



BASIC INSIGHTS INTO OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL LEADERSHIP AND ANTHROPOLOGY PUBLICATIONS

SOHAN LAL AHIRWAR, DR. URMILA

DESIGNATION- RESEARCH SCHOLAR NIILM UNIVERSITY KAITHAL, HARYANA

DESIGNATION- ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
NIILM UNIVERSITY KAITHAL, HARYANA

ABSTRACT

Within the framework of anthropological publications, this research offers a succinct summary of leadership in open-access journals. Included in the debate are essential points about the administration of open-access journals in the anthropological area. It delves into the specific dangers and rewards that top anthropologists encounter when trying to get their research out there via open-access channels. This abstract is an attempt to provide a concise yet illuminating look at how leadership and the dissemination of easily understandable anthropological information interact with one another.

Keywords: - Publication, Journal, Audience, Anthropology, Leadership.

I. INTRODUCTION

There has been a sea change in the dissemination of academic information with the introduction of open-access journals, which has revolutionized the publishing environment. Anthropology is one area that has seen this shift most sharply; discussions about leadership in journal publishing and open access have emerged as central to the discipline's scholarly conversation. Understanding the driving principles and ramifications of the growth of open-access journal leadership and anthropological articles is vital as we dive into this complicated fabric of academic work. Anthropology is a scientific field that aims to understand human communities and cultures by looking at how they have changed over time. Traditional publication mechanisms, such as subscription-based journals that could only reach a small subset of the population, were once the backbone of anthropology's information distribution strategy. But the distribution environment has been reshaped by the advent of open-access journals, which have promoted greater accessibility and inclusion. The fundamental principle that underpins this change is the idea that information ought to be accessible to everyone, regardless of their financial situation or location. Leading an open-access journal in anthropology is a complex task that requires adapting to a constantly changing environment. Those in charge in this field need to think about how to keep academic standards high while also dealing with problems like financing and sustainability. Leaders of open-access journals have a distinct set of obstacles when trying to strike a balance between the publication's financial sustainability and its dedication to accessibility, since the model for funding



these publications generally depends on article processing charges (APCs) or institutional assistance. An open-access journal's dedication to transparency and inclusion is a fundamental principle. Fostering a collaborative and varied intellectual environment, open-access journals prioritize making research results freely accessible to the global audience, in contrast to conventional publication approaches. To fulfill this promise, top-level administrators must use novel approaches to editing procedures, peer review, and outreach programs to increase the number of people who can access high-quality research.

Even those at the helm of open-access anthropological publications have challenges in keeping up with the rapidly developing field of technology. Possibilities and threats are both increased with the merging of digital platforms, internet archives, and multimedia material. Leaders need to be flexible and think ahead of the curve if they want to embrace technology innovations, which improve the spread of anthropological information. Executives in the field of anthropology need to think about how to make their publications accessible to all readers and how to attract new, non-traditional readers as multimedia becomes more common in anthropological journals. In addition to the editorial board, several individuals have a leadership role in open-access anthropological publications. The long-term viability of the open-access approach depends on cooperation between universities, government agencies that provide money, and global organizations. In order to ensure the long-term success of open-access anthropological journals, it is imperative that academic leaders promote the value of open access and work in tandem with relevant stakeholders to establish a mutually beneficial network. Ethical questions around open access also rise to the surface in this ever-changing environment. Questions of authorship, copyright, and the ethical usage of open-access resources are important for anthropological publishing leaders to consider. Finding a middle ground between transparency and ethical behavior is critical, and leaders have a significant impact by creating standards that respect academic honesty while embracing accessibility.

