

## **A STUDY ON ISSN ASSIGNED JOURNALS IN INDIA**

**Dr. M. Tamizhchelvan**

Deputy Librarian

Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed University

Gandhigram – 624 302, India

**Dr. S. Dhanavandan**

Assistant Librarian

Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed University

Gandhigram – 624 302, India

### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper aims to study the growth development Indian journals through ISSN assigned by the Indian Agency. The study investigated to know the state wise, language wise and mode of publications such as online and print journals and their frequency.*

**Keywords:** Journals, ISSN, Resources, India

### **INTRODUCTION**

One has to find the journal either print or online, he should consult one of the resources of international lists of periodicals such as EBSCO's database or Ulrich's Periodical directory and also to find the number allocated to your journal. There is another tool for identifying the journal name and other details by National Union Catalogue of Serials in India which gives the name of journals subscribed by libraries among the group. Now ISSN agency is publishing the names of journals along ISSN number assigned to the journal. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the ISSN assigned to journals in India with various analysis tools.

### **DEFINITION**

The journal publications issued at stated intervals, such as magazines, or scholarly journals, academic journals, or the record of the transactions of a society, are often called journals.<sup>1</sup> An academic journal is a peer-reviewed periodical in which scholarship relating to a particular academic discipline is published. Academic journals serve as forums for the introduction and presentation for scrutiny of new research and the critique of existing research. Content typically takes the form of articles presenting original research, review articles, and book reviews.

A public journal (official gazette, official journal, official newspaper or official diary) is a periodical publication that records the business and proceedings of a government and has been authorised to publish public or legal notices.<sup>2</sup> It is usually established by statute or official action

and publication of notices within it, whether by the government or a private party, is usually considered sufficient to comply with legal requirements for public notice.<sup>3</sup>

There are two recent studies on journal publications; Vrana (2011) conducted on the research aspects of journal publishing in the field of social sciences in Croatia in changing working conditions caused by the rapid development of information and communication technology. The study found that the changing of paper based publication to electronic based publications due to various reasons such as low financial, badly formatted articles, lack of help to the editor, etc. Shin (2012) examined the publishing of 1,437 Korean journals classified by publisher types and disciplines. The study found that society publishers are the majority in Korea, commercial publishers predominating in most advanced countries. More than half of the Korean journals for science, technology and medicine (STM) are open access. The study explains why open access is widespread particularly in Korea and suggests the STM journals be published in English for international recognition and impact.

### **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER (ISSN)**

There is need for having standard number for every journal published in the world. ISSN is one such number assigning the standard number. It has some mandatory for getting ISSN number from the assigning agency. After getting this number the journal recognized as one of the standard journals with international accountability. ISSN is a worldwide identification code used by publishers, suppliers, libraries, information services, bar coding systems, union catalogues, etc. for citation and retrieval of serials such as Journals, Newspapers, Newsletters, Directories, Yearbooks, Annual Reports & Monograph series, etc. The benefits include international publicity and recognition of the serial by automatic inclusion in the International Serials Directory Database. It distinguishes a particular serial from others. It also helps library patrons, libraries, and others who handle large numbers of serials to find and identify titles in automated systems more quickly and easily.

### **REGISTRATION OF ISSN FOR JOURNALS IN INDIA**

ISSN International Centre is a network with its Headquarters at Paris. National Science Library (NSL) is the national centre in India of ISSN international centre for assigning ISSN to serials published in India. ISSN is assigned by a network of over 60 centers worldwide coordinated by the ISSN International Centre located in Paris. ISSN is assigned to serials published in India by the NSL being National Centre for ISSN. Serials published outside of India are assigned ISSN by the national center of their country of publication, or, in the case of countries lacking a national center, by the ISSN International Centre. In India, the National Science Library, National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi is assigning the ISSN number to new serials. And they have published the listed of the journals' name and issue date of ISSN. This study is based on the data from recently assigned ISSN in India.

### **PROCEDURE FOR ASSIGNING ISSN TO A JOURNAL**

By filling request application form with the following conditions and send it to the National ISSN centre. This form must be accompanied by a recent sample issue of the publication. Publishers are requested to send printed copies of the publication (if already available) or print ready copy /or galley proofs (if still to be published) to the ISSN National Center<sup>4</sup>.

