



# Growth of Serials in India from 1986-2014, in terms of ISSN assigned by Indian National Centre for ISSN

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA



#### Periodicals



- Reer-reviewed journals, magazines, newspapers, and similar items
- Popular periodicals and magazines information for general population and they a informative and entertaining
- Scholarly Journals important sources for advancing knowledge in a particular field study.
  - used by the professionals to share their ideas, thoughts, inventions, innovations, a discoveries



# ternational Standard Serial Number (ISSN)

- **∞** Developed in the early 1970's
- Real Published as ISO Standard in 1975 by International Organization for Standardizati
- **R** Premier identifier for serials
- **∞** Uniquely identifies serial publications
- **∞** A digital code without any intrinsic meaning
- A publication published on different media or language is assigned distinct ISSN f each medium or each linguistic edition

## SSN International Register



- World database of ISSN numbers maintained by ISSN International Centre in Paris
- **R** ISSN Register is not freely available for interrogation on the web, but is available by subscription.
- **∞** Lists all ISSNs assigned to serial publications around the world.
- **∞** ISSN Network has assigned more than 1.8 million ISSNs.
- **R** ISSN records are available in the following formats:
  - ✤ ISSN MARC 21,
  - ✤ ISSN UNIMARC format,
  - ✤ MARC XML.



#### National Science Library — Indian National ISSN Center CSIR – NISCAIR

- **∞** NSL, one of a network of over 88 national centers worldwide.
- Assigning ISSN to periodicals published in India since 1986.

- Acts as a link between publishers and the ISSN Network
- Bibliographic information of the registered periodical is uploaded to ISSN International Register using Virtua Client.



#### actors that drive the demand for ISSN

- **A** Increase in the publishing of Peer-reviewed journals by individual scholars and publishing companies.
- **∞** Scholarly research has led to scholarly publishing in various formats.
- **Growth** in the electronic environment
- Academic organizations started, agreeing to sponsor and subsidize new journals.
- **Request for ISSN are being recieved for indexing in various databases**



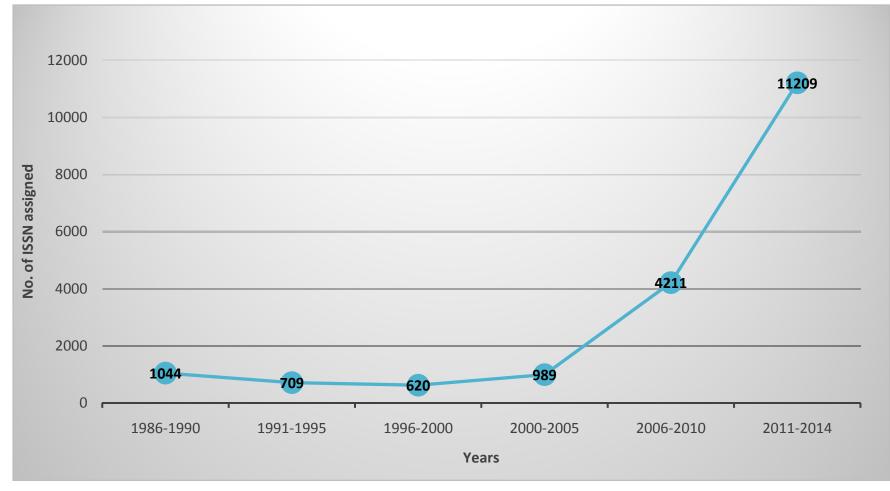
# **Objective of the study**

To find out :-

- Five year block wise growth & the year wise growth of serials according to ISSN assigned
- **c α** the language wise distribution of serials
- $\mathbf{c}$  the state wise distribution of serials
- ca the most used format of the serials assigned with ISSN



#### **Growth of Serial publication – 5 year blockwise**



#### Serials assigned ISSN year wise

- Total No. of ISSN assigned from 1986 2014 18782
- dramatic increase in the number of requests for ISSN in recent years.
- exponential growth has happened mainly in the areas of Science, Technology & Medicine.
- 2012 was the highest number of ISSN assigned year.(3040)
- 2014 was the 2nd highest number of ISSN assigned year. (2928)



Years	No. of serials ISSN Assigned	Years	No. of ser ISSN Assi
1986	125	2001	212
1987	250	2002	151
1988	200	2003	166
1989	331	2004	219
1990	138	2005	241
1991	153	2006	353
1992	142	2007	381
1993	134	2008	639
1994	176	2009	1071
1995	104	2010	1767
1996	105	2011	2480
1997	103	2012	3040
1998	141	2013	2761
1999	122	2014	2928
2000	149		

#### Language wise distribution of serials assigned with ISSN:

- Highest number of serials are in English 14575
- Bilingual / Multilingual serials holds the 2<sup>nd</sup> place 1734
- Hindi is in  $3^{rd}$  place 785
- 655 titles were not available immediately

Language	<b>ISSN</b> Assigned
Arabic	28
Assamese	57
Bengali	292
English	14575
French	8
Gujarati	64
Hindi	785
Kannada	43
Malayalam	87
Marathi	103
Nepali	11
Oriya	19
Punjabi	28
Sanskrit	48
Tamil	62
Telugu	34
Urdu	101
Spanish	4
Others Languages	44
Multilingual	1734
Not Available	655
immediately	CCO





