5: Category wise Distribution of Indian Journals

The number of journals contributed by India and their category wise distribution is indicated in the following table (Table-5). The number of journals contributed by India without fees is 229; number of journal which with DOAJ seal is 5; number of journal which Author retains all rights is 55; number of journal which Other Categories is 56.

Sl. No.	Categories of Journals	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Without fees	229	66.37
2	With DOAJ seal	5	1.44
3	Author retains all rights	55	15.94
4	Other Categories	56	16.23
Total		345	100

Table-5: Category wise Distribution of Indian Journals

The percentage of journals contributed by India and their category wise distribution is indicated in the following figure (Figure-7). The figure is presenting that the percentage of Indian journals without fees is 66.37%; percentage of journal which With DOAJ seal is 1.44%; percentage of journal which Author retains all rights is 15.94%; percentage of journal which Other Categories is 16.23%.

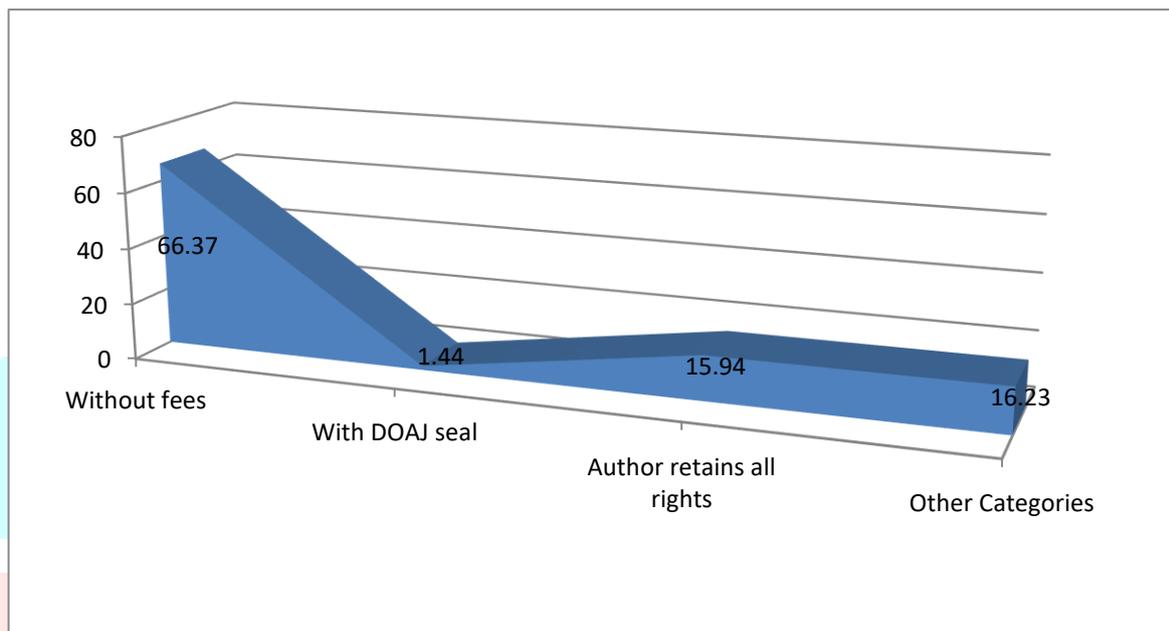


Figure-4: Category wise Distribution of Indian Journals

India was not among the countries which contributed their journals to the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) when it was created in 2002. Since 2003, India has contributed to DOAJ continuously as shown in Table-6. The Indian journals in DOAJ are mostly published since 1990's when the World Wide Web was born. The below table is showing that most of India's journals in DOAJ were published in the 21st century. The number of journal India contributed in 2003 is 1; number of table contributed by India in 2004 is 5; number of table contributed by India in 2005 is 5; number of table contributed by India in 2006 is 6; number of table contributed by India in 2007 is 3; number of table contributed by India in 2008 is 8; number of table contributed by India in 2009 is 10; number of table contributed by India in 2010 is 12; number of table contributed by India in 2011 is 4; number of table contributed by India in 2012 is 5; number of table contributed by India in 2013 is 6; number of table contributed by India in 2014 is 5; number of table contributed by India in 2015 is 7; number of table contributed by India in 2016 is 23; number of table contributed by India in 2017 is 47; number of table contributed by India in 2018 is 46; number of table contributed by India in 2019 is 31; number of table contributed by India in 2020 is 28.

