

Workshop How to Register a Journal to the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

Harisa Mardiana^{a,1,*}

^a Universitas Buddhi Dharma, Jl. Imam Bonjol 41 Tangerang Kota 15115, Indonesia

¹ harisa.mardiana@ubd.ac.id *

*corresponding author : soehanadiharisa@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Promoting journals managed in DOAJ, it provides convenience as a curated online directory a community that indexes and provides access to managed journals to improve the journal. The data available in DOAJ are independent, and this community service is believed to guide journal managers regarding DOAJ indexing. The problem is that many scientific journals in Indonesia have yet to be indexed by DOAJ, which DOAJ provides all content free of charge without delays or user registration requirements and meets high-quality standards. This community service method uses three stages. The first stage is the preparatory stage of team coordination to determine collaboration, resource persons, and preparation of activities and events. The second stage follows up the implementation with activities in the form of lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and practice which aims to build insight into registering journals with DOAJ. The evaluation stage is carried out by giving questionnaires to seminar participants as respondents to get feedback from the organizers. The results were that 86.96% understood how to register scientific journals with DOAJ. Thus, it can be obtained an overview of the level of success in implementing community service related to participants' understanding of registering scientific journals with DOAJ.

A. Introduction

The rapid development of the Open-Access Journal (OAJ) is driven by advances in information and communication technology which play an important role in the dissemination of information. What is an Open Access Journal (OAJ)? The Open Access Journal (OAJ) is a full-text journal and can be accessed freely on the web/internet (Enago, 2021). Hence, DOAJ's mission is to increase the visibility, accessibility, reputation, use, and impact of quality, peer-reviewed, open-access scientific research journals globally, regardless of discipline, geography, or language (DOAJ, 2022).

The problem is that many scientific journals in Indonesia have yet to be indexed by DOAJ, where DOAJ hosts a list of open-access journals curated by the community, or universities or colleges, managed by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA). DOAJ defines an open-access journal as a scholarly journal. Moreover, it provides all its content free of charge, without delays or user registration requirements, and meets high-quality standards primarily based on peer review or editorial quality control (Ahmar, Kurniasih, Irawan, Sutiksno, Abraham, et al., 2018). DOAJ defines it as an open-access journal with an open license so that each user is allowed direct free access to the work published in the journal. Readers can read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to full-text articles (Muriyatmoko, 2019). Thus, scientific journals need to register with DOAJ.

By understanding the procedures for registering in the Directory of Open Access Journals, journals can be accessed free of charge on the internet so that readers can freely read available journals and download and even print these journals (Pramudyo, G, 2017). Journals such as DOAJ, Elsevier OAJ, National Library of Indonesia e-Resources, IEEE Open Access, OMICS Group Open Access, Open Access Science Direct, and Oxford Open Access can be accessed openly or for free (DOAJ, 2014). However, there are several obstacles in an open-access journal, such as access to instructions and open access to searching journals, especially DOAJ. DOAJ is used as a reference in accessing and searching for DOAJ in searches that make it easier to find information in journals that contain overviews, disciplines, features, and access and search instructions completely. There is an access guide in the DOAJ search used as a reference in accessing and browsing to make it easier to find information in journals. Based on this background, we chose the title "How to Register Journals in The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)."

Based on the background described above, we formulated the problem, namely how to register a scientific journal with DOAJ and basic information, what features are available in DOAJ, and the procedures for accessing and searching DOAJ's e-Journal.

The workshop organized by Universitas Buddhi Dharma, Tangerang, Banten, is to provide clear direction on the sources and basis of information available at DOAJ, features of DOAJ, and access and tracking of DOAJ information sources. In addition, it is knowing and understanding how to register journals with The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). Thus, journal writers and managers can critically examine problems, think critically, and choose effective problem-solving alternatives to determine solutions to understand registering journals with The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

B. Literature Review

DOAJ will promote the value of quality pre-reviewed, open-access journals. DOAJ helps journals meet these criteria and set international standards for open access. Data collected at DOAJ is fed into discovery systems worldwide (DOAJ, 2014; Enago, 2021). Therefore, DOAJ better serves the audience in finding information about journals quickly and easily. The basic criteria are designed to help journal administrators display certain information on the journal's website clearly and transparently (Muriyatmoko, 2019). Then the benefits of DOAJ-indexed journals adapted from (Ahmar, Kurniasih, Irawan, Sutiksno, Abraham, et al., 2018; Enago, 2021; Pramudyo, G, 2017):

Increase the accreditation value of scientific journals.