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State wise distribution of Serials	States	No. ISSN assigned serials	Percentage	States	No. ISSN assigned serials	Perc
Highest number of publications are	Andhra Pradesh	867	5%	Maharashtra	2232	
Highest number of publications are from Delhi – 2850 (15%)	Andaman & Nicobar	5	0%	Manipur	39	
	Arunachal Pradesh	19	0%	Meghalaya	29	2.17
	Assam	478	3%	Mizoram	39 29 17 14 281 y 0 432 589 9	
Maharashtra in $2^{nd}$ – 2222 (12%)	Bihar	374	2%	Nagaland	14	214
Maharashtra in $2^{nd}$ – 2232 (12%) Uttar Pradesh in $3^{rd}$ – 1998 (11%)	Chhattisgarh	141	1%	Orissa	281	
	Delhi	2850	15%	Pondicherry	/ 0 432	2 17
Uttar Pradesh in 3 <sup>rd</sup> – 1998 (11%)	Goa	15	0%	Punjab	432	-
	Gujarat	571	3%	Rajasthan	serials 2232 39 29 17 14 281 0 432 589 9 1896 26 297 h 1998 922 e 1345	
1345 titles were not available	Haryana	723	4%	Sikkim	9	
	Himachal Pradesh	82	0%	Tamil Nadu	1896	2 3
immediately	Jammu & Kashmir	144	1%	Tripura	26	
	Jharkhand	128	1%	Uttrakhand	u 1896 26	2 - 3
	Karnataka	697	4%	Uttar Pradesh	1998	
	Kerala	579	3%	West Bengal	922	
	Madhya Pradesh	983	5%	Not Available Immediately	1345	



#### Year wise addition of serials and their format

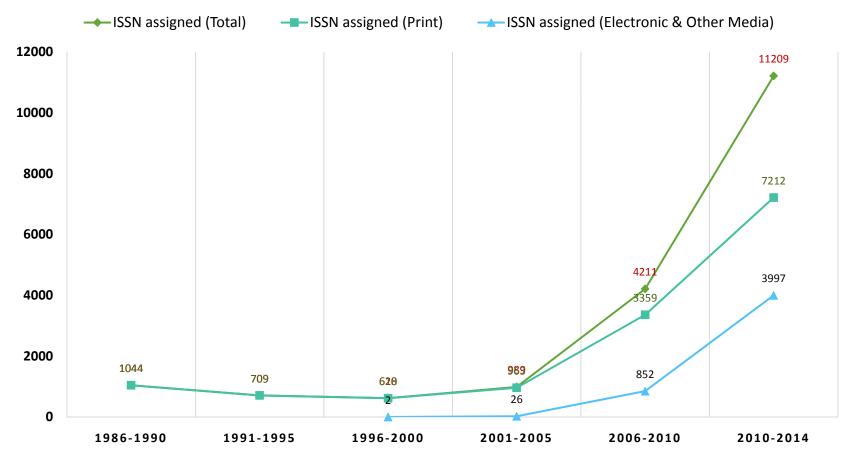
- 13905 print publications out of 18782 (74%)
- 4877 e-format out of the total 18782 (26%)
- 1st e-publication was assigned ISSN in the year 1999
- Maximum No. of ISSN to Print and e-publication was assigned in the year 2012

Year	Total	Print	Electronic & other media	Year	Total	Print	Ele &
1986	125	125	-	2001	212	208	
1987	250	250	-	2002	151	150	
1988	200	200	-	2003	166	162	
1989	331	331	-	2004	219	209	
1990	138	138	-	2005	241	234	
1991	153	153		2006	353	339	
1992	142	142		2007	381	319	
1993	134	134	-	2008	639	506	
1994	176	176		2009	1071	850	
1995	104	104	-	2010	1767	1345	
1996	105	105	-	2011	2480	1698	
1997	103	103	-	2012	3040	1948	
1998	141	141	()	2013	2761	1720	
1999	122	121	1	2014	2928	1846	
2000	149	148	1	an a			



#### 5 year blockwise growth of serials and their format







#### roblems faced during ISSN assignment

- **R** Plagiarism
- **⋴** Fake Editorial board
- Request for pre-publication, without any visual proof of existence of the serial
- Quality of Publication Grammatical errors, bogus contact details



#### ther issues related to ISSN assignment

- **∞** Print Publication use same ISSN in their e-publication.
- **R** Frequent change of titles.
- **↔** Changing URL's frequently
- **Ra** Publisher address change
- **∞** Sites display exaggerated impact factors

#### Conclusion

- Serials published in India are increasing at an exponential rate
- **Can expect more shift of serials from print to e-format in the coming years**
- Publishers should be aware of the rules and also should not use unethical methods while publishing a journal
- Some kind of regulatory mechanism is requiered to curb the various fraudulent practices



# **Questions** ???

## Thank You...

ional Science Library, CSIR-NISCAIR

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