

## Exploring the Gold Path of Open access publishing in Fine Arts

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*<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17955159>*

### ***Abstract***

This paper shows a system for integrating subjects of Open Access (OA) journals in the area of Fine Arts through OAI/PMH based harvesting system. It evaluates state-of-the art of OA journals in Fine Arts that are listed in DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) by taking into thought growth of OA journals over the years, distribution of OA journals in Fine Arts by language, country of publication, publishers name, journal license, etc. It progresses a framework for harvesting article-level metadata from OA journal in Fine Arts by the application of open-source gold path system.

***Keywords:*** *OA archives, gold OA, gold path, DOAJ, Open Access, Institutional Repository, Open Access Journals, Fine Arts*

### **Introduction**

In recent years, the Internet has emerged as a prominent tool for information retrieval. Information and Communication Technology has transformed the process of academic communication. Advancements in communication and information technologies have transformed human interactions with computer systems and are introducing a new array of activities. Currently, Open Access is emerging as a significant alternative to the traditional toll-based scholarly communication model. The increasing prevalence of Open Access journals (designated as the Gold route of Open Access) and digital repositories (designated as the Green path of Open Access) online has rendered it challenging for users to go to specific locations in pursuit of Open Access information resources. Furthermore, the retrieval methods employed by these journal sites and archives differ significantly from one another. The discrepancies mostly arise from the use of distinct journal management software and Institutional Digital Repository (IDR) software by these systems. As a result of this problem, subject repositories are open web collections of working papers or manuscript copies of published scholarly articles, specific to particular scientific disciplines. The first repositories emerged in the early 1990s, and in some

fields of science they have become an important channel for the dissemination of research results (Björk, 2014).

## DOAJ Repositories

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is a website that catalogues open access journals and is now administered by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA). Until January 2013, Lund University managed the DOAJ. Open access is a mode of scholarly publication characterised by resources that are digital, online, available at no cost, and mostly devoid of copyright and license constraints. The Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) (Clobridge, 2010). This study utilises data from the Directory of Open Access articles (DOAJ), a repository of entirely open access, peer-reviewed academic articles (Sahoo et al., 2017). The initiative characterises open access journals as scientific and intellectual publications that adhere to rigorous quality standards through peer review or editorial oversight and employ a financing strategy that does not impose charges on readers or their institutions for access. Therefore, ICT has impacted on every sphere of academic library activity especially in the form of the library collection development strategies, library building and consortia. ICT presents an opportunity to provide value-added information services and access to a wide variety of digital based information resources to their clients (Raimondi et al., 2004). Most of these initiatives, though still in experimental stages of development, are being led by new publishers who are searching for market niches and applying innovative business models (Cordón-García et al., 2013). The Budapest Open Access Initiative has defined OA as the rights to “read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles”. DOAJ is performing a central role in fulfilling the objectives of the Budapest declaration (Creaser, 2011).

## Growth of Open Access

The Dramatic Growth of Open Access (<http://www.doaj.org>) highlights the steady increase in Open Access. For example, Fig.1 shows the growth of searchable OA articles published in OA journals listed in DOAJ.

<b>Year</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>No. of journals</b>	1	2	3	4	2	2	5	<b>15</b>
<b>Year wish growth (%)</b>	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	2%	6%
<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>No. of journals</b>	9	17	24	8	15	31	49	<b>59</b>
<b>Year wish growth (%)</b>	3.6%	6.8%	9.6%	3.2%	6%	12.4%	19.6%	23.6%
<b>Year</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025 up to till date</b>	
<b>No. of journals</b>	63	63	84	59	58	61	62	
<b>Year wish growth (%)</b>	25.2%	25.2%	33.6%	23.6%	23.2%	24.4%	24.8%	

Table 1: Growth of OA Fine arts articles in DOAJ from 2003 to 2025 up to till date (source: DOAJ database)

(Reference: <https://doaj.org/>)

### OA Journals in Fine Arts

The tree of subject which given into the DOAJ (<http://www.doaj.org>). The total no. of journal Fine Arts has (695) which is divided into 8 subjects like Architecture, Arts in general, Decorative arts, Drawing Design Illustration, Painting, Print media, Sculpture, Visual arts. The total no. of journals is (695). Architecture (214), Arts in general (265), Decorative arts (05), Drawing Design Illustration (47), Painting (01), Print media (09), Sculpture (02), Visual arts (115). Here, discuss mainly the Architecture. The Architecture (214) divided that 2 parts Aesthetics of cities. City planning and beautifying (33) and Architectural drawing and design (21), Arts in general (265) divided a new subjects such as History of the arts (90), Decorative arts (05), Drawing design Illustration (47), Painting (01), Print media (09) divided that Print making engraving (03) and conservation and restoration of print (02), Sculpture (02), Visual arts (115).