Table-6: DOAJ Journals from India by year

Sl. No.	Year	Journal Added	Percentage (%)
1	2003	1	0.29
2	2004	5	1.44
3	2005	5	1.45
4	2006	6	1.74
5	2007	3	0.87
6	2008	8	2.31
7	2009	10	2.89
8	2010	12	3.47
9	2011	4	1.16
10	2012	5	1.45
11	2013	6	1.74
12	2014	5	1.45
13	2015	7	2.02
14	2016	23	6.66
15	2017	47	13.62
16	2018	46	13.33
17	2019	31	8.98
18	2020	28	8.11
Total		252	100

Table-6: DOAJ Journals from India by year

The percentage of journals contributed by India in different years is presented in the following figure (Figure-6). The percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2003 is 0.29%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2004 is 1.44%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2005 is 1.45%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2006 is 1.74%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2007 is 0.87%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2008 is 2.31%;

percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2009 is 2.89%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2010 is 3.47%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2011 is 1.16%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2012 is 1.45%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2013 is 1.74%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2014 is 1.45%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2015 is 2.02%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2016 is 6.66%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2017 is 13.62%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2018 is 13.33%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2019 is 8.98%; percentage of journal contributed by India in the year 2020 is 8.11%.

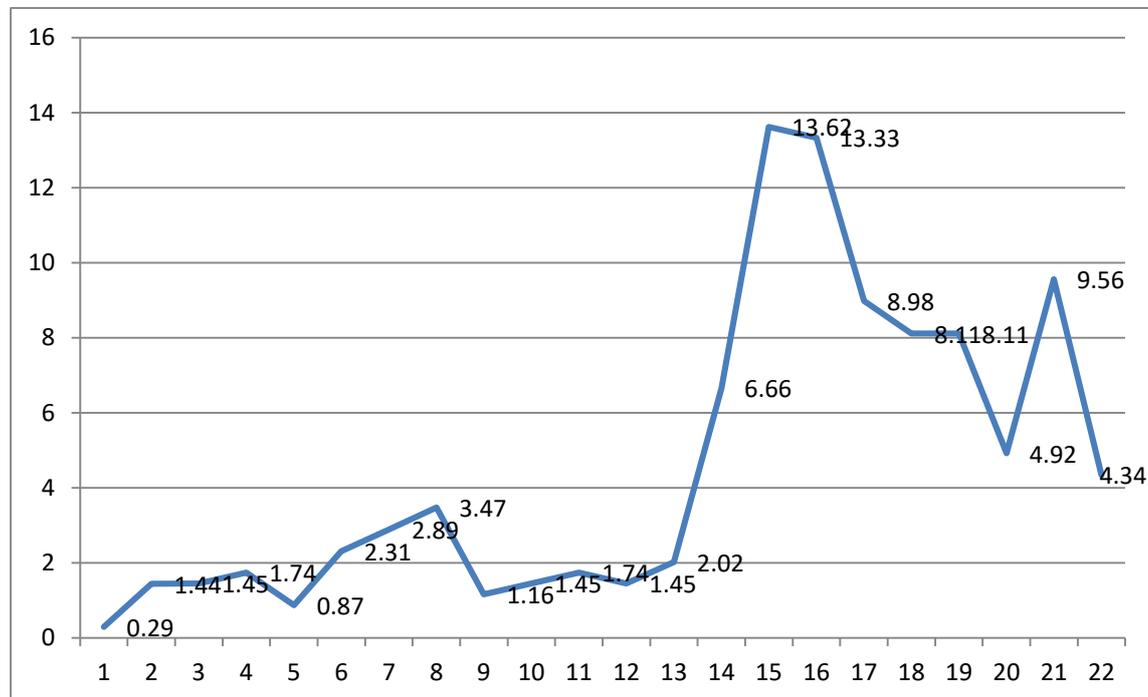


Figure-5: DOAJ Journals from India by year

Table-7: DOAJ Journals from India by Subjects

Journals indexed in DOAJ and contributed by India are categorized by subjects. The following table (Table-7) is showing that the number of journals on Medicine is 271; number of journal on Science is 28 Social Science is 17; number of journal on Technology is 14; number of journal on Language and Literature is 13; number of journal on Agriculture is 10; number of journal on Geography and Anthropology is 5; number of journal on General works is 3; number of journal on Philosophy, Psychology and Religion is 3; number of journal on Education is 2; number of journal on Fine Arts is 2; number of journal on Auxiliary Science of History is 1; number of journal on Bibliography; LIS is 1; number of journal on History of Europe is 1; number of journal on Law is 1; number of journal on Naval Science is 1.

