

How to make 'diamonds' stand out amid the rush for fools' gold

Madhan

mu.madhan@gmail.com

O P Jindal Global University

Sonipat, India

What happens when incentivizing “a volume business model in which every paper is a quantum of revenue that must be published somewhere in a publisher’s ecosystem”?

“The perverse incentive for publishers is to accept more papers, which furthers academia’s publish-or-perish mindset, makes predatory publishing more enticing, and dilutes the scientific literature.”

[Public access is not equal access | Science \(2022\)](#)

Sudip Parikh , Shirley M. Malcom , and Bill Moran

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.ade8028>

Coping with the medical literature

Sunil Pandya

As elsewhere, medical and paramedical professionals in India struggle to keep pace with the flood of information in books and journals. Doctors practising in semi urban and rural areas find it particularly difficult to keep abreast of recent advances and modern trends. The problem is compounded by the fact that escalating prices of journals and books often put them beyond the reach of those most in need of them: students and full time teachers in medical colleges and postgraduate institutes. Insti-

BMJ: British Medical Journal,

Vol. 299, No. 6694 (Jul. 29, 1989), p. 333

(1 page)



India's One Nation One Subscription deal enriches publishers and benefits few

<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2024/12/05/indias-one-nation-one-subscription-deal-enriches-publishers-and-benefits-few/>

HEALTH

Medknow: Peer-reviewed, scholarly open access journals

Medknow provides end to end publishing services to peer-reviewed, online and print plus online journals across 40+ medical specialties on behalf of learned societies and associations.

Start Your Own Journal →

Publish With Medknow →

<https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/solutions/medknow>

EDITORIAL ▶ [Indian J Radiol Imaging](#). 2009 Nov;19(4):255. doi: [10.4103/0971-3026.57204](https://doi.org/10.4103/0971-3026.57204) ↗

PubMed, writing and research

[Bhavin Jankharia](#)¹

▶ [Author information](#) ▶ [Copyright and License information](#)

PMCID: PMC2797735 PMID: [19881099](#)

A month or so ago, I received a heartening news. Dr. D K Sahu, who runs Medknow Publications, which publishes the *Indian Journal of Radiology and Imaging* (IJRI) for us, emailed me saying that the IJRI was finally in PubMed. We had been preparing for this for the last three years and it had finally happened. The IJRI would like to sincerely thank Dr. Sahu and his team for the efforts that they have put in for this.

D K Sahu, an Indian Pediatrician who pioneered the ‘fee-less-free’ open access publishing, owned Medknow before Wolters Kluwer acquired it in 2011

Leading Indian medical journals use Medknow’s platform.

In 2023, 7,605 papers appeared in Medknow journals indexed in Web of Science