### The division of Fine arts subjects the snap short are given below

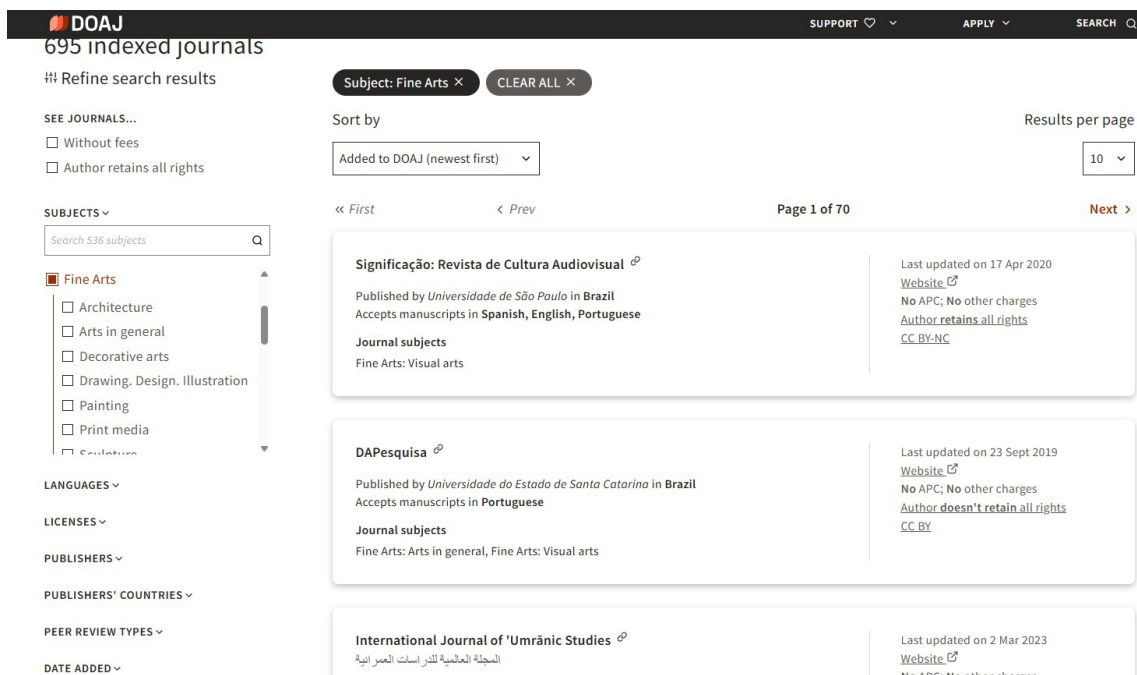


Fig.1: Division of OA Fine Arts subjects of journals (reference: [www.doaj.com](http://www.doaj.com))

There are 695 OA Journals on the subject of “Fine arts” available from DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals). The Analysis of these journals is given below;

### Open Access Fine arts Journals in DOAJ-Languages wise distribution (as on 01.12.2025):

There are OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ Languages wise distribution, so the total Journals are Languages wise distribution is 695. The distribution of Journals Languages wise distribution showing in the below following table.