If it is online publications, the form must be accompanied by a home page (URL) of an issue of the publication in case of online version. The journal should have at-least 5-6 original articles. Contact information of publisher and address is also mandatory on the website. Contact details of editors should also be displayed. If the serial has not yet been published, a provisional ISSN will be assigned. The assignment will be validated after the receipt of a sample issue or photocopy of the publication failing which assigned provisional ISSN may be cancelled.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The following objectives are framed based on this study:

1. To know the year wise publication of journals in India
2. To assess the language wise publication of journals in India
3. The identify form or mode of publications of journals in India
4. To find out the duplication of title in the same area of journals
5. To traces the places and state wise of journals publication in India

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study is to identify the nature and growth of journals publication in India. The relevant sources are collected from the recently assigned ISSN for journals by NISCAIR. After collecting the data it is being analyzed with simple frequency analysis.

## **ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Year wise ISSN assigned Journals**

From the Table 1, it is observed the journals were started assigning ISSN from 1986 onwards in India. It indicates allocation of ISSN after long gap from 1986 to 1995. There are 1760 journals are not mentioned the date of assigned ISSN. Anyhow, after 1995, the assigning ISSN to the journals are given in excel format. From the data the assigning ISSN to news journals and existing journals are increasing every year.

**Table 1: Year wise ISSN assigned Journals**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Journals</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	1986	63	0.44
2	1995	3	0.02
3	1996	105	0.73
4	1997	92	0.64
5	1998	102	0.71
6	1999	120	0.84
7	2000	171	1.20
8	2001	187	1.31
9	2002	152	1.06
10	2003	173	1.21
11	2004	195	1.36

12	2005	235	1.64
13	2006	331	2.32
14	2007	379	2.65
15	2008	536	3.75
16	2009	1054	7.37
17	2010	1774	12.41
18	2011	2457	17.19
19	2012	3038	21.25
20	2013(Jan-June)	1368	9.57
21	Not Mentioned	1760	12.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>14295</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The data presented in the table 1 indicates the ISSN was assigned for journals in India. Out of 14295, 63(0.44%) journals are assigned the ISSN in the year 1986. After a long gap, in the year 1995 only 3(0.02%) journals were assigned the ISSN. After 1995, the ISSN assigned journals are gradually increased from every year up to 2008. In the year 2009, 1054(7.37%) journals are allotted ISSN and it is the highest no. of journals when comparing previous year. 2457(17.19%) journals are assigned ISSN in the year 2011 and 2012, 3038(21.25%) are allotted ISSN. So, it is concluded from the table, huge no. of journals (3038) were assigned the ISSN by Indian Agency.

**Table 2: Same Title of Journal Published From Different Places**

S.No.	Title of the Journals	Place of Publications	No. of Journals
1	Anusandhan	Hajipur, Jabalpur , Aligarh, Allahabad, Bhopal	5
2	Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	Chennai , Raipur	4
3	Impressions	Ghaziabad, Dimapur	4
4	Khoj	Porbandar, Raipur, Lucknow, Dibrugarh	4
5	Arthniti	Mumbai, Gorakhpur	3
6	Chitralekha	Dhubri, Not mentioned	3
7	Drishti	New Delhi, Varanasi	3
8	Dynamics of public administration	Lucknow	3
9	Focus	Purba Medinipur, Hooghly, Udaipur	3
10	Indian Journal of Economics and Development	Amritsar, Chennai	3
11	Indian Journal of Sleep Medicine	New Delhi	3
12	Insight	Srinagar, Jorhat	3
13	Interface	New Delhi, Hyderabad	3
14	International Journal of Computer Science and Applications	Kolhapur, Buldana	3
15	International journal of computer science and information technology	Gurgaon, Chennai	3
16	International Journal of Cryptography	Chennai, Navi Mumbai	3

	and Security		
17	International Journal of Ecological Economics and Statistics	Roorkee, Not mentioned(2)	3
18	International journal of environmental sciences	Dindigul, New Delhi, Mumbai	3
19	International Journal of Life Sciences	Dehradun, Jhunjhunu, Amravati	3
20	International journal of mechanical engineering research and development	New Delhi, Chennai	3
21	Journal of Accounting and Finance	Navi Mumbai	3
22	Journal of Education	Kolkatta, Navi Mumbai	3
23	Journal of Management Research	New Delhi, Coimbatore	3
24	Journal of Veterinary Parasitology	New Delhi, Notmention(2)	3
25	Manthan	Haridwar, Patna, Pune	3
26	Ninad	Kolkata, Guwahati, Jabalpur	3
27	Prajna	Guwahati, Bodhgaya, Bengaluru	3
28	Quest	Guwahati, Pune	3
29	Sambhavya	Varanasi, Bhagalpur	3
30	Samvad	Darjeeling, Varanasi, Pune	3
31	Sanshodhan	Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Satara	3
32	Srujan	Mehsana, Greater Noida, Mumbai	3
33	Trends in Life Sciences	Solapur	3
34	Uddesh	Ahmedabad	3

