

Title of the Project : Directory of Indian Science, Technology, Medical and Agriculture Periodicals (DIP)

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Executive Summary

The aim of the Directory of S&T Journals from India is to increase the visibility and ease of use of scientific and technical scholarly Indian journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. With this assumption, the work on "Directory of Indian Periodicals (DIP 2010)"- a Directory of Journals and Periodicals published in India in the areas of Science, Technology, Medicine and Agriculture Journals, was conceived and executed by Indian Council of Medical Research, India (Supported by NSTMIS Division of Department of Science and Technology, Government of India) in a Project Mode. The Directory includes different "Scientific Communication Channels" e.g. Research Journals, Letter Journals, Advances, Progress or Annual Review, Reports, Conference Proceedings *etc.*

This directory provides comprehensive bibliographical information of the India's scientific and technical "periodicals information" in "Science, Technology, Medical, Agriculture, electronics, communications, engineering, computers and computing, and information technology. The efforts have been made to include as many communication channels eg. Serials, Journals, Advances, Progress, Annual Review, Letter Journals, Reports, Published Conference Proceedings , as was available.

Details of addresses, editor's name and inclusion of journals in secondary services were obtained from the original journal (wherever possible), Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory (2008), List of Journals indexed in WoS (2010), MEDLINE (2010), list of journals abstracted in EMBASE (2008), list of journals included in BIOSIS (2007), Indian Science Abstracts, Tropical Diseases Bulletin, Chemical Abstracts, COMPENDEX and INSPEC (2008).

The information about the status of journals (in terms of it's availability in digital form/public domain) have been collected from the source list(s) of journals of J-Gate (Informatics India Ltd), 'medInd Full Text Journals' (Indian Medlars Center), 'Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), INTERNET or the Journal itself.

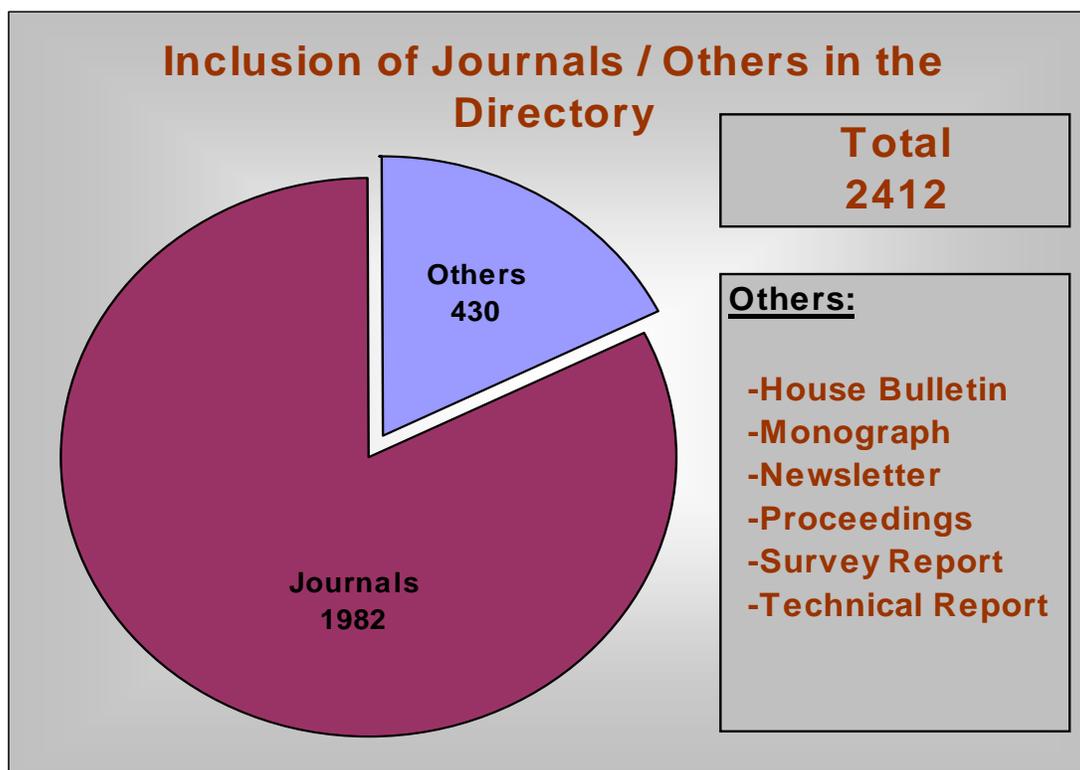
Efforts were made to make the directory for stand alone system on User CD. The database is also available as an Internet version on NSTMIS server. For the researchers, who do not have accesses to Internet, or a computer, hard copy of the directory has also been developed with various Indices to make the access easy and save the time.

