

Measuring Scholarly Publication Output of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur during the year 2005-2014: a scientometric study

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims at finding the scholarly publication output of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur during the year 2005-2014. Data is collected using Indian Citation Index (ICI) and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. The study examines the scholarly publication output of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University under the various heading including year wise distribution of publication output, authorship pattern in published publication, publication productivity in different fields, most prolific authors & journals, most productive collaborative states & countries and highly cited paper of the university during the period of study. All the studies will be helpful for its further development.

Keywords: Scholarly publication, Publication output, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Scientometric study

1. Introduction

At the time of independence the number of universities, research institutions and research centres were very less in number. But now-a-days, there are more than 600 universities, 500 research organizations and 19 institutes of national importance covering various branches of S & T. There is no single definition for scholarly publications. According to C.L. Borgman ¹ (2000), scholarly publication or communication is the nothing but a study of how scholars in any field (e.g. physical, biological, humanities and technology) use and disseminate information through by electronics means (both formal and informal channels). In brief, scholarly publication is a method by which information can be passed from author to readers via libraries, publishers and in the form of electronic publication available on web. It is accessed through various indexing and abstracting databases. With the help of scientometric applications, one can know about the growth of publication output of any universities and research organizations. So there is an urgent need to know about the scholarly publication outputs of a particular university or research institute.

2. About the Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University (PRSU)

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University is the largest and oldest university in Chhattisgarh, founded in 1964. The university is named after the first chief minister of Madhya Pradesh. There are Twenty-Nine teaching departments in the University. Some self financed courses have been started by some departments. In the academic year 2005-06, about 1, 25,000 students were enrolled, both for undergraduate and postgraduate courses. The University plays a major role in the educational, cultural and economic life of the region.

3. Literature Review

A numbers of scientometric and bibliometric studies have been done during the last three decade to evaluate the university output in terms of scholarly publication output available on various bibliographic databases. In India, there are more than 650 universities, 39600 colleges covering 24 million students and teaching staff.² Sevukan R and Sharma J ³ (2008) studied the research output of biotechnology faculties in Indian central universities during 1997-2006 and found that collaboration co-efficient was 0.65. Singh, J. K.⁴ (2013) studied the scholarly output of Banaras Hindu University especially in the field of physics. In his study, he showed that authors were very selective in publishing their work in highly reputed or high impact factors journals. In his another study, he mapped physics output of selected universities in India during the period 2001-2010 scientometrically ⁵. Nagpaul, P. S ⁶ (1995) examined the contribution of scholarly publications of Indian universities of in science field subjects. Husain, S and Mustaq, M ⁷ (2010) studied about the ranking of Indian Central Universities in science and technology field. Barun, T ⁸ et al (1994) analyzed the publication productivity of physics in terms of literature growth, subject distributions and their citations. Gupta, B. M., & Dhawan, S. M. ⁹ (2009) studied about the physics output in India during the year 1993-2001 on the basis of publication productivity. Aswathy S., & Gopikuttan A ¹⁰ (2015) bibliometrically analyzes the publication output of three universities of Kerala viz University of Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi University and University of Calicut especially in the field of physics during the year 2005-

2009. Nagarkar, S., Veer, C & Kumbhar, R. ¹¹ (2015) studied about the publication output of Savitribai Phule Pune University especially in the field of life sciences during the year 1999-2013. In their study, they reported that out of total publication of 690 papers including 390 journals received 6210 citations. They also concluded that half of collections of the papers were in multidisciplinary nature and biotechnology dominant. Gupta, B. M., Bala, A & Kshitig, A ¹² (2013) scientometrically analyzed the publication output of India in the field of science and technology during the year 1996-2011. Bhattacharya, S., & Shilpa ¹³ (2011) studied about the nanotechnology output scientometrically during the year 2000-2009. Majority of the studies are quantitative in nature and based upon some multidisciplinary international bibliographic databases viz Web of Science, Scopus etc.