DOAJ-indexed journals meet the governance standards of scientific journals, so DOAJ-indexed journals have a plus in the presence of journal accreditation assessors.

Obtain a maximum credit score of 20 credit scores.

DOAJ-indexed journals can positively affect the assessment of credit scores for lecturers' academic promotion. Scientific articles published in DOAJ-indexed journals obtain a maximum credit score of 20 (Operasional, 2019). Calculating the number of credits obtained to publish four articles for one year in DOAJ-indexed journals will quickly get promoted.

Increase traffic visits to the journal website.

Reporting from the duaj.org page, DOAJ contains database journal articles. DOAJ can be accessed from all corners of the country. Anyone can access it openly. When an information seeker uses DOAJ to search for articles that follow the research being pursued by typing in the desired variable, DOAJ will display article titles, PDF files, and journal information. When we click on the journal, it will automatically be directed to the journal website, so visits to the journal website can increase.

Assisting publishers to adopt the best ways of managing journals and making journals more attractive (doaj.org)

DOAJ contains a collection of journals that meet strict qualifying standards. Journals that do not meet the qualifications will receive sanctions, leading to the termination of indexation. Publishers and journal managers need to pay attention to this. If we look at DOAJ-indexed journals, the spirit of creativity in managing journals can increase. Seeing other journal management best practices is very good for the progress of the journal that we manage.

Simplify the search for references.

For information seekers related to references, such as researchers, teachers, and students working on their final assignments, DOAJ can be optimized. The latest references related to research are presented in real time on DOAJ. DOAJ surfers find the references they want very easily.

General Review of Journal in Indonesia

As an indexer of international journals, DOAJ provides convenience as a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high-quality, open-access, peer-reviewed journals. All DOAJ services are free of charge, including indexing. All data is freely available. DOAJ is independent, and with this belief, this community service believes in guiding journal managers regarding DOAJ indexing.

Conditions and Potential

Scientific journals in Indonesia managed by universities and other institutions in Indonesia have the potential to publish scientific articles and disseminate them via the Internet so that they can be read by readers in Indonesia and around the world.

There are several benefits to showing the conditional and potential of the DOAJ-indexed journal (DOAJ, 2014; Enago, 2021):

1. DOAJ has a reputation for excellence in the world's most pending community-based open-access services and for advocating best practices and standards in open-access.
2. DOAJ's basic criteria for inclusion have become an accepted way of measuring open-access journals' compliance with standards in scholarly publishing. DOAJ will help adopt ethical and quality standards and make the journal more attractive to publishing channels.
3. DOAJ metadata is free for anyone to collect and use, which means it is easy to enter into search engines and discovery services which are then disseminated on the Internet. For example, article metadata is provided for journals of all major aggregators, research organizations, and university library portals using DOAJ widgets, RSS feeds API and other services.
4. Indexing the journal on DOAJ will likely increase website traffic and provide greater exposure to the journal's published content. The traffic rate to the journal's website usually triples after inclusion in DOAJ. The journal's visibility on search engines like Google will increase.
5. International in scope, DOAJ's database includes more open-access journals from a diverse list of countries than any other major indexing service. DOAJ has global editorial time through a network of managing editors, ambassadors, and volunteers. As such, DOAJ does its best to offer local support in the respective country's language and is visible worldwide.

Based on the above, Mc Veich (2004) & UNESCO (2020) stated that journals in Indonesia based on a survey reported by Thomson Scientific USA in 2004, the distribution of scientific publications of Indonesian scientists was very small, namely 522, Thailand 2397, and Singapore 5781, Indonesia is far from Malaysia. However, in the last five years, conditions have changed significantly. LIPI data, there are 75,023 registered ISSNs as of June 6, 2021, at the international level. A survey from Scientific American in 1994 showed that the contribution of Indonesian scientists to the

development of science in the world was only 0.012%, very small compared to Singapore (0.179%) and the highest in the United States (30.817%). It can be said that the contribution to the publication of Indonesian scientific works is only 0.8% per million population (Ahmar, Kurniasih, Irawan, Sutiksno, Napitupulu, et al., 2018; CRDS, 2015; UMY, 2010)

This discordant statement was because the periodicals of that period generally had a limited reach. Data from the Director General of Higher Education, National Education of the Republic of Indonesia, in 1996-2005, showed 473 accredited scientific journals (12.9%) of the total scientific journals recorded at LIPI, totaling 3,650 journals. Conditions in the last five years have experienced very significant changes (Enago, 2021; Muriyatmoko, 2019; Pramudyo, G, 2017).