The record of each journal is provided with information about the journal full name, standard abbreviated name, latest change in name (if any), frequency, coverage by major global and Indian secondary indexing services, editors/publisher address, ISSN number. Where ever email/web address has been provided with the journal that also be included. The Directory, contains a list of 2412 periodicals being published from India. Out of these there are total 1982

journals and the rest 430 are serial periodicals comprising of house bulletins, monographs, newsletters, conference proceedings, survey reports and other technical reports

The Hard Copy of the “Directory” is provided with different “Indices” to make the access of the directory as easy as possible. In the hard copy, journals are arranged alphabetically according to abbreviations as per MEDLINE or BIOSIS and wherever applicable abbreviations according to BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards). The Directory contain (i) Journal Index (Subject Category wise); (ii) Journals according to place of publication; (iii) Web address of Journals; (iv) Journal covered by different secondary services; (v) Email address (wherever available), List of journals available in Public Domain, Full Text/E Journal.

The digital version of the Directory is searchable by journal title, and Address of the publisher/Editor. One also would be able to browse journals by subject. To search for a phrase of more than one word, the search terms can be enclosed in quotation marks. To browse the full list of titles alphabetically, “Any category” could be chosen as a subject category..



These periodicals are distributed among total ‘eight + other major subject categories’. The subject categories have been finalized in consultation of DST and other LPAC Experts. The periodicals have been included in only one category, without any overlapping classification. The periodicals are dispersed over total 26 states of India.

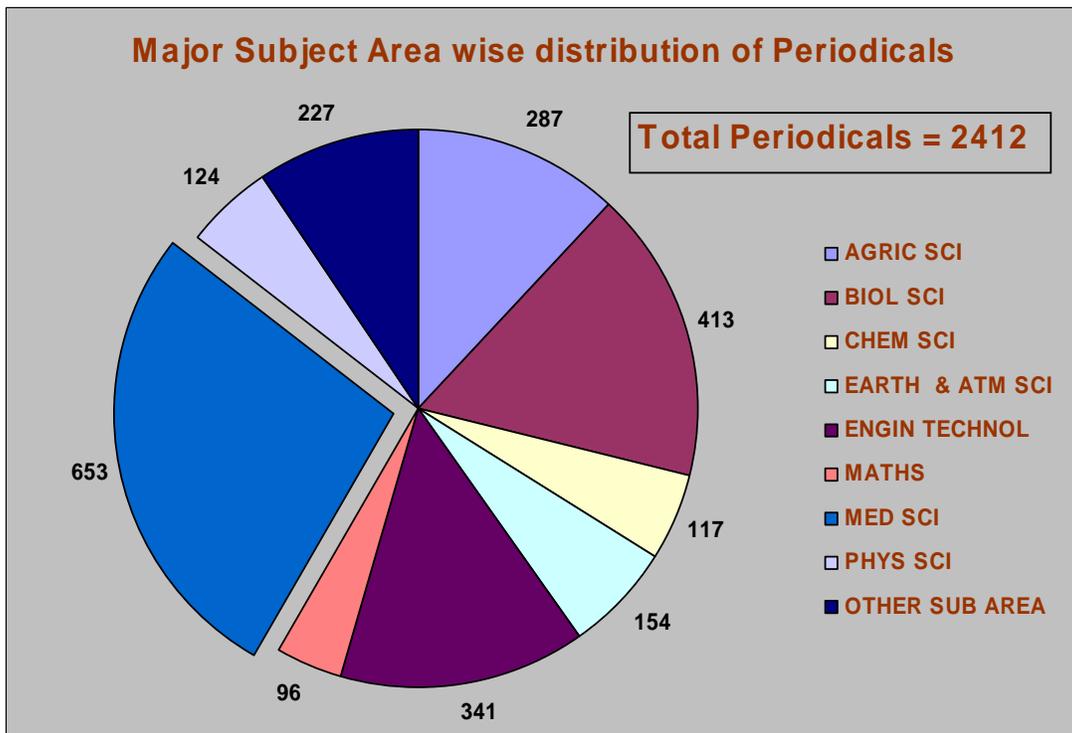
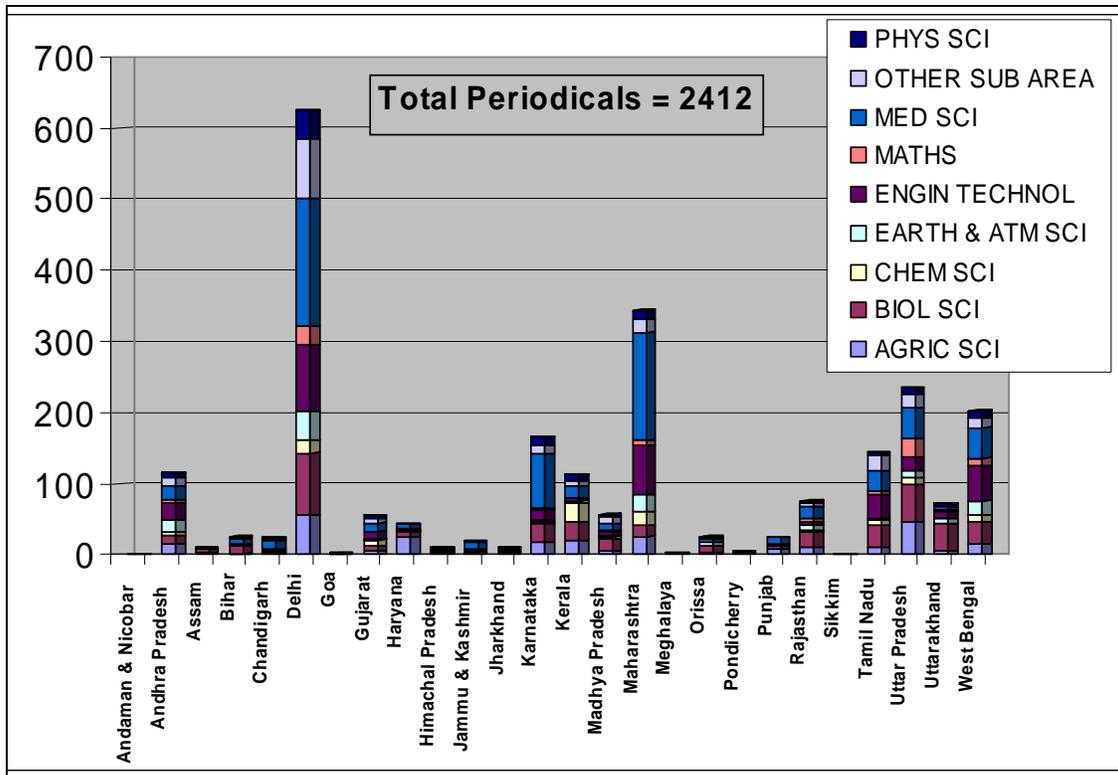


