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From Print to Electronic: Using the Open Journal System to Publish an E-Journal

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From Print to Electronic

Using the Open Journal System to Publish an E-Journal
Open Journal System (OJS)

- Manages and publishes journals
- Open source
- Part of a suite of projects from the Public Knowledge Project (PKP)
  - Open Journals System (OJS)
  - Open Monograph Press (OMP)
  - Open Conference System (OCS)
  - Open Harvester System (OHS)
Regions Using OJS as of 2011

- East Asia & Pacific: 831
- Europe & Central Asia: 1142
- Latin America & Caribbean: 1959
- Middle East & North Africa: 76
- North America: 558
- South Asia: 193
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 302
- unknown: 742

**Total: 5803**

Current Use

Number of Journals Published on the Platform as of 2013 – 7,021

Features

• Local installation and configuration
• Total journal management
• Subscription module with delayed open access
• Comprehensive indexing
• Reading tools
• Email notification
Hosting Options

• Install OJS software on your server
  – No charge, download from PKP Server
  – You bear all set up and maintenance costs

• Install OJS on PKP servers
  – Fee varies on option chosen
  – Technical support
  – Options range in price from US$850 to US$2700
There is a new version of OJS available! You are currently using OJS 2.4.3.0. The most recent version is OJS 2.4.4.1. Please visit this link to download the most recent version and find upgrade instructions.

Site Administration

Site Management
- Site Settings
- Hosted Journals
- Languages
- Authentication Sources
- Categories

Administrative Functions
- System Information
- Expire User Sessions
- Clear Data Cache
- User Template Cache
- Merge Users

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Decisions

- Site Administrator
  - Only one can be designated
- Reader self registration
- Open/Closed Access
  - Journal or article level
- Language
Decisions

• Journal Manager
  – Layout of the journal
  – User roles
  – Default e-mails
  – Forms
  – Statistics
Print vs Electronic

- Reviewing articles
- Editing articles
- Production
  - Formatting
  - Proofreading
  - Quality check
- Distribution
  - Mailing list maintenance
  - Delivered to the individual

- Reviewing articles
- Editing articles
- Production
  - Formatting
  - Proofreading
  - Quality check
- Distribution
  - Housed on a server
  - Individual must access

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AgInfo Worldwide

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From the Editor's Desk
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Beyond Agricultural Information Access—Shared Learning Experiences in Solomon Islands

Peter Walton

Abstract: A national agricultural information network has been established in the Solomon Islands which brings together a diverse range of organisations with a shared objective, that of improving access to and use of agricultural information. At the core of the information network is an information system comprising a range of bibliographic and other information databases. This builds on the success of a similar venture in neighboring Papua New Guinea. However, the Solomon Islands initiative seeks to disseminate information more widely and effectively, as well as incorporating a social knowledge networking dimension which renders it unique in the Pacific region. The network is underpinned by an appreciation that there are many and varied ways in which information can be transformed into knowledge. This includes innovative information and communication technologies such as community radio, distance learning centres and farmer information networks. At the heart of social knowledge networking is not just sharing of experiences and knowledge, but learning.

Resumen: Salmoni que reúne una diversa gama de organizaciones partiendo del mismo objetivo, nos ofrece acceso a la información agrícola. El país de Solomon ha cambiado y es un país de agricultura y sus usos. Al nacer del sistema de información se tiene un sistema que comprende una gama de bases de datos de bibliotecas y otras. Este sistema se inspira en el éxito de una empresa similar en la Papúa-Nueva Guinea, pero Solomon ha hecho una mejoría en el país vecino de Papua Nueva Guinea. Sin embargo, la iniciativa de las Islas Salomón busca no solo difundir la información de una manera más amplia y eficaz, sino también incorporar una dimensión de formación de redes de conocimiento social, lo que hace única en el país de Solomon. La red se apoya en una valorización de que son muchas y variadas las maneras en que se puede transformar la información en conocimiento. Esto incluye tecnologías innovadoras de información y comunicación como la radio comunitaria, los centros de educación, las redes de información y agricultores. En el centro de la formación de redes de conocimiento social no solo está el intercambio de experiencias y conocimientos, sino también el aprendizaje.

Solomon Islands is an archipelago comprising nine main islands located in the western Pacific, part of the region known as Melanesia. It is the second largest country in the Pacific in terms of land area (27,985km², just slightly smaller than Belgium), with a population estimated in 2009 to be 595,663. It has a population growth rate of 2.9% (2009 est.), one of the highest in the world. Of the total land area, 97.5% is estimated to be forested, just 2.5% is farmed commercially or subsistence (2004). In common with its Melanesian neighbours, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, there is a high level of subsistence farming (87%), low levels of economic diversity such as manufacturing, and with similar constraints to economic activity such as a limited road network, poor inter-island shipping, limited power generation and supply, and a poor though improving telecommunication network. All of these factors constrains economic development in the country, such that GDP was estimated in 2009 to be USD 668 m, with a GDP growth rate estimated to be zero. (goods, fuels, chemicals) outstrip exports (timber, fish, copra, palm oil, coco) by a small margin (CIA, 2010).

Compounding similar problems faced by other Melanesian countries, ethnic tensions arose in the Solomon Islands in the late 1990s to the extent that a civil war broke out in all but name. From 1999 to 2003, civil unrest had a crippling effect on security and economic activity, and accelerated a decline in social conditions. In 2001, at the invitation of the Solomon Islands Government, the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) was deployed. Recovery from the troubles has been halting, with a significant flare-up in 2006. All of which has contributed to the country needing to completely rebuild the organs of state and provision of services to its people. One such initiative is the World Bank funded Rural Development Programme (RDP).

RDP is a five-year programme that comprises three components targeting four provinces: Choiseul, Malaita, Temotu and Western. The purpose of Component 2 is to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)
IAALD Titles

Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists

2007

2006

AgInfo Worldwide

2011
Vol 4, No 2 (2011)

Vol 4, No 1 (2011): Special issue sponsored by FAO on repositories

2010
Vol 3, No 2 (2010)
Vol 3, No 1 (2010)

2009
Vol 2, No 3 (2009)
Vol 2, No 2 (2009)
Vol 2, No 1 (2009)

2008
Vol 1, No 3 (2008)
Vol 1, No 2 (2008)
Vol 1, No 1 (2008)
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What we learned (Production)

• Think through the entire process
• Learn everything you can about the system before you begin
  – What can it do
• What do you want to use
• Divide up the duties
  – System lends itself well to that – different people can have different roles
• Heavily promote it so your users know where to find the journal
What we learned (User)

• Let the user know about the advantages of the system
  – RSS Feeds
  – Reading tools (if configured)
Final Words of Wisdom

• Open access costs
• OJS provides an affordable venue
  – Downloaded software
    • Set up and maintenance costs
  – Hosted solution
    • Platform fee (reasonable)
Final Words of Wisdom

• Producing a quality journal is not inexpensive

• IAALD
  – Volunteers for reviewing
  – Volunteers for Editing
  – Outsources layout and proofreading

• A quality journal demands both quality editing and production
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