Sl. No.	Subjects of Journal	Total no.	Percentage (%)
1	Medicine	271	72.65
2	Science	28	7.50
3	Social Science	17	4.55
4	Technology	14	3.75
5	Language and Literature	13	3.48
6	Agriculture	10	2.68
7	Geography and Anthropology	5	1.34
8	General works	3	0.80
9	Philosophy, Psychology and Religion	3	0.80
10	Education	2	0.53
11	Fine Arts	2	0.53
12	Auxiliary Science of History	1	0.26
13	Bibliography; LIS	1	0.26
14	History of Europe	1	0.26

15	Law	1	0.26
16	Naval Science	1	0.26
Total		373	100

Table-7: DOAJ Journals from India by Subjects

The following figure (Figure-9) is presenting the percentage of journals indexed in DOAJ and contributed by India. The percentage of journals on Medicine is 72.65%; percentage of journal on Science is 7.50%; percentage of journal on Social Science is 4.55%; percentage of journal on Technology is 3.75%; percentage of journal on Language and Literature is 3.48%; percentage of journal on Agriculture is 2.68%; percentage of journal on Geography and Anthropology is 1.34%; percentage of journal on General works is 0.80%; percentage of journal on Philosophy, Psychology and Religion is 0.80%; percentage of journal on Education is 0.53%; percentage of journal on Fine Arts is 0.53%; percentage of journal on Auxiliary Science of History is 0.26%; percentage of journal on Bibliography; LIS is 0.26%; percentage of journal on History of Europe is 0.26%; percentage of journal on Law is 0.26%; percentage of journal on Naval Science is 0.26%.