Table: Distribution of Total Journals State and Major Subject Area wise

STATE	Agric Sci	Biol Sci	Chem Sci	Earth & ATM Sci	Engin Technol	Maths	Med Sci	Other Sub Area	Phy s Sci	Tota l
Andaman & Nicobar					1					1
Andhra Pradesh	11	11	3	15	19	5	16	7	6	93
Assam	4	4					1			9
Bihar	2	10			2	1	6	2	1	24
Chandigarh	3	2			2		12	3		22
Delhi	37	76	16	32	64	24	153	64	34	500
Goa		1		1			1			3
Gujarat	5	7	7	1	7		10	4	4	45
Haryana	17	8	1		2		6			34
Himachal Pradesh	2	3					2	1	1	9
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3		2			9	2		19
Jharkhand	1	3	1		2					7
Karnataka	13	21	3	3	11	3	66	9	9	138
Kerala	16	22	24	2	3		17	5	6	95
Madhya Pradesh	2	18	3	2	4	3	9	9	4	54
Maharashtra	20	16	9	18	47	7	133	12	7	269
Meghalaya	1			2						3
Orissa	3	5	1	3		1	3	3	1	20
Puducherry	1	2					2			5
Punjab	6	4	1		2		8			21
Rajasthan	8	21	3	6	4	2	15	4	3	66
Sikkim				1						1
Tamil Nadu	5	28	7	4	31	3	25	16	5	124
Uttar Pradesh	43	51	8	10	12	22	38	14	9	207
Uttarakhand	4	21	1	7	5	4	3		4	49
West Bengal	7	24	8	16	44	8	39	10	8	164
Grand Total	214	361	96	125	262	83	574	165	102	1982

The coverage of individual periodicals in various secondary services indicates that the maximum periodicals are covered in Indian Science Abstract (ISA) 63.17% followed by SCOPUS 9.33%, Tropical Disease Bulletin (TDB) 8.34%, BIOSIS 7.96%, WoS 4.69 %, EMBASE 4.27%, INSPEC 2.61%, MEDLINE 1.65%, Chemical Abstract (CA), 1.16%, COMPENDEX 0.91% and Physics Abstract 0.87%.

Information has been collected and verified from original source, wherever possible. Updating and verifying existing entries, particularly for online resources, journals, organizations, publishers, has been a time-consuming task. Quite apart from changes in personnel and contact information, URLs and email addresses do change frequently as may be, many institutions move from various host servers to their own new domains. This was one of the biggest limitations of this work. Suggestions are welcome to improve the Directory to make it more useful to users.