From the table 2, indicates the journals are published in the same title but different places. Five journals are published in different place in single name of “Anusandhan” with different ISSN number. In the same case three journals namely 1. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 2.Impressions, and 3.Khoj are published in each four different place with different ISSN. The remaining 29 journals are published from three different places in same title with different ISSN. It is found that there are 34 journals are having same title and published from different place with different ISSN number.

**Table 3: Mode of Publications**

S.No.	Mode	Frequency	Percentage
1	Print	10876	76.08
2	Online	3316	23.20
3	CD-ROM	18	0.13
4	Print/Online	2	0.01
5	Not Mentioned	83	0.58
<b>Total</b>		<b>14295</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The table 3 shows the publication mode in ISSN assigned journals in India. Out of 14295, 10876(76.08%) journals are published printed mode. On the other side 3316(23.20%) journals are published in the online format to the user needs. 18(0.13%) journals are published in the CD format with ISSN number and only 2(0.01%) journals were mentioned in Print/Online format. But 83(0.58%) journals their no specific format mentioned in the sources.

**Table 4: Mode of Publications Vs. Year of Publication**

Year	Not Mentioned	CD-ROM	Online	Print	Print/Online	Total
1986				63(0.44)		63(0.44)
1995				3(0.02)		3(0.02)
1996			1(0.01)	104(0.73)		105(0.73)
1997				92(0.64)		92(0.64)
1998				102(0.71)		102(0.71)
1999		1(0.01)		119(0.83)		120(0.84)
2000		1(0.01)	1(0.01)	169(1.18)		171(1.20)
2001		1(0.01)	4(0.03)	182(1.27)		187(1.31)
2002		1(0.01)	2(0.01)	149(1.04)		152(1.06)
2003			4(0.03)	169(1.18)		173(1.21)
2004			6(0.04)	189(1.32)		195(1.36)
2005		1(0.01)	2(0.01)	232(1.62)		235(1.64)
2006		2(0.01)	12(0.08)	317(2.22)		331(2.32)
2007	2(0.01)		77(0.54)	298(2.08)	2(0.01)	379(2.65)
2008	52(0.36)		86(0.60)	398(2.78)		536(3.75)
2009	3(0.02)	5(0.03)	211(1.48)	836(5.85)		1055(7.38)
2010	5(0.03)		511(3.57)	1261(8.82)		1777(12.43)
2011	1(0.01)	1(0.01)	772(5.40)	1683(11.77)		2457(17.19)
2012		2(0.01)	1092(7.64)	1944(13.60)		3038(21.25)
2013		3(0.02)	533(3.73)	832(5.82)		1368(9.57)
Not Mentioned	20(0.14)		2(0.01)	1734(12.13)		1756(12.28)
<b>Total</b>	<b>83(0.58)</b>	<b>18(0.13)</b>	<b>3316(23.20)</b>	<b>10876(76.08)</b>	2(0.01)	<b>14295(100)</b>

As per the data from the table 4, it is clearly explained the year wise statement of ISSN assigned journals and in the mode of publication. Further it is observed that mode of publication of journals such as print, online, CD-Rom, Print/online. From the year 2000 onwards the growth rate of journals are suddenly increased when comparing previous year. In the year 2012, 1092(7.64%) journals published in online and 1944(13.60%) journals are published in printed format. It indicates that three fourth of the journals are in print mode and the remaining online. The most recently started journals are publishing either online mode or both print and online mode.

**Table 5: Online and Print journals**

S.No.	Year	Online	Print	Total (Both)
1	2001	2	2	4
2	2003	3	3	6
3	2004	1	1	2
4	2005	1	1	2
5	2006	2	2	4
6	2007	32	32	64
7	2008	18	18	36
8	2009	73	73	146
9	2010	190	190	380
10	2011	251	251	502
11	2012	309	309	618
12	2013	135	135	270
<b>Total</b>		<b>882</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1764</b>

From the table 5, it is observed that print and online journals are increasing every year. From the year 2001 onwards the no. of journals were increased in the both printed and online format. In 2007, 32 journals are assigned ISSN in both so, it is easily identified 309 journals were assigned ISSN for the both format in the year 2012 and it is the highest level among the previous year.