4. Objectives of the study

The major objectives of the present study are:

- To find out year wise distribution of publication output of PRSU
- To analyse the authorship pattern
- To find out the publication productivity in various subjects
- To identify the most prolific authors and journals of the university
- To know about the most productive collaborative states and countries
- To find out the most cited paper of PRSU during the study period

5. Methodology

The data presented in this paper has been accessed from Indian Citation Index (ICI), developed by Knowledge Foundation. ICI is the web based citation database and abstracts covering all R & D fields. It covers more than 900 journals/serials from various disciplines. The basic data, during the year 2005-2014 has been collected from the Indian Citation Index. The search strategy used for scholarly publication output of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University was as follows: "Institution Search= Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University (PRSU)" and "Time Span=2005-2014" These searches were further refined as per requirement. All the search term were imported into MS-Excel to organize, analyze and generate the tables, graphs and charts for final study

6. Results and Discussion

Year wise publication output:

Total 227 records were found during the study period. 20 records were removed because they were editorial, research notes, review articles and short communication. Only 207 research articles were downloaded for our study purpose.

Table -1

Year wise distribution of publication output

| Year | Publication Output | % of 207 |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| 2005 | 21 | 10.14 |
| 2006 | 24 | 11.59 |
| 2007 | 25 | 12.07 |
| 2008 | 23 | 11.11 |
| 2009 | 23 | 11.11 |
| 2010 | 35 | 16.90 |
| 2011 | 22 | 10.62 |
| 2012 | 15 | 7.24 |
| 2013 | 10 | 4.83 |
| 2014 | 09 | 4.34 |
| Total | 207 | 100 |

Table 1 shows year wise publications by the year. Total 207 publications have been published by the university during the 2005-2014. The maximum number of paper has been published in the year 2010 contributing 35 papers (16.90%) followed by 25 papers (12.07%) in the year 2007, 24 papers (11.59%) in 2006, 23 papers each (11.11%) in 2008 & 2009, 22 papers (10.62%) in 2011 and 21 papers (10.14%) in 2005. The average publication output per year is 20.7 and the university has been published its output above the average publication output except the year 2012, 2013 & 2014. The minimum number of publication has been recorded in the year 2014. (9 publication, 4.34%)

Authorship pattern:

Table 2 displays the authorship pattern in published papers of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur during the period of study. Out of 207 published, the maximum number of papers 78 (37.68%) have been published by two authors followed by 57 papers (27.53%) by three authors, 36 papers (17.39%) by four authors, 15 papers (7.24%) by five authors, 12 papers (5.79%) by single author and 6 papers (2.89%) by six authors. There is only one paper which has been contributed by eight authors.

Table-2
Authorship pattern in published papers of PRSU by the year 2005-2014

| S. No | Author | Papers | % of 207 |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Single Author | 12 | 5.79 |
| 2 | Two Authors | 78 | 37.68 |
| 3 | Three Authors | 57 | 27.53 |
| 4 | Four Authors | 36 | 17.39 |
| 5 | Five Authors | 15 | 7.24 |
| 6 | Six Authors | 6 | 2.89 |
| 7 | Seven Authors | 2 | 0.96 |
| 8 | Eight Authors | 1 | 0.48 |
| Total | | 207 | 100 |

Publication productivity in various fields:

Table 3 analyses the some top subject fields in which publication has been published by the various authors and faculty members of PRSU, Raipur. Out of 207 scholarly publications, Chemistry is the most preferred field in which maximum contribution has been made (21.73%) followed by biological science with 42 papers (20.28%), botany with 25 papers (12.07%), health science with 20 papers (9.66%), agriculture with 16 papers (7.72%), physics with 15 papers (7.24%), forestry with 14 papers (6.76%), pharmacology & pharmaceutical sciences with 13 papers (6.28%) and biotechnology with 10 papers (4.83%).