Language	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
English	547	38.35
Spanish	229	16.05
French	126	8.83
Portuguese	123	8.62

<b>Language</b>	<b>No. of Journals</b>	<b>Percentage of Journals</b>
Italian	86	6.03
German	53	3.71
Indonesian	28	1.96
Polish	28	1.96
Arabic	24	1.68
Catalan	21	1.47
Turnish	21	1.47
Persian	20	1.40
Russian	19	1.33
Ukrainian	14	0.98
Swedish	10	0.70
Danish	9	0.63
Norwegian	7	0.49
Serbian	7	0.49
Czech	6	0.42
Remanian	6	0.42
Croatian	5	0.35
Finnish	5	0.35
Galician	5	0.35
Slovak	5	0.35
Slovenian	5	0.35
Dutch	4	0.28
Hungarian	4	0.28
Norwegian Bokmal	4	0.28
Basque	3	0.21
Norwegian Nynorsk	2	0.14
Bosnian	1	0.07
Chinese	1	0.07
Latvian	1	0.07
Lithuanian	1	0.07
Serbo-Croatian	1	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2: Distribution of OA Fine arts Journals by Language in DOAJ repositories (Gold path)

Table 2 is based on the number of OA Fine arts journals in each Language. However, some journals have two or more journals in another language in some cases then total language is become 192. It clearly shows the ranking of individual language is shown in percentage in DOAJ repositories. It shows English language has maximum number of journals 547(38.35%). Minimum number of journals have Bosnian, Chinese, Latvian and Lithuanian which are 1(0.07%). The distribution of OA Fine arts Journals Language wise showing in bar chart which is given below.

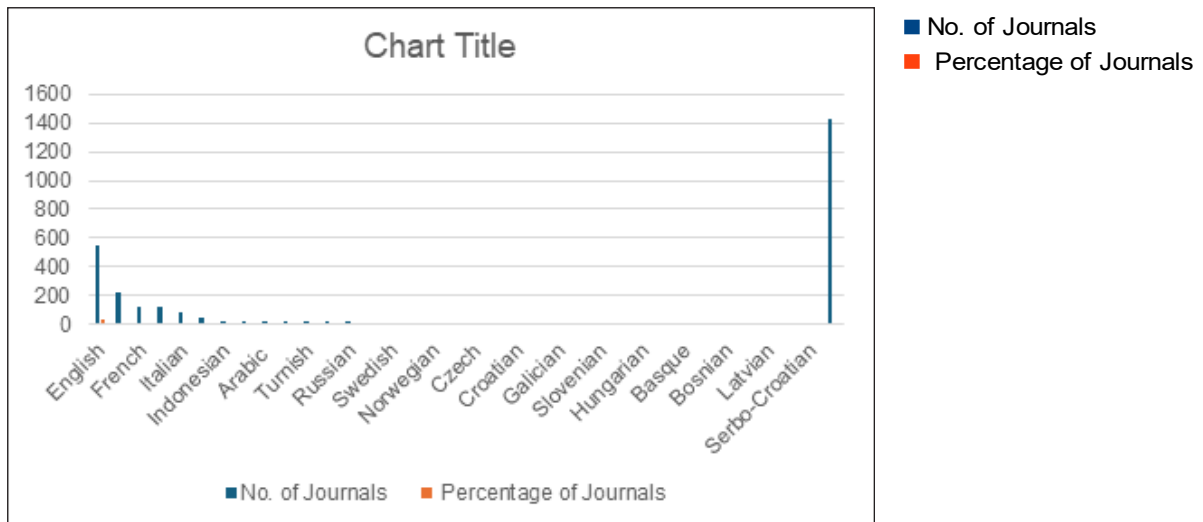


Fig.2: Distribution of OA Fine arts Journals by Language in DOAJ repositories with a bar chart

**Open Access Fine arts Journals in DOAJ Country wise distribution (as on 01.12.2025):**

There are OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ Country wise distribution, so the total Journals are Country wise distribution is 183. The distribution of Journals Country wise distribution showing in the below following table.

Country	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
Spain	90	12.91
Brazil	56	8.03
Italy	54	7.74
Indonesia	36	5.16
United Kingdom	33	4.73
Poland	31	4.44
Turkiye	29	4.16
United States	29	4.16
Argentina	27	3.87
Iran	22	3.15
Portugal	22	3.15
France	19	2.72
Egypt	17	2.43
Chile	15	2.15
Romania	14	2
Russian Federation	14	2
Catombio	13	1.86
Ukraine	13	1.86
Netherlands	11	1.57
Mexico	9	1.29
Norway	9	1.29
Canada	7	1
Croatia	7	1