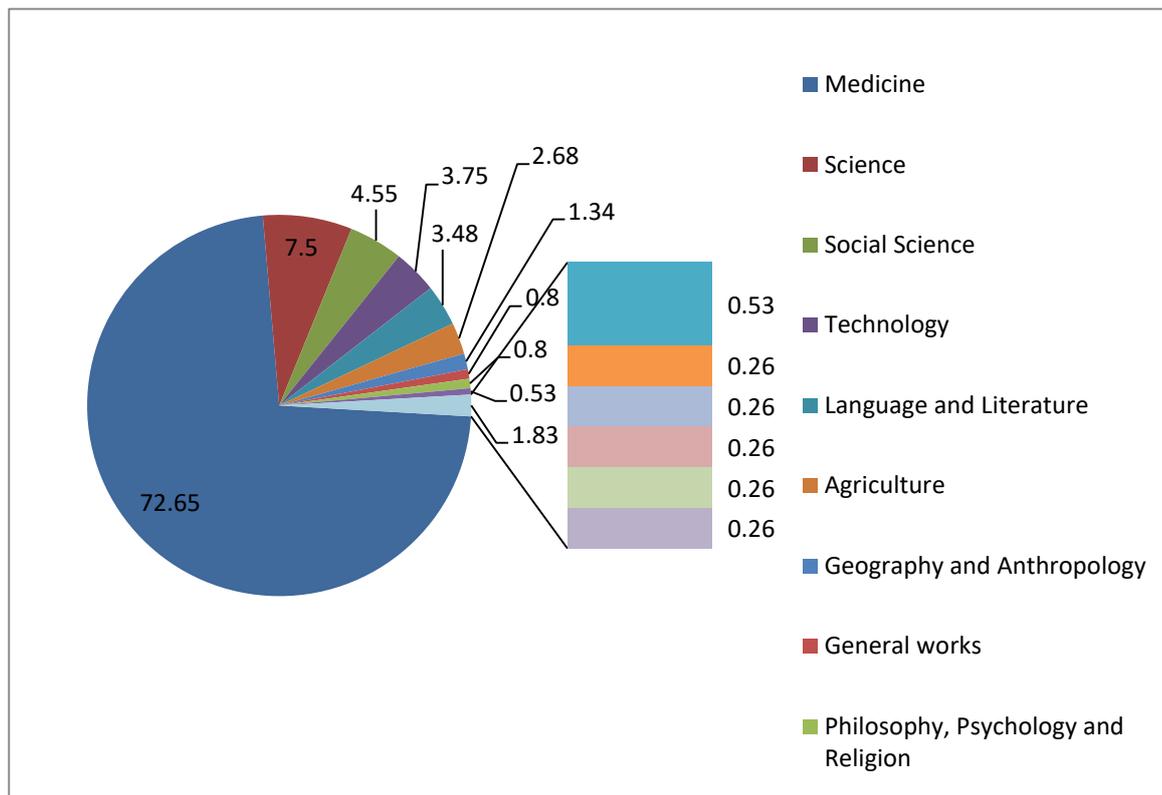


Table-8: DOAJ Journals from India by languages

The following table (Table-8) is showing the published Indian journals in DOAJ are mostly in English language and number of journal contributed by India and published in English 344 which is 96.35% of total Indian journal; number of journal contributed by India and published in Hindi 5 which is 1.40% of total Indian journal; number of journal contributed by India and published in Tamil 4 which is 1.12% of total Indian journal; number of journal contributed by India and published in Turkish 1 which is 0.28% of total Indian journal; number of journal contributed by India and published in Bengali 1 which is 0.28% of total Indian journal; number of journal contributed by India and published in Sanskrit 1 which is 0.28% of total Indian journal; number of journal contributed by India and published in Spanish 1 which is 0.28% of total Indian journal.

Sl. No.	Languages of Journal	Total No.	Percentage (%)
1	English	344	96.35
2	Hindi	5	1.40
3	Tamil	4	1.12
4	Turkish	1	0.28
5	Bengali	1	0.28
6	Sanskrit	1	0.28
7	Spanish	1	0.28
Total		357	100

Table-8: DOAJ Journals from India by languages

Table-9: DOAJ Journals from India by Publishers (Top 12)

Table-9 is describing that India's journals in DOAJ are mainly published by one Indian journal publishers Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications and number of journals published by the publisher Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications is 218 which is 63.18% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the Thiem Medical and Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd. is 10 which is 2.89% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher is 8 which is 2.31% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the CSIR-NIScPR is 6 which is 1.73% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the ICT Academy of Tamil Nadu is 4 which is 1.15% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the Pandian Educational Trust is 4 which is 1.15% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the Elsevier is 3 which is 0.87% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the JCDR Research and Publications Pvt. Ltd. is 3 which is 0.87% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the SAGE Publishing is 3 which is 0.87% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is 2 which is 0.58% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the NISCAIR is 2 which is 0.58% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the Veterinary World is 2 which is 0.58% of total Indian contribution; number of journals published by the other publishers is 80 which is 23.18% of total Indian contribution.

Sl. No.	Name of Publishers	Total No.	Percentage (%)
1	Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications	218	63.18
2	Thieme Medical and Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd.	10	2.89
3	Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher	8	2.31
4	CSIR-NIScPR	6	1.73
5	ICT Academy of Tamil Nadu	4	1.15
6	Pandian Educational Trust	4	1.15
7	Elsevier	3	0.87
8	JCDR Research and Publications Pvt. Ltd.	3	0.87
9	SAGE Publishing	3	0.87
10	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	2	0.58
11	NISCAIR	2	0.58
12	Veterinary World	2	0.58

13	Other Publishers	80	23.18
Total		345	100

Table-9: DOAJ Journals from India by Publishers (Top 12)

Table-10: DOAJ Journals from India by Licenses

Indian journals are also permitted by the licenses. The following table (Table-10) reveals to the different types of licenses and their numbers contained in DOAJ. The different types of licenses and their respective numbers are shown in the following table. The table is showing that number of journal licensed type CC BY-NC-SA is 240; number of journal licensed type CC BY is 45; number of journal licensed type CC BY-NC is 33; number of journal licensed type CC BY- NC-ND is 32; number of journal licensed type CC BY- SA is 4; number of journal licensed type Publishers Own License is 3; number of journal licensed type CC BY-ND is 2.

Sl. No.	License Types	Total No.	Percentage (%)
1	CC BY-NC-SA	240	66.85
2	CC BY	45	12.53
3	CC BY-NC	33	9.19
4	CC BY- NC-ND	32	8.91
5	CC BY- SA	4	1.11
6	Publishers Own License	3	0.83
7	CC BY-ND	2	0.55
Total		359	100

Table-10: DOAJ Journals from India by Licenses

The percentage of DOAJ journals from India by licenses is highlighted in the following figure (Figure-10). The percentage of journal licensed type CC BY-NC-SA is 66.85%; percentage of journal licensed type CC BY is 12.53%; percentage of journal licensed type CC BY-NC is 9.19%; percentage of journal licensed type CC BY- NC-ND is 8.91%; percentage of journal licensed type CC BY- SA is 1.11%; percentage of journal licensed type Publishers Own License is 0.83%; percentage of journal licensed type CC BY-ND is 0.55%.