Table-3
Publication productivity in different fields

| Subjects | Publication Productivity (Papers) | % of 207 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Chemistry | 45 | 21.73 |
| Biological Science | 42 | 20.28 |
| Botany | 25 | 12.07 |
| Health Science | 20 | 9.66 |
| Agriculture | 16 | 7.72 |
| Physics | 15 | 7.24 |
| Forestry | 14 | 6.76 |
| Pharmacology & Pharmaceutical Science | 13 | 6.28 |
| Biotechnology | 10 | 4.83 |
| Mathematics | 7 | 3.38 |
| Total | 207 | 100 |

The minimum number of publication has been noticed in the area of mathematics (3.38%). It is interesting to see that more than 50% publications (112 publications) have been made in the field of chemistry, biological science and botany.

Most prolific authors of the university

Table 4 exhibits the productivity of the authors of PRSU. A rank list is prepared by considering the publication productivity during the period 2005-2014. Gupta, V. K has been considered as most prolific author with 19 publications followed by Tiwari, K. L (2nd rank) with 17 papers, Mitra, Mitashree (3rd rank) with 12 papers, Jadhav, S. K (4th rank) with 11 papers, Rai, M. K (5th rank) with 9 papers, Deb Manas, Kanti (6th rank) with 7 papers, Chakrabarty, Suman (7th rank) with 5 papers, Naithani, S. C (8th rank) with 4 papers and Shukla, Rajesh (9th rank) with 3 papers

Table-4
Rank list of most prolific authors (Top 10 ranked authors)

| S. No. | Author Name | Productivity Count | School of Studies | Rank |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------|
| 1 | Gupta, V. K | 19 | Chemistry | 1 |
| 2 | Tiwari, K. L | 17 | Biotechnology | 2 |
| 3 | Mitra, Mitashree | 12 | Anthropology | 3 |
| 4 | Jadhav, S. K | 11 | Biotechnology | 4 |
| 5 | Rai, M.K | 9 | Chemistry | 5 |
| 6 | Deb Manas Kanti | 7 | Chemistry | 6 |
| 7 | Chakrabarty, Suman | 5 | Anthropology | 7 |
| 8 | Naithani, S. C | 4 | Life Sciences | 8 |
| 9 | Shukla, Rajesh | 3 | Anthropology | 9 |
| 10 | Mahipal, Y. K | 2 | Physics & Astrophysics | 10 |

Mahipal, Y. K ranked at bottom place with 2 publications. Top ranked authors are in the fields of Chemistry, Biotechnology and Anthropology during the period of study.

Most prolific journals:

Table 5 shows list of top 10 ranked journals. The most productive journal is Advances in Plant Science with 12 papers. It covers 5.79% of total publication output. The 2nd most productive journal is Flora and Fauna with 11 papers (5.31%) followed by Journal of Indian chemical Society with 10 papers (4.83%), Indian Journal of Chemistry-Section A:Inorganic, Bioinorganic, Physical, Theoretical and Analytical with 8 papers (3.86%), Chemical & Environmental Research with 7 papers (3.38%) and Asian Man with 6 papers (2.89%).

Table-5
Rank list of prolific journals (Top 10 ranked journals)

| S. No | Source Titles | Records | % of 207 | Rank |
|-------|--|---------|----------|------|
| 1 | Advances in Plant Sciences | 12 | 5.79 | 1 |
| 2 | Flora and Fauna | 11 | 5.31 | 2 |
| 3 | Journal of the Indian Chemical Society | 10 | 4.83 | 3 |
| 4 | Indian Journal of Chemistry-Section A: Inorganic, Bioinorganic, Physical, Theoretical and Analytical | 8 | 3.86 | 4 |
| 5 | Chemical & Environmental Research | 7 | 3.38 | 5 |
| 6 | Asian Man | 6 | 2.89 | 6 |
| 7 | Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research | 5 | 2.41 | 7 |
| 8 | Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics | 5 | 2.41 | 7 |
| 9 | Indian Journal of Physics | 4 | 1.93 | 8 |
| 10 | International Journal on Computer Science & Engineering | 3 | 1.44 | 9 |
| 11 | Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education & Research | 2 | 0.96 | 10 |

Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research and Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics ranked at 7th position each with 5 papers (2.41%). Indian Journal of Physics ranked at 8th position with 4 papers (1.93%) while International Journal on Computer Science & Engineering ranked at 9th position with 3 papers (1.44%). Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education & Research ranked at bottom place with 2 publications (0.96%).