The effect on the visibility and distribution of research is an important part of the leadership of open-access journals in anthropology. More people, including academics, politicians, and the general public, may be able to access and read open-access papers. By being more widely recognized, anthropological study has a greater influence on society and helps shape public conversation and understanding. Whether it's via partnerships with mainstream media, social media, or academic networks, leaders in open-access anthropological journals are vital in developing tactics to increase the exposure of published research. The very essence of anthropology, which is to study and appreciate other cultures, is congruent with the goal of democratizing information via open access. Anthropology's preeminent open-access journals may help elevate the perspectives of marginalized groups and places, opening the door to a more inclusive and global conversation. Even when it comes to language, leaders are looking for methods to break down boundaries so that people from all over the world can understand anthropological research and share their thoughts. Leaders need strategic vision to handle the ever-changing terrain, despite the many benefits of open access. Ongoing concerns include the need for



constant innovation in digital platforms, the possibility of predatory publishing tactics, and the financial viability of open-access models. In order to tackle these issues together, anthropological publishing leaders need to maintain an open line of communication with other academics, lawmakers, and funding organizations. Scholarly communication is undergoing a revolutionary era as open-access journal leadership and anthropological publishing come together. Openness, inclusion, and ethical distribution are key values that leaders should follow while navigating this ever-changing world. A worldwide community of researchers dedicated to accessibility, cooperation, and the development of anthropological understanding is being nurtured by the leadership in open-access publications, which is becoming more important as the field of anthropology undergoes further transformation.

II. DOAJ

One website that covers open access journals is the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), which is maintained by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA). Up until January 2013, the DOAJ was overseen by Lund University. The concept of open access to research data and papers has gained immense traction. Both its importance and the need of ensuring the continued viability of the infrastructure that underpins Open Access are growing. In every respect, the demands and expectations of the community, as well as DOAJ, have grown since then. The DOAJ will be transferred to IS4OA for upkeep and improvement after lengthy negotiations between the libraries of Lund University and IS4OA. The journal DOAJ is supported by Lund University, INASP, the Swedish National Library, Svensk Bibliotek Forening, and Springer.

The program defines open access journals as peer-reviewed, high-quality intellectual and scientific publications that "use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access." According to the Budapest Open Access Initiative's definition of open access, users must have the rights to "read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles" for the journal to be included in the DOAJ.

With an average of four publications added daily in 2012, the database has 10,000 journals as of September 2014. Search for journals by title or browse by broad subject area. If you want to find an article, you may use the following search parameters: author, title, abstract, ISSN, journal name, or keywords. You can't search it, even if full-text is free. To be included into the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), journals must have a funding strategy that does not charge readers or their institutions for access and must utilize peer review or editorial quality control. Every aspect of the interface and the text is written in English.

It covers these subjects: African-American Studies, Agriculture, American Indian Studies, Anthropology, Black Studies, Black Studies in the Business World, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Chicano Studies, Chinese Studies, Communication, Computer Science Engineering, Counseling, and American Indian Studies English as a Second Language, Latin American and Iberian Studies, Law and Society, Biology, Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Earth Sciences, East



Asian Studies, Economics, Education, Electrical Engineering, Environmental Studies, Feminist Studies, Film and Media Studies, Gender Studies, Health Sciences, U.S. History, World History, Latin American and Iberian Studies,

At both the journal and article levels, the DOAJ provides information (title, keywords, URL, publisher's name, language, etc.) for a large number of the referenced journals. A number of conditions must be satisfied before a journal may be included in the DOAJ citation list. The DOAJ strives to be comprehensive by include all open access academic and scientific papers that have a quality control process to assure the content.

By expanding their visibility and accessibility, the organizers of the Directory of Open Access publications want to encourage more people to read and benefit from open access academic journals and books. The Directory strives to be comprehensive by include all open access academic and scientific publications that provide a quality control system to assure the content.

The researcher has compiled ten anthropological periodicals for the purpose of study. The data was downloaded from the DOAJ website.

III. ANTHROPOLOGY JOURNALS

Additional subfields exist within each of the four main areas of anthropology: physical or biological anthropology, social or cultural anthropology, archaeology, and anthropological linguistics. Despite the frequent overlap, these fields often use separate methodologies.

It presupposes the need for public and unpublished data on a global scale as well as local, regional, and national levels. Journals are crucial because they disseminate new ideas. Research and the dissemination of new technology are two of the most important factors in a country's economic development.

As a result, the researcher has chosen ten anthropology-related open-access journals from different countries. We gathered all the necessary information from the DOAJ open access journals.