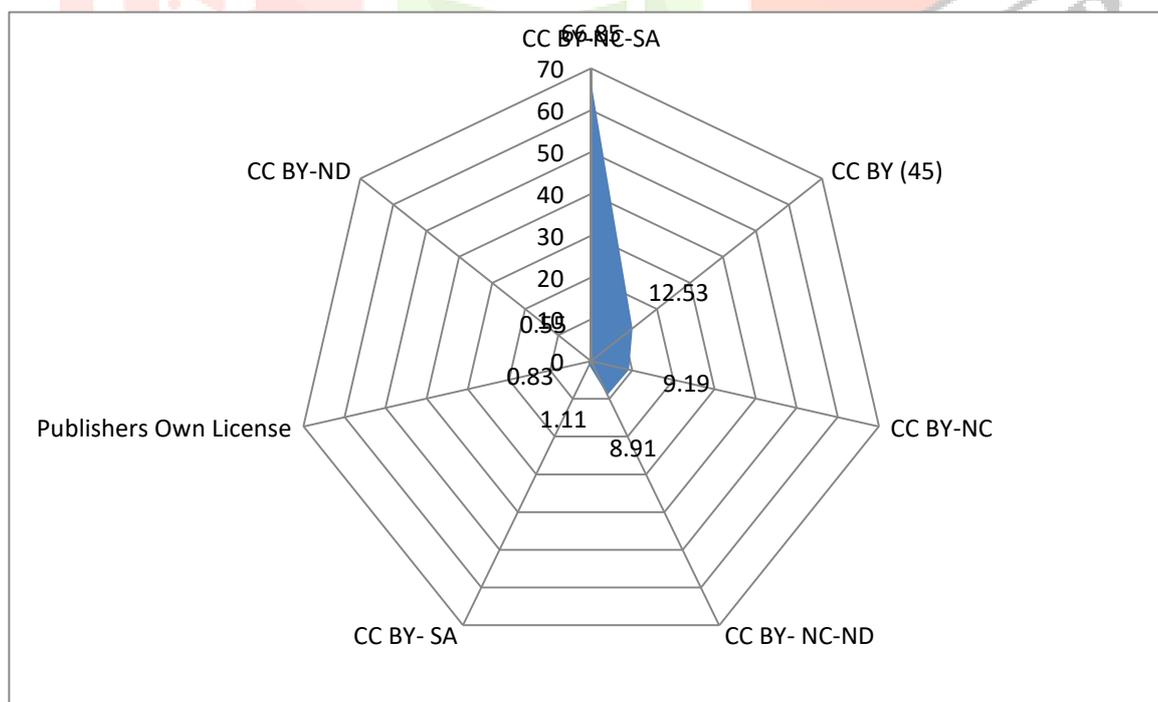


Figure-7: DOAJ Journals from India by Licenses

Table-11: DOAJ Journals from India by Peer Review

The Indian journals are reviewed by different review process and the numbers of respective reviewed journals are presented in the table (Table-11) below. The number of journals by Double anonymous peer review journal is 284 which is 82.31% of total Indian journal; number of Anonymous peer review journal is 43 which is 12.4631% of total Indian journal; number of Peer Review journal is 17 which is 4.9231% of total Indian journal; number of Editorial review journal is 1 which is 0.2931% of total Indian journal.

Sl. No.	Review Types	Total No.	Percentage (%)
1	Double anonymous peer review	284	82.31
2	Anonymous peer review	43	12.46
3	Peer Review	17	4.92
4	Editorial review	1	0.29
Total		345	100

Table-11: DOAJ Journals from India by Peer Review

Conclusion

The Directory of Open Access Journals is a significant resource. DOAJ has developed a well-deserved reputation for quality, and is the world's most authoritative list of fully Open Access, peer-reviewed titles. The size of the title list in DOAJ is very impressive, and compares favourably with commercial options. DOAJ is growing dramatically. Studies shows that contribution of India to the DOAJ is very low in respect of the other developed and developing country, Indian-published open-access journals indexed in DOAJ account for only about **2%** of the total journals listed.

India's journals in DOAJ are mainly published by one Indian journal publishers Wolters Kluwer Med know Publications and number of journals published by the publisher Wolters Kluwer Med know Publications is 218 which is 63.18%,

Many Indian journals still do not adopt the full (most-liberal) OA licenses (e.g. CC-BY) only 12.53%

The number of journals by Double anonymous peer review journal is 284 which is 82.31% of total Indian journal; number of Anonymous peer review journal is 43 which is 12.4631% of total Indian journal; number of Peer Review journal is 17 which is 4.9231% of total Indian journal; number of Editorial review journal is 1 which is 0.2931% of total Indian journal.

Most Indian OA journals in DOAJ are in English language. Very few use Indian regional languages.

India shows growth in OA publishing are consistently growing but slowly.

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