Collaborative papers:

Table 6 displays the top 5 collaborative states during the period of study. Madhya Pradesh ranked at top position with 22 papers (10.625) followed by Maharashtra with 8 papers (3.86%) and West Bengal with 7 papers (3.38%). Delhi ranked at 4th position with 6 papers (2.89%) and Uttar Pradesh ranked at bottom place with 5 papers (2.41%).

Table-6
Rank list of top five collaborative states

| S. No | State | No of Contributions | Cumulative Contributions | % of 207 | Rank |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------|------|
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 22 | 22 | 10.62 | 1 |
| 2 | Maharashtra | 8 | 30 | 3.86 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|----|------|---|
| 3 | West Bengal | 7 | 37 | 3.38 | 3 |
| 4 | Delhi | 6 | 43 | 2.89 | 4 |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | 5 | 48 | 2.41 | 5 |
| Total | 5 states | 48 | | | |

International Collaborative Papers:

Table 7 shows international collaborative papers in their respective fields. The internationally collaborative papers are from Malaysia, France, USA, Italy and Canada. Their subjects field are pharmacology, astronomy, psychology, chemistry and botany respectively. The collaborative paper with Malaysia also received citation and published in the journal “Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences”

**Table-7
International Collaborative Papers**

| S. No. | Paper | Collaborative Country | Citation Received | Subject | Journal |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Sustained release of diltiazem hydrochloride from cross linked biodegradable IPN hydrogel beads of pectin and modified Xanthan gum | Malaysia | 1 | Pharmacology/ Pharmaceutical Sciences | Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences |
| 2 | Lenticular and other galaxies | France | - | Astronomy and Astrophysics | Bulletin of the Astronomical Society of India |
| 3 | Career decision making as a function of personality dimension and cognitive differentiation among cancers and genders | USA | - | Psychology | Indian Journal of Applied Psychology |
| 4 | Micellization behavior [C ₁₆ - 4-C ₁₆], 2Br- gemini surfactant in binary aqueous solvent mixture. | Italy | - | Chemistry | Indian Journal of Chemistry. Section A. Inorganic, Bio-inorganic, Physical, Theoretical & Analytical |
| 5 | Post harvest storage physiology of Gmelina Arporea roxb seeds | Canada | - | Botany | Indian Journal of Plant Physiology |

Citation analysis:

Table 8 reveals that out of 207 papers published during the period 2005-2014 received 93 citations. More than 76% of papers (159 papers) has been published without any citations. The highest citations received by 2 papers (11 citations each paper). 33 papers received only one citation (one citation each paper). It is interesting to see that only 23.16% of total published papers received citations. The average citation per paper is 0.44 and 48 papers have received citation above average citation.

**Table-8
Publication Output, by citation pattern**

| S.No. | No of Papers | Citation Received | Total Citation | % of 207 |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 76.81 |
| 2 | 33 | 1 | 33 | 15.94 |
| 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 2.41 |
| 4 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 2.89 |
| 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0.48 |
| 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0.48 |
| 7 | 2 | 11 | 22 | 0.96 |
| Total | 207 | | 93 | 100% |

Highly Cited Papers:

Table 9 shows the list of highly cited paper during the year 2005-2014. The papers “Studies on aeromycoflora of dairy area at Raipur (C.G.) India” and “Nutritional status of kamar tribal children in Chhattisgarh” have received the maximum citations (11 citations each paper) during the period of study.

These two papers are in the field of biological science and anthropology. The third highly paper is "Aeromycoflora of slum area of Raipur (C.G.) India" of forestry field is 6 times cited during the period of study. The paper "A new find of younger dolerite dykes with continental flood basalt affinity from the meso-neoproterozoic Chhattisgarh basin; Bastar craton; Central India" has been cited 4 times from the field of earth and geological science. The other six papers having 3 citation each paper are in the field of Biological Science, Biotechnology, Life Science, Social Science, Earth & Geological Science and Botany respectively.