**Table 6: Distribution of Languages wise Journal publications**

Monolin-gual	Nos.	%	Bilingual	Nos.	%	Multilingual	Nos.	%
Eng	11437	80.01	Eng/Hindi	469	3.28	Eng/Hindi/Marathi	89	0.62
Hindi	532	3.72	Eng/Bengali	62	0.43	Eng/Hindi/Sanskrit	42	0.29
Bengali	151	1.06	Eng/Assamese	50	0.35	Eng/Hindi/Gujarati	20	0.14
Marathi	69	0.48	Sanskrit/Hindi	20	0.14	Eng/Hindi/Bengali	5	0.03
Malayalam	64	0.45	Eng/Sanskrit	19	0.13	Eng/Hindi/Assamese	4	0.03
Urdu	52	0.36	Eng/Tamil	16	0.11	Eng/Hindi/Punjabi	4	0.03
Gujarati	44	0.31	Eng/Gujarati	13	0.09	Eng/Hindi/Urdu	3	0.02
Tamil	43	0.30	Eng/Kannada	11	0.08	Eng/Hindi/Kannada	2	0.01
Assamese	36	0.25	Eng/Marathi	11	0.08	Eng/Hindi/Tamil	2	0.01
Sanskrit	31	0.22	Eng/Telugu	6	0.04	Eng/Hindi/Telugu	2	0.01
Kannada	28	0.20	Eng/French	5	0.03	Eng/Assamese/Beng	1	0.01
Telugu	25	0.17	Eng/Malayalam	5	0.03	Eng/Assamese/Sans	1	0.01
Punjabi	20	0.14	Eng/Khasi	3	0.02	Eng/Beng/Sanskrit	1	0.01
Arabic	9	0.06	Eng/Nepali	3	0.02	Eng/Hin/Punjabi/Urd	1	0.01
French	8	0.06	Marathi/Hindi	3	0.02	Eng/Hind/Guj/Sansk	1	0.01
Nepali	7	0.05	Bengali/Hindi	2	0.01	Eng/Hind/Marathi/G	1	0.01
Odia	7	0.05	Eng/Arabic	2	0.01	Eng/Hindi/Kann/San	1	0.01
Oriya	6	0.04	Eng/Mizo	2	0.01	Eng/Hindi/Malyalam	1	0.01

Manipuri	5	0.03	Eng/Odia	2	0.01	Eng/Hindi/Pun/Sans	1	0.01
Spanish	4	0.03	Eng/Oriya	2	0.01	Eng/Hindi/Urdu/Beng	1	0.01
Tibetan	4	0.03	Eng/Punjabi	2	0.01	Eng/San/Ben	1	0.01
Kashmiri	3	0.02	Eng/Urdu	2	0.01	Eng/Sans/Marathi	1	0.01
Bangla	2	0.01	Assamese/Hindi	1	0.01	Eng/Tamil/Urdu	1	0.01
Rajasthani	2	0.01	Bengali/Sanskrit	1	0.01	Kan/San/Hin	1	0.01
Bodo	2	0.01	Eng/Kashmiri	1	0.01	Multilingual	235	1.64
Dogri	1	0.01	Eng/Manipuri	1	0.01		422	2.95
Maithili	1	0.01	Eng/Russ	1	0.01			
Maras	1	0.01	Maithili/Hindi	1	0.01			
Santhali	1	0.01	Manipur/Hindi	1	0.01			
Tribal	1	0.01	Rajasthani/Hindi	1	0.01			
Uriya	1	0.01	Urdu/Hindi	1	0.01			
Not Mentioned	553	3.87	Urdu/Persian	1	0.01			
			Bilingual	3	0.02			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13150</b>	<b>91.99</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>2.95</b>

From the table 6, it is understood that the 13150 (91.99%) journals are published monolingual languages it includes in English 11437(80.01%) journals and in Hindi 532(3.72%) journals are published. It clearly shows the monolingual is occupies the first position with 13150 journals and Bilingual languages is in the second position with 723(5.06%) journal and in the last position multilingual languages in 422(2.95) journals are published in the total publications.