IV. ANTHROPOLOGIST

A publication known as an anthropologist Accessible in its entirety papers, reviews, and discussions on controversial issues in the multidisciplinary study of human nature are published in the peer-reviewed magazine ONLINE. The papers might be either theoretical or practical. In addition to archiving research for future reference, it provides a platform for social and biological scientists to share and discuss findings.

Several indices include the following: DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals, <http://www.doaj.org>), IBSS (International Bibliography of the Social Sciences), NAAS (National



Academy of Agricultural Sciences), India, Sociological Abstracts database, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts database, Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts database, and others.

Academic articles addressing bio-social-cultural and ecological elements of man are being sought for by the journal. This journal publishes original papers on ongoing research and practical initiatives as well as news stories, book reviews, reports from meetings, and announcements from the professional community. If the Managing Editor finds that previously published comments and discussions on papers and letters are both relevant and interesting to the audience, then they will determine whether to publish them. The magazine prioritizes the publishing of papers with novel or timely findings, as well as submissions with unusual interests, due to its dedication to fast review. No previously published or under consideration publications in any other language should be submitted; instead, researchers are asked to submit their original, English-language studies.

Six issues (in January, March, May, July, and September) and two volumes will be published annually. Articles and papers that are submitted are reviewed. The very unusual cases when this rule is not strictly enforced include subject-specific volumes, editorials, and invited essays. For an annual subscription cost of US\$ 300/- Rs. 9000/- (or US\$ 55/- Rs. 1750/- for a single issue), libraries, institutions, and other corporate organizations may purchase a four-issue volume. India accepts prices expressed in rupees. The membership price for shipping already includes airmail delivery. Get special and supplement editions of the journal for free if you subscribe regularly. Assumptions made by publishers when they accept a manuscript for publication include: the work has never been published before (aside from abstracts or as part of published lectures, theses, or other works); no other publications are considering publishing the work; and authors agree to the automatic transfer of copyright to publishers upon acceptance of the manuscript. Corporation Kamla-Raj. I reserve all rights. It is absolutely forbidden to copy any part of this book without the publisher's explicit written permission. To reach the Administrative Editor, write to South City II, B-2 (Ground Floor), Gurgaon, Haryana, India, or email kre@airtelmail.in, requesting permission from the Publisher.

V. CONCLUSION

Anthropology publishing and the leadership of open-access journals are working hand in hand, heralding a new age in academic communication. As a leader, you must navigate this ever-changing world with a dedication to accessibility, inclusion, and ethical standards. Leaders in the field of anthropology need to tackle issues of finance, technology, and ethics as the discipline moves into the digital era. Nevertheless, the significance of open-access leadership in determining the future of anthropological research distribution is reinforced by the possibilities of greater visibility, worldwide cooperation, and the democratization of information. Leaders have a crucial role to play in developing the field and creating a more inclusive and internationally linked



academic environment by cultivating a community of academics committed to transparency and cooperation.

REFERENCES

1. Suber, P. (2015). Open Access. MIT Press.
2. Willinsky, J. (2006). The Access Principle: The Case for Open Access to Research and Scholarship. MIT Press.
3. Rowley, J., & Johnson, F. (2018). Open Access Leadership: A Concise Guide to Success. Chandos Publishing.
4. Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. *Nature*, 489(7415), 179.
5. Eve, M. P. (2014). Open access and the humanities: Contexts, controversies, and the future. Cambridge University Press.
6. Björk, B. C., & Solomon, D. (2012). Open access versus subscription journals: a comparative study of scientific impact. *BMC Medicine*, 10(1), 73.
7. Smith, A. (2017). Open access and the academy: A practical guide for the humanities and social sciences. MIT Press.
8. Holmwood, J., & Bhambra, G. K. (2013). *Sociology and the university: A critical inquiry*. Springer.
9. Poynder, R. (2012). The state of Open Access: A perspective from the Open Access Interviews. Open and Shut?
10. Tenopir, C., Dalton, E. D., Allard, S., Frame, M., Pjesivac, I., Birch, B., ... & Dorsett, K. (2015). Changes in scholarly communication patterns: A case study of the UTK campus. *Serials Review*, 41(1), 47-58.