Table-9
Highly cited papers during the year 2005-2014

| S. No | Paper | Times Cited | Subject | Name of Journal |
|-------|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Studies on aeromycoflora of dairy area at Raipur (C.G.) India | 11 | Biological Science | Flora and Fauna |
| 2 | Nutritional status of kamar tribal children in Chhattisgarh | 11 | Anthropology | Indian Journal of Pediatrics |
| 3 | Aeromycoflora of slum area of Raipur (C.G.) India | 6 | Agriculture Plant Pathology/Forestry | Advances in Plant Sciences |
| 4 | A new find of younger dolerite dykes with continental flood basalt affinity from the meso-neoproterozoic Chhattisgarh basin; Bastar craton; Central India | 4 | Earth and Geological Science | Journal of Geological Society of India |
| 5 | Construction of genetic linkage map of the medicinal and ornamental plant <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | 3 | Biological Science/Molecular Genetics | Journal of Genetics |
| 6 | In vitro propagation of tikhur (<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i> Roxb.): A starch yielding plant | 3 | Biotechnology | Indian Journal of Biotechnology |
| 7 | Some ethnomedicinal plants of family-Fabaceae of Chhattisgarh state | 3 | Life Science | Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge |
| 8 | A study of reproductive and child health among the dhur gond tribal community of Mahasamund district; Chhattisgarh; India | 3 | Social Science | Studies of Tribes and Tribals |
| 9 | New occurrence of intrabasinal ignimbrites and welded tuffs from NE part of the meso- to neoproterozoic Chhattisgarh Basin; Bastar Craton: Implications for petrogenesis | 3 | Earth and Geological Science | Journal of Geological Society of India |
| 10 | In vitro regeneration of vitex <i>Negundo</i> L.; a medicinal shrub | 3 | Biological Science/ Botany | Plant Cell Biotechnology and Molecular Biology |

Conclusion:

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University has published 207 scholarly publication output during the period 2005-2014. The publication output was found highest in the year 2010 contributing 35 papers (16.90%). The average publication productivity is found 20.7 per year. The publication output has been found above the average publication output except in the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Maximum numbers (37.68%) of papers have been contributed by two authors. Chemistry has been considered as a most favour field of research. The most prolific author is also in the field of chemistry. Advances in Plant Science has been considered as the most prolific journal. The state Madhya Pradesh contributed the maximum number of papers (10.62%). International collaborative papers are from the country Malaysia, France, USA, Italy and

Canada. The highly cited papers are in the field of biological science and anthropology. From the result of present study, it may be seen that the foreign contribution is very less. This shows that there is an urgent need to attract and put efforts by researchers and foreign scientists to make their contributions to this university. It is possible by developing technological infrastructure and research funds.