Country	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
Ecuador	7	1
Germany	7	1
Peru	7	1
Serbia	7	1
Switzerland	7	1
Denmark	6	0.86
Bosnia & Herzegornia	4	0.57
Finland	4	0.57
Iraq	4	0.57
Lithuania	4	0.57
Singapore	4	0.57
Slovakia	4	0.57
Australia	3	0.43
Belgium	3	0.43
Costa Rica	3	0.43
Sweden	3	0.43
Australia	2	0.28
China	2	0.28
Cuba	2	0.28
Cota d'Ivoire	2	0.28
Gueece	2	0.28
Hungary	2	0.2
India	2	0.28
Ireland	2	0.28
Malaysia	2	0.28
New Zealand	2	0.28
South Africa	2	0.28
Algeria	1	0.14
Bangladesh	1	0.14
Brunei Danessalam	1	0.14
Camroon	1	0.14
Cyprus	1	0.14
Japan	1	0.14
Jordan	1	0.14
Korea	1	0.14
Moldora	1	0.14
Nicaragna	1	0.14
Taiwan	1	0.14
Thiland	1	0.14
Uruguay	1	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3: Distribution of OA Fine arts Country in DOAJ repositories (Gold path)

Table 3 is based on the number of OA Fine arts journals distributed in Country wise. However, total number of Country is 697. It clearly shows the ranking of individual Country are shown in percentage in DOAJ repositories. It shows United States and India have maximum number of journals is Spain 90 (12.91%). Minimum number of journals have Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Danessalam, Camroon, Cyprus, Japan, Korea, Moldora, Nicaragua, Taiwan, Thiland and Uruguay which are 1(0.14%). The distribution of OA Fine arts Journals Country wise distribution showing in pie chart which is given below:

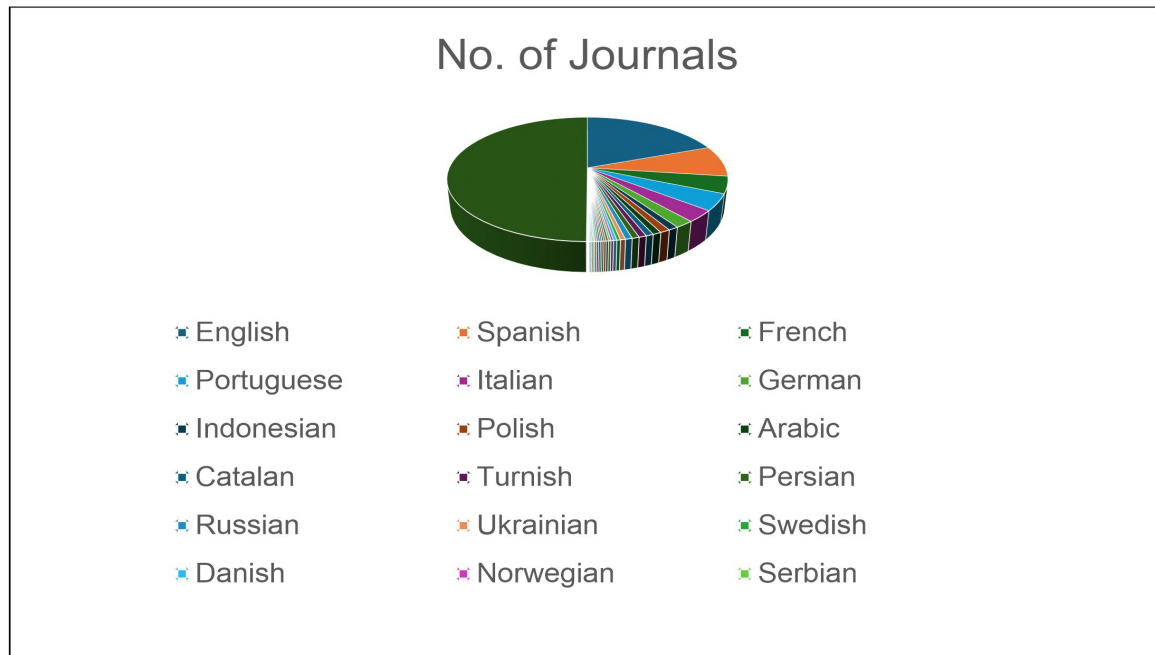


Fig.3: Distribution of Country LIS OA Fine arts Journals present in pie diagram

**Open Access Fine arts Journals in DOAJ- Publishers wise Distribution (as on 01.12.2025):**

There are OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ Publishers wise distribution, so the total Journals are Publishers wise distribution is 243. The distribution of Journals Publishers wise distribution is shown in the following table.

