

DEVELOPMENT OF DATABASE FOR INDIGENEOUS DOCUMENT COLLECTION : A BIBLIOMETRIC INPUT

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ABSTRACT

This article depicts a clear picture about where India stands in the scientific publishing world, which country's journal Indian authors often publish their articles and what is the contribution of each state in the Indian Union.

INTRODUCTION

Development of an indigeneous database for Indian publications is an important area of work. A study of the Indian publication in subjest fields such as medline, is presented in this papers. Scientists are publishing their articles in the journals. A scientist as an individual knows how many articles he has published, and an institute may know how many papers its scientists totally published during a particular period. But when it comes to a state or country as a whole, the information is not readily available. May be the only way to get this information is to do a bibliometric study. Here the author studied the contribution of Indian scientists to Medline database.

The scope of this study is limited to biomedical journals which are indexed to medline. MEDLINE on Silver Platter is a bibliographic database of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) USA, containing complete references to articles from more than 3,200 journals published in the field of biomedical all over the world.

The outcome of this study depicts a clear picture about where India stands in the scientific publishing world, which country's journal Indian authors often publish their articles and what is the contribution of each state in the Indian union.

OBJECTIVES

The aims of this project are :

To find out India's share in the scientific publication world

To know the contribution of each Indian state

To study the authorship pattern

To know which country's journal is often preferred by Indian authors.

METHODOLOGY

The Medline CD of 1992 is used to download the required data for this project. The query used for retrieving the data is :

INDIA in AD

It means display all the articles which contains the term INDIA in its address field. Again a different query is used to make sure that no reference is left out without being retrieved. In the second query Indian city names were used in the place of INDIA. For example,

MADRAS in AD

RESULTS

There are 2085 articles indexed to Medline CD of 1992 from India. The statewide distribution of articles indexed-to are shown in table 1. It is obvious from this table that New Delhi contributes a lot in North India while the same is true with Tamilnadu in South India.

As per table 2, which shows the nationwide distribution of publication of Indian articles, 30 % were published in Indian journals, indexed to medline. Rest of the articles were published in foreign journals. In the case of journals published overseas, USA plays a vital role, followed by the United Kingdom in publishing articles from India.

It is evident from table 3, out of 2085 articles, only 127 articles are single authored. The rest are multi authored. The mean number of authors per article is 3.48. It shows the amount of cooperation among the scientists who publish articles.

Note: *This study was carried out by the author when he was working as Information Officer in an Eye Hospital & PG Institute of Ophthalmology in Tamil nadu.*

DISCUSSION

Downloading the required data is not so easy as the author once expected when he started the project. On the contrary the author found that, at present, no definite standard is being followed for entering the data inspite of having one.

When searching for Indian articles in Medline 1992, it is decided to use the query as INDIA in AD. It means display all the articles which contains the word INDIA in the Address field. It is expected that all the articles published from India would be having the country affiliation India in the AD field. But it is not true in all cases. One third of the articles does not contain India in their AD field. Instead only the city name and/or state name is indicated. So the above search expression (INDIA in AD) could not retrieve all the articles from India.

When the author verified some cases in the source journal itself, he found that it does not have country name in the address of authors. It

is because when the article gets published within his home country, India, the author does not specify INDIA in his address. Only name, institute affiliation, city and state are provided. In some case there is no state even, making the retrieval even more difficult.

First, a portion of records are retrieved using this search expression (!INDIA in AD). But it is not an exhaustive one. Hence, again a detailed search is conducted. All the states and important cities in India were listed and used in the place of India in the search expression.

5. CONCLUSION

Atleast, at the time of entering the references into computer, the Silverplatter Inc. should make sure to add the required information which gives uniformity to all records to the extent possible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Silver Platter Manual.

Table 1 :

Statewise Distribution of Articles

State	Article	%
NEW DELHI	403	19.33
MAHARASHTRA	286	13.72
UTTAR PRADESH	266	12.76
WEST BENGAL	187	8.97
CHANDIGARH	180	8.63
TAMIL NADU	174	8.35
KARNATAKA	152	7.29
ANDHRA PRADESH	106	5.08
KERALA	66	3.16
HARAYANA	54	2.59
PUNJAB	39	1.87
MADHYA PRADESH	36	1.73
GUJARAT	32	1.53
ORISSA	29	1.39
RAJASTHAN	20	0.96
JAMMU & KASHMIR	18	0.86
BIHAR	16	0.77
MEGHALAYA	9	0.43
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8	0.38
ASSAM	2	0.10
GOA	2	0.10

Table 2 :

Nationwise Distribution of Publication of Articles.

RANK	COUNTRY	NO.OF PAPERS	%
1.	INDIA	623	29.88
2.	UNITED STATES	543	26.04
3.	ENGLAND	350	16.78
4.	NETHERLANDS	214	10.25
5.	GERMANY	87	4.17
6.	AUSTRALIA	70	3.36
7.	SWITZERLAND	49	2.35
8.	DENMARK	35	1.68
9.	JAPAN	17	0.82
10.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15	0.72
10.	SCOTLAND	15	0.72
10.	ITALY	15	0.72
13.	SWEDEN	13	0.62
14.	BELGIUM	9	0.43
15.	AUSTRIA	7	0.34
16.	CANADA	4	0.19
16.	NORWAY	4	0.19
16.	SPAIN	4	0.19
19.	BANGLADESH	2	0.10
19.	HUNGARY	2	0.10
19.	THAILAND	2	0.10
22.	GREECE	1	0.05
22.	FRANÇE	1	0.05
22.	KOREA	1	0.05
22.	NEW-ZEALAND	1	0.05
22.	SOUTH-AFRICA	1	0.05

Table 2 : Authorship Pattern

No. of Authors	Articles	Total Authors
One authored	127	127
Two authored	537	1074
Three authored	530	1590
Four authored	388	1552
Five authored	259	1295
Six authored	140	840
Seven authored	60	420
Eight authored	21	168
Nine authored	14	126
Ten authored	5	50
More than Ten	4	

2085

Mean authorship :

Total Number of authors 7242 = 3.48
Total number of articles 2081

Note : The articles which are authored by more than Ten authors are not accounted-for in determining mean authorship

Country	Articles	Total Authors
1. INDIA	528	1056
2. UNITED STATES	528	1056
3. ENGLAND	250	500
4. NETHERLANDS	214	428
5. GERMANY	87	174
6. AUSTRALIA	73	146
7. SWITZERLAND	58	116
8. DENMARK	38	76
9. JAPAN	17	34
10. CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15	30
10. SCOTLAND	15	30
10. ITALY	15	30
13. SWEDEN	15	30
14. BELGIUM	15	30
15. AUSTRIA	15	30
16. CANADA	15	30
16. NORWAY	15	30
18. SPAIN	15	30
19. BANGLADESH	15	30
19. HUNGARY	15	30
19. THAILAND	15	30
22. GREECE	15	30
22. FRANCE	15	30
22. KOREA	15	30
22. NEW ZEALAND	15	30
22. SOUTH AFRICA	15	30

Country	Articles	Total Authors
WEST BENGAL	182	364
CHANDIGARH	180	360
TAMIL NADU	174	348
KARNATAKA	168	336
ANDHRA PRADESH	108	216
GUJARAT	87	174
MADHYA PRADESH	73	146
GUJARAT	58	116
BHARAT	38	76
Uttar Pradesh	250	500
Maharashtra	214	428
New Delhi	127	127