Based on LIPI data, ISSNs registered as of June 6, 2021, amounted to 75,023, a rapid increase compared to 2011, for example, which numbered 15,707; Likewise, there are 5,990 SINTA indexed national journals or 7.98% (compared to 2017, which only 333 journals), although most (83%) are still dominated by SINTA 3 to 6. Likewise, Scopus indexed journals, and there was a significant increase. So that many scientific journal managers in Indonesia want their journals to be indexed by DOAJ so they can be read worldwide (DIKTI, 2021).

C. Implementation Method

Community service activities for university partnership programs, Indonesian Journal Volunteers, and STIAMI agencies regarding how to register journals with DOAJ for lecturers and journal managers at STIAMI were carried out at 09.00-15.30 face-to-face with 23 participants. This community service activity is carried out offline, specifically for STIAMI institutions.

This community service method uses the Likert scale as one of the most basic psychometric tools and is used in this community service. In compiling the information received with coherent scientific thinking, this community service analyzes and lists the points on the scale and reviews the literature focusing on these issues (Beglar & Nemoto, 2014; Joshi et al., 2015).

The preparatory stage was carried out through team coordination to determine collaboration, resource persons, and the arrangement of activities and events; the resource persons in this activity were two people from the DKI Relawan Jurnal Indonesia. Furthermore, to follow up the collaboration with letters and permits from the STIAMI and RJI DKI Jakarta institutions and participants who will be invited. The implementation stage of the activity is in the form of lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and practice. This socialization aims to build insight into how to register journals with DOAJ.

Evaluation activities were also carried out in this activity by giving questionnaires to seminar participants as respondents to obtain feedback from the organizers.

Thus, an overview of the level of success in implementing community service can be obtained regarding participants' understanding of how to register scientific journals with DOAJ.

D. Results and Discussion

The main purpose of the results is to describe what the authors observed without discussing it. The results should focus on the objectives in the introduction without interpretation. The description of the results must be synchronized with the methodology. Begin by explaining the subject of this research, for example, how journal managers register journals with DOAJ. The results section is an important component of community service, namely, providing knowledge and skills for journal managers to register scientific journals with DOAJ (Ahmar, Kurniasih, Irawan, Sutiksno, Napitupulu, et al., 2018). The results of this seminar must be constituent and have new knowledge that the participants want to add to what is already in the knowledge of the journal manager (DOAJ, 2014, 2022). The goals and benefits will be obtained if the journal is DOAJ indexed ((Ahmar, Kurniasih, Irawan, Sutiksno, Napitupulu, et al., 2018; DOAJ, 2014, 2022; Pramudyo, G, 2017):

1. Increase the accreditation value of scientific journals.
 DOAJ-indexed journals meet the governance standards of scientific journals, so DOAJ-indexed journals have a plus in the presence of journal accreditation assessors.
2. Obtain a maximum 20 credit score.
 DOAJ-indexed journals can positively affect the assessment of credit scores for lecturers' academic promotion. Scientific articles published in DOAJ-indexed journals obtain a maximum credit score of 20 (see PO PAK Ristekdikti Lecturer 2019). Calculating the number of credits obtained to publish four articles for one year in DOAJ-indexed journals will quickly get promoted.
3. Increase traffic visits to the journal website.
 Reporting from the doaj.org page, DOAJ contains database journal articles. DOAJ can be accessed from all corners of the country. Anyone can access it openly. When an information seeker uses DOAJ to search for articles following the research being pursued by typing in the desired variable, DOAJ will display article titles, PDF files, and journal information. When we click on the journal, it will automatically be directed to the journal website, so visits to the journal website can increase.
4. Assisting publishers to adopt the best ways of managing journals and making journals more attractive (doaj.org)
 DOAJ contains a collection of journals that meet strict qualifying standards. Journals that do not meet the qualifications will receive sanctions, leading to the termination of indexation. Publishers and journal managers need to pay attention to this. If we look at DOAJ-indexed journals, the spirit of creativity in managing journals can increase. Seeing other journal management best practices is very good for the progress of the journal that we manage.
5. Simplify the search for references.
 For information seekers related to references, such as researchers, teachers, and students working on their final assignments, DOAJ can be optimized. The latest references related to research are presented in real time on DOAJ. DOAJ surfers find the references they want very easily.