Publisher name	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
University of Bologna	11	4.52
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	9	3.70
Istanbul University Press	7	2.88
Universitat Politècnica de València	7	2.88
Atatürk University	6	2.46
Firenze University Press	6	2.46
Universidade de São Paulo	6	2.46
Open Library of Humanities	5	2.05
Universidade Estadual de Campinas	6	2.46
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid	5	2.05
Sciendo	4	1.64
Universitat de Barcelona	4	1.64

<b>Publisher name</b>	<b>No. of Journals</b>	<b>Percentage of Journals</b>
Cyprus University of Technology	1	0.41
Arqueocoop LTDA	1	0.41
Architectural Research Centers Consortium	1	0.41
Arab Association for Islamic Civilization and Art	1	0.41
Applied Science Private University	1	0.41
Aphra Behn Society	1	0.41
Amesea Egypt Association	1	0.41
Alzahra University	1	0.41
Alfonso Acocella	1	0.41
Alexandria University, Faculty of Specific Education	1	0.41
Alexandria University, Faculty of Fine Arts	1	0.41
Alanya Üniversitesi	1	0.41
Ain Shams University, Faculty of Specific Education	1	0.41
Ain Shams University	1	0.41
Aiap Edizioni	1	0.41
Adam Mickiewicz University Press	1	0.41
Accademia di Belle Arti Roma	1	0.41
Accademia University Press	1	0.41
Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw	1	0.41
Academy of Fine Arts in Gdansk	1	0.41
Aalto University	1	0.41
ASTRA National Museum Complex	1	0.41
ARTIS- Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa	1	0.41
ARF India	1	0.41
ACyT Ediciones	1	0.41
“Ion Mincu” University Publishing House	1	0.41
Yale University	2	0.82
Université de Bourgogne	2	0.82
University of Tehran	2	0.82
University of Edinburgh	2	0.82
University of Alberta	2	0.82
Universitat de València	2	0.82
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	2	0.82
Universidade do Estado de Santa Catarina (UDESC)	2	0.82
Universidade do Estado de Santa Catarina	2	0.82
Universidade de São Paulo (USP)	2	0.82
Universidade de Lisboa	2	0.82
Universidade de Brasília	2	0.82
Universidade da Coruña	2	0.82
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte	2	0.82
Universidade Estadual do Paraná	2	0.82

<b>Publisher name</b>	<b>No. of Journals</b>	<b>Percentage of Journals</b>
Universidad de Los Andes	2	0.82
Universidad de Cuenca	2	0.82
Universidad de Costa Rica	2	0.82
Universidad de Buenos Aires	2	0.82
Universidad Nacional de Colombia	2	0.82
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	2	0.82
UPV/EHU Press	2	0.82
UCOPress. Universidad de Córdoba	2	0.82
UCL Press	2	0.82
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv	2	0.82
Stichting OpenAccess	2	0.82
Springer	2	0.82
Royal Danish Library	2	0.82
Rosenberg & Sellier	2	0.82
Publishing House of the Romanian Academy	2	0.82
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	2	0.82
Petra Christian University	2	0.82
Papel Cosido	2	0.82
Necmettin Erbakan University Press	2	0.82
Milano University Press	2	0.82
MDPI AG	2	0.82
Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts Publishing	2	0.82
Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts	2	0.82
Intellect	2	0.82
Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti	2	0.82
Goldsmiths, University of London	2	0.82
Editura Universitară "Ion Mincu"	2	0.82
Editorial Universidad de Sevilla	2	0.82
eScholarship Publishing, University of California	4	1.64
Department of Architecture Universitas Indonesia	2	0.82
Berlin Universities Publishing	2	0.82
Athens Institute for Education and Research	2	0.82
Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego	3	1.23
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	3	1.23
Universidad del Bío Bío	3	1.23
Universidad de Málaga	3	1.23
Universidad de Chile	3	1.23
Taylor & Francis Group	3	1.23
SpringerOpen	3	1.23
Scandinavian University Press	3	1.23
Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú	3	1.23