**Table 7: Place of Publications**

S.No.	Name of the Place	No. of Journals	Percentage
1	New Delhi	1340	9.37
2	Chennai	751	5.25
3	Mumbai	506	3.54
4	Bhopal	379	2.65
5	Delhi	353	2.47
6	Bengaluru	300	2.10
7	Hyderabad	291	2.04
8	Navi Mumbai	286	2.00
9	Kolkata	265	1.85
10	Gurgaon	219	1.53
11	Varanasi	203	1.42
12	Pune	191	1.34
13	Ghaziabad	184	1.29
14	Noida	179	1.25
15	Jaipur	175	1.22
16	Coimbatore	162	1.13
17	Lucknow	156	1.09
18	Others & Not mentioned	8355	58.45

	<b>Total</b>	<b>14295</b>	<b>100.00</b>
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The table 7 indicates the place of publication in Indian journals in recently ISSN assigned. Out of 14295, New Delhi (1340 Journals) is occupy the first position to publish the journals and followed by Chennai (751 Journals) is the second and Mumbai (506 Journals) is in third position in India.

**Table 8: State wise Distribution of ISSN Assigned Journals in India**

Sl.No.	States in India	No. of Journals	Percentage
1	Andaman	1	0.01
2	Andhra Pradesh	537	3.76
3	Arunachala Pradesh	1	0.01
4	Assam	273	1.91
5	Bihar	183	1.28
6	Chhattisgarh	90	0.63
7	Goa	10	0.07
8	Gujarat	332	2.32
9	Haryana	506	3.54
10	Himachal Pradesh	48	0.34
11	Jammu and Kashmir	105	0.73
12	Jharkhand	75	0.52
13	Karnataka	541	3.78
14	Kerala	357	2.50
15	Madhya Predesh	680	4.76
16	Maharashtra	1620	11.33
17	Manipur	24	0.17
18	Meghalaya	20	0.14
19	Mizoram	9	0.06
20	Nagaland	10	0.07
21	New Delhi	1704	11.92
22	Odisha	195	1.36
23	Puducherry	43	0.30
24	Punjab	337	2.36
25	Rajasthan	391	2.74
26	Sikkim	6	0.04
27	Tamil Nadu	1415	9.90
28	Tripura	15	0.10
29	Uttarakhand	140	0.98
30	Utter Pradesh	1413	9.88
31	West Bengal	479	3.35
32	Not Mentioned	2735	19.13
		14295	100.00

The data presented in the table 8 state wise distribution of ISSN assigned Journals in India. Among the 14295 Journals in India, New Delhi occupies the first position in India and 1704 journals are published from there. And, second 1620 journals are published from Maharashtra state and it is occupy the second position in India. The 1415 Journals published from Tamil Nadu and it is occupy the third position in India and followed by fourth position is Utter Pradesh it publishes 1413 journals. But Andaman and Arunachala Pradesh last position and it is published only single journal equally. So, it is evident from the table, the capital of India, the maximum of the journals are published from New Delhi.

**Table 9: Frequency of ISSN Assigned Journals**

Sl.No.	Frequency of journals	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Half-yearly	3011	21.06	1
2	Quarterly	2981	20.85	2
3	Monthly	1155	8.08	3
4	Yearly	1108	7.75	4
5	Bi-Monthly	639	4.47	5
6	Thrice in a year	306	2.14	6
7	Fortnightly	62	0.43	7
8	Irregular	9	0.06	8
9	Weekly	6	0.04	9
10	Not mentioned	5018	35.10	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14295</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

The data presented in the table 9 shows the frequency of journals in India. Out of 14294, 3011(21.06%) journals are mentioned in their frequency half-yearly and 2981(20.85%) journals are quarterly in their nature of publication. More than 5000 journals are not mentioned their frequency of publications. The ranking of the frequency shows that first position by Half-yearly, followed by quarterly is in second position.

## FINDINGS

- The recent years 2011 and 2012 more number of journals is assigned ISSN numbers.
- The journal are publishing more in printed form than online at the same time the trend has been changing recent years of journals as online journals comparing the previous journals.
- New Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra states are ranked as leading publishing journals.
- Half-yearly frequency is dominating the publishing journals.

## CONCLUSION

Now-a-days the research activities in all the fields are progressively increased. In these circumstances the publications through journals are also increased when comparing the other countries. After 2008 the journals growth rate are increased in geometrically. Now, more no. of journals is assigned the ISSN in India for both printed and online format to the mode of publications. So, the libraries have a vital role to reach the user community by providing

journals access for the free/open access journals through their online services.

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