The results of our community service using a questionnaire as a result of this seminar. The results of this questionnaire refer to a Likert scale derived from statements or questions, followed by a series of 4 answer statements. Respondents choose the option that best fits their feelings about the statement or question (Joshi et al., 2015). The option is from 1- Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Agree, 4 – and 4 - Strongly Agree. Analyzing the results of our community service using a questionnaire as a result of this seminar. The results of this questionnaire refer to a Likert scale derived from statements or questions, followed by a series of 4 answer statements. Respondents choose the option that best fits their feelings about the statement or question (Joshi et al., 2015). The results of community service are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Participant statements about DOAJ.

No	Variable	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Need DOAJ for managed journals	-	-	-	100%
2	Apply how to register a journal to DOAJ	-	-	82.60%	17.40%
3	Can register the journal in DOAJ	-	-	82.60%	17.39%
4	Not difficult to register journal in DOAJ	-	8.67%	78.26%	13.04%
5	understand all the requirements in DOAJ	-	4.34%	86.96%	8.67%
6	Need a follow-up workshop on DOAJ in the future	-	-	4.34%	95.65%

7	become skilled in registering journals to DOAJ after this workshop.	-	-	65.21%	34.78
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Source: Data Process

The community service results show that participants need the DOAJ they manage (100%), and participants understand how to register journals with DOAJ agree (82.60%) and strongly agree 17.40%. It was relatively easy to state how to register a journal with DOAJ 78.26%, 8.67% difficult, and not difficult at all 13.04%. In understanding all the requirements for registering a journal with DOAJ, some said it was difficult 4.34%, 86.96% understood the requirements, and 8.67%. In this community service, some participants agreed to follow up on the upcoming DOAJ workshop, 4.34% agreed, and 95.65% agreed. Finally, the participants stated that they were skilled in registering journals with DOAJ after this workshop; 65.21% said they were skilled, and 34.78% said they were very skilled.

According to Beglar & Nemoto (2014) registering a journal with DOAJ is very important because it can increase readers worldwide to visit the managed journal, thereby allowing readers to cite articles from it. Thus, the feasibility value of an open-access journal has a positive impact if the journal is in DOAJ. Thomson Scientific first studied the citation impact of open-access journals (McVeigh, 2004; Turk, 2008). The value of the feasibility of such a model will continue to influence the potential of this type of open-access publishing as more and more journals covered in the ISI (International Science Indexing) citation database are adopted (Ahmar, Kurniasih, Irawan, Sutiksno, Napitupulu, et al., 2018; Muriyatmoko, 2019). In DOAJ, evaluating and selecting open-access journals gives a rating so that the journals we manage will get higher than before and be recognized by readers worldwide (Pramudyo, G, 2017). Therefore, many established journals have only had online content for the last few years, while most of their content is only accessible through traditional access points. After moving to the OA distribution, other established journals offer access to older content maintained for years.

The evolving scholarly journal publishing environment includes additional avenues for making content openly available. Our findings show that more than 55% of journals and more than 65% of articles indexed in the Web of Science® in 2003 were produced by publishers that allowed self-archiving and could become OA by author filing (Kloda, 2007).

E. Conclusion

Constituent seminar results in new knowledge in community service to the participants of this seminar whose main purpose in registering journals with DOAJ is to provide knowledge and skills for journal managers. So that the benefits that will be obtained if DOAJ-indexed journals are able to increase the accreditation value of scientific journals because DOAJ-indexed journals have a plus value with the journal accreditation assessor. DOAJ-indexed journals can have a positive effect on assessing lecturer credit scores for academic promotion and have a credit score of 20.

The level of traffic visits to the journal's website after being indexed by DOAJ can be accessed worldwide and journal articles are automatically directed to the journal's website and visits increase. DOAJ can help publishers adopt the best way to manage journals for the progress of managed journals. Thus, the latest references related to research are presented in real time at DOAJ. DOAJ surfers find the references they want very easily.

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