Publisher name	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
Jagiellonian University Press	3	1.23
Fondazione Università Ca' Foscari	3	1.23
Editorial de la Facultad de Artes de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba	3	1.23
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	3	1.23
AP2	3	1.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4: Distribution of OA Fine arts Journals in Publishers wise DOAJ repositories (Gold path)

Table 4 is based on the number of OA Fine arts journals distributed in Publishers wise. However, total number of Publishers wise in OA Fine arts journals in DOAJ repositories is 243. It shows Hindawi Publishing Corporation has maximum number of journals is 11(4.52%). Minimum number of journals have many publishers which are 1 (0.41%). The distribution of OA Fine arts Journals Publishers wise distribution showing in pie chart which is given below:



Fig.4: Distribution of Country OA Fine arts Journals Publishers wise DOAJ repositories (Gold path) present in pie diagram

### Open Access Fine arts Journals in DOAJ- Publication charge wise Distribution (as on (01.12.2025):

There are OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ Publishers charge wise (Close access/ Open access) distribution, so the total Journals are Publishers charge wise distribution is 183. The distribution of Journals Publishers wise distribution is shown in the following table.

Publications	No. of Journals	Percentage
Close access	107	17.3
Open access	588	82.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5: Distribution of publication charge wish OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ repositories (Gold path)

Table 5 is based on the number of OA Fine arts journals that are distributed in Publication charge wise distribution. However, it is evident from the above table that most of the top-ranking journals only 107 journals are commercially available and around 588 journals are available as open access. It means most of these journal papers are available in full text freely unless these are archived in different institutional and subject repositories OA Fine arts. The distribution of OA Fine arts Journals Publication charges wise distribution showing in bar chart which is given below:

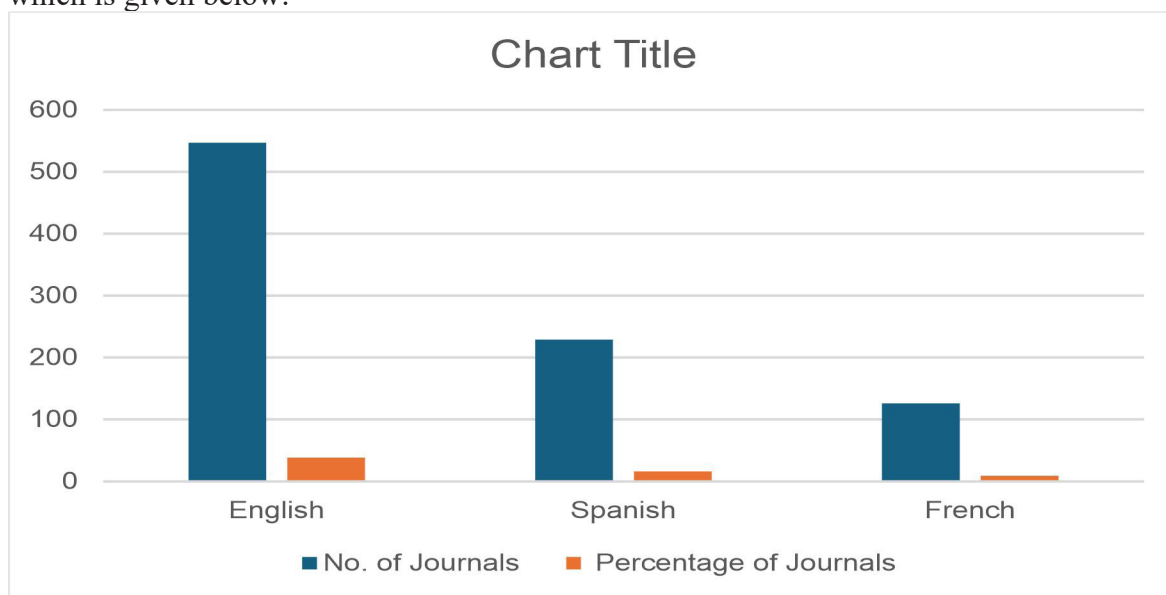


Fig.5: Distribution of publication charge with OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ repositories (Gold path) in bar diagram presentation

### Open Access Fine arts Journals in DOAJ-License wise Distribution (as on 01.12.2025):

There are OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ License wise distribution, so the total Journals are License wise distribution is 183. The distribution of Journals Publishers wise distribution is shown in the following table.