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Appendix

| S. No | Journal | No. of Published paper | S. No | Journal | No. of Published paper |
|-------|---|------------------------|-------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | ABHIGYAN - QUEST FOR EXCELLENCE | 1 | 49 | BULLETIN OF CALCUTTA MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY | 2 |
| 2 | ACTA CIENCIA INDICA - CHEMISTRY SECTION | 4 | 50 | BULLETIN OF MATERIALS SCIENCE | 1 |
| 3 | ADVANCES IN BIORESEARCH | 1 | 51 | BULLETIN OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES SEC. E - MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS | 1 |
| 4 | ADVANCES IN PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY | 1 | 52 | BULLETIN OF THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA | 1 |
| 5 | ADVANCES IN PLANT SCIENCES | 12 | 53 | CHEMICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH | 7 |
| 6 | ALIGARH JOURNAL OF STATISTICS (THE) | 2 | 54 | CURRENT TRENDS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY AND PHARMACY | 1 |
| 7 | ANNALS OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY | 1 | 55 | E-JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY | 1 |
| 8 | ASIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY | 4 | 56 | ETHNOBOTANY | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|--|----|
| 8 | ASIAN JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE | 1 | 57 | FLORA AND FAUNA | 11 |
| 10 | ASIAN JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT | 4 | 58 | GEOBIOS | 1 |
| 11 | ASIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES | 1 | 59 | GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW OF INDIA | 1 |
| 12 | ASIAN MAN (THE) | 6 | 60 | HILL GEOGRAPHER | 1 |
| 13 | BIOCHEMICAL AND CELLULAR ARCHIVES | 1 | 61 | IASLIC BULLETIN | 1 |
| 14 | BIONATURE | 2 | 62 | INDIAN CONCRETE JOURNAL (THE) | 1 |
| 15 | BIOSCIENCES; BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH ASIA | 3 | 63 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF AEROBIOLOGY | 1 |
| 16 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED & PURE BIOLOGY | 1 | 64 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION | 3 |
| 17 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY | 2 | 65 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY | 3 |
| 18 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS | 1 | 66 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS (THE) | 1 |
| 19 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY | 1 | 67 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH | 2 |
| 20 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY | 3 | 68 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES | 1 |
| 21 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY - SECTION A: INORGANIC; BIO-INORGANIC; PHYSICAL; THEORETICAL & ANALYTICAL | 8 | 69 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND HUMAN GENETICS | 2 |
| 22 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY SECTION B - ORGANIC INCLUDING MEDICINAL | 1 | 70 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICS | 4 |
| 23 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING & MATERIALS SCIENCES | 1 | 71 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY | 2 |
| 24 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE | 1 | 72 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOMETRY & EDUCATION | 3 |
| 25 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT | 1 | 73 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF PURE & APPLIED PHYSICS | 5 |
| 26 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF RADIO & SPACE PHYSICS | 1 | 74 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF SLEEP MEDICINE (THE) | 1 |
| 27 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE | 2 | 75 | INDIAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL BIODIVERSITY | 1 |
| 28 | INDIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW | 2 | 76 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH | 1 |
| 29 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED ENGINEERING | 2 | 77 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF | 2 |

| | RESEARCH | | | ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|----|
| 30 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES | 1 | 78 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES | 1 |
| 31 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES | 2 | 79 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PLANT SCIENCES | 2 |
| 32 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS | 1 | 80 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF STATISTICS AND SYSTEMS | 2 |
| 33 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING | 3 | 81 | JOURNAL OF CELL AND TISSUE RESEARCH | 1 |
| 34 | JOURNAL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES | 1 | 82 | JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND TAXONOMIC BOTANY | 1 |
| 35 | JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY | 1 | 83 | JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING | 1 |
| 36 | JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL ZOOLOGY INDIA | 1 | 84 | JOURNAL OF FAMILY WELFARE (THE) | 1 |
| 37 | JOURNAL OF GENETICS | 1 | 85 | JOURNAL OF GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA | 3 |
| 38 | JOURNAL OF HUMAN ECOLOGY | 1 | 86 | JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED ULTRASONICS | 2 |
| 39 | JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH | 5 | 87 | JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY | 10 |
| 40 | JOURNAL OF TROPICAL FORESTRY | 1 | 88 | JOURNAL OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASES | 1 |
| 41 | LIBRARY HERALD | 1 | 89 | MAN IN INDIA | 1 |
| 42 | NATIONAL ACADEMY SCIENCE LETTERS | 1 | 90 | ORIENTAL ANTHROPOLOGIST (THE) | 1 |
| 43 | ORIENTAL JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY | 2 | 91 | PHYSICS EDUCATION | 1 |
| 44 | PLANT ARCHIVES | 3 | 92 | PLANT CELL BIOTECHNOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY | 3 |
| 45 | RESEARCH JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY | 2 | 93 | RESEARCH JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY | 2 |
| 46 | RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL; BIOLOGICAL; AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES | 3 | 94 | RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND TECHNOLOGY | 2 |
| 47 | SRELS JOURNAL OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT | 1 | 95 | STUDIES OF TRIBES AND TRIBALS | 1 |
| 48 | STUDIES ON ETHNO-MEDICINE | 1 | 96 | TRIBAL HEALTH BULLETIN | 5 |
| Total Papers: 207 | | | Total Journals: 96 | | |