Journal License	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
CC BY	284	39.7
CC BY-NC-ND	154	21.5
CC BY-NC	136	19
CC BY-NC-SA	85	11.8
CC BY-SA	37	5.1
CC BY-ND	12	1.6

Journal License	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
CCO	1	0.1
Publisher's own license	6	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6: Distribution of OA Fine arts Journals License Wise Distribution Journal License charges in DOAJ repositories (Gold path)

Table 6 is based on the number of OA Fine arts journals distributed in License wise. However, total number of License wise in OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ repositories is 715. It shows CC BY has maximum number of journals which is 284(39.7%). CCO has minimum number of journals which is 1(0.1%). The distribution of OA Fine arts Journals License wise distribution showing in pie chart which is given below:

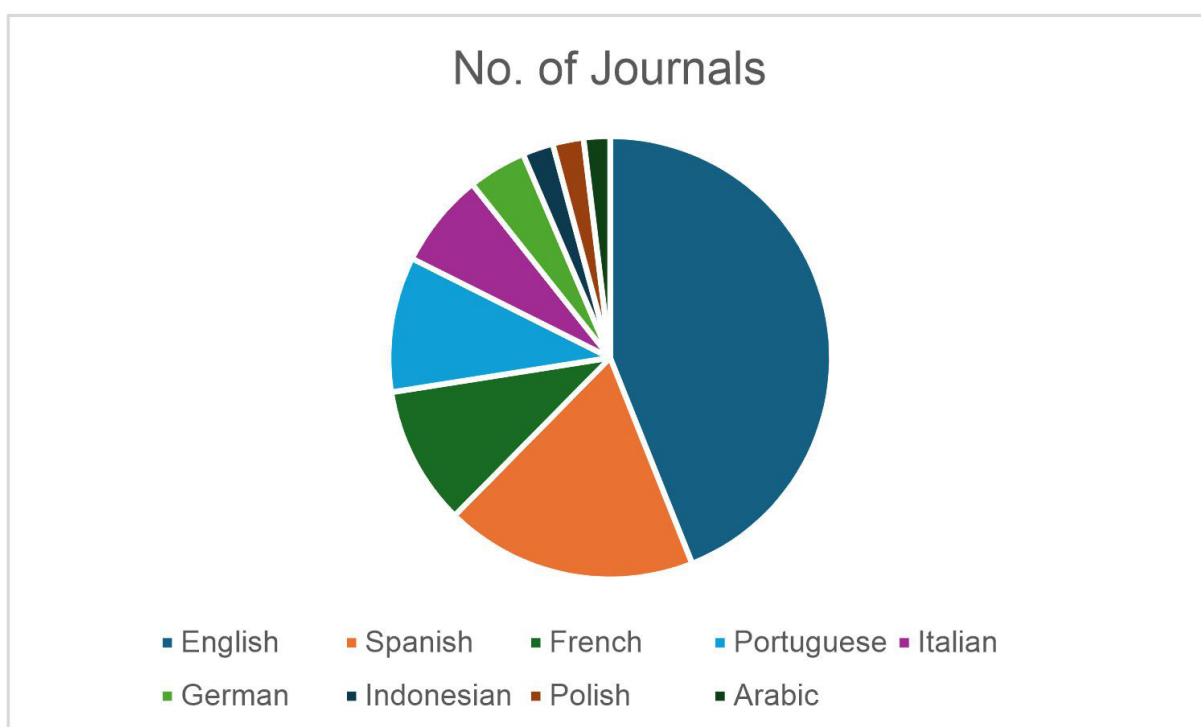


Fig.6: Distribution of Fine arts Journals License Charges in pie chart

### Open Access Fine arts Journals in DOAJ-peer review typeswise distribution(as on 01.12.2025):

There are OA Technology Journals in DOAJ License wise distribution, so the total Journals are License wise distribution is 715. The distribution of Journals Publishers wise distribution is shown in the following table.

Journal License	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
Anonymous peer review	92	12.86
Double anonymous peer review	555	77.62
Editorial review	28	3.91

Journal License	No. of Journals	Percentage of Journals
Open peer review	6	0.83
Partial Double-Blind Peer Review	1	0.13
Peer review	49	6.85
Post-publication peer review	1	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 7: Distribution of OA Fine arts Journals License wise Distribution Journal License charges in DOAJ repositories (Gold path)

Table 7 is based on the number of OA Fine arts journals distributed in License wise. However, total number of License wise in OA Fine arts Journals in DOAJ repositories is 715. It shows Double anonymous peer review 555(77.62%). Post-publication peer review has minimum number of journals which is 1(0.13%). The distribution of OA Fine arts Journals License wise distribution showing in pie chart which is given below:

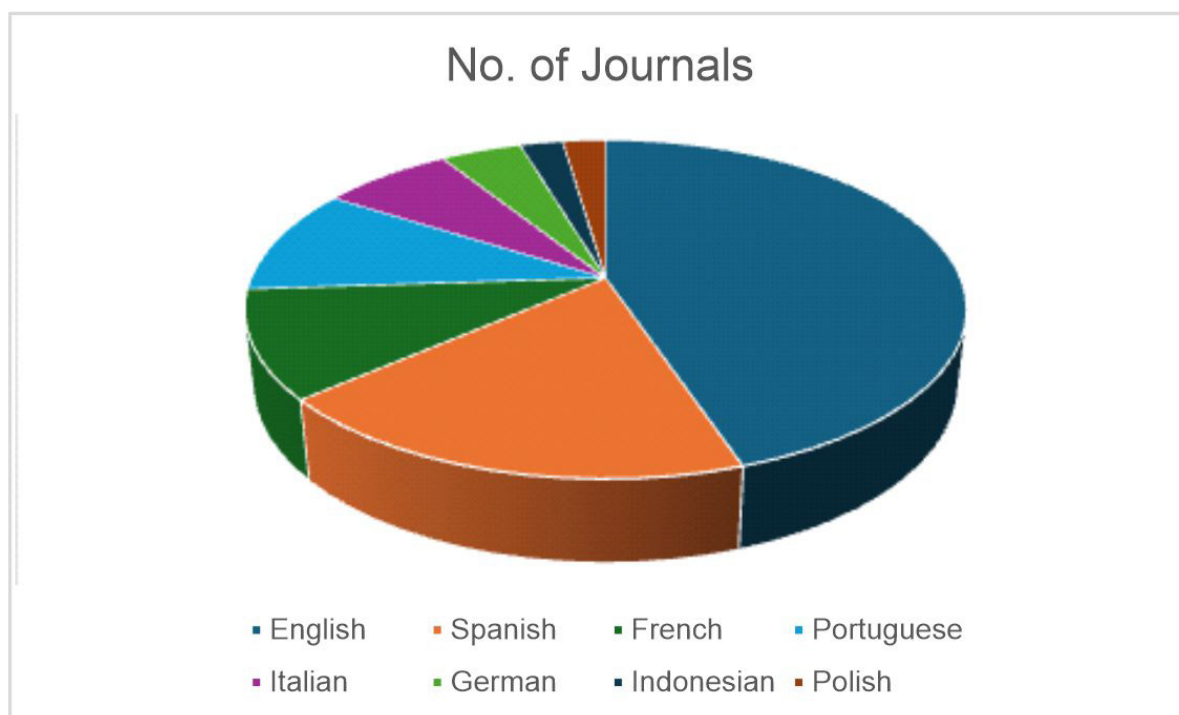


Fig.7: Distribution of Fine arts DOAJ-peer review typeswise Journal in pie chart

**Conclusion:**

Currently, it boasts significant accomplishments, possesses some restrictions, offers advantages, and presents opportunities for future research. It has included reduced expenses, enhanced accessibility, and improved outcomes for extensive academic endeavours. Future accomplishments will encompass OA Fine Arts publications. There are some essentials benefit user’s need to know only about the set of retrieval techniques. Users don’t have to care about the location of resources. The users search comprehensively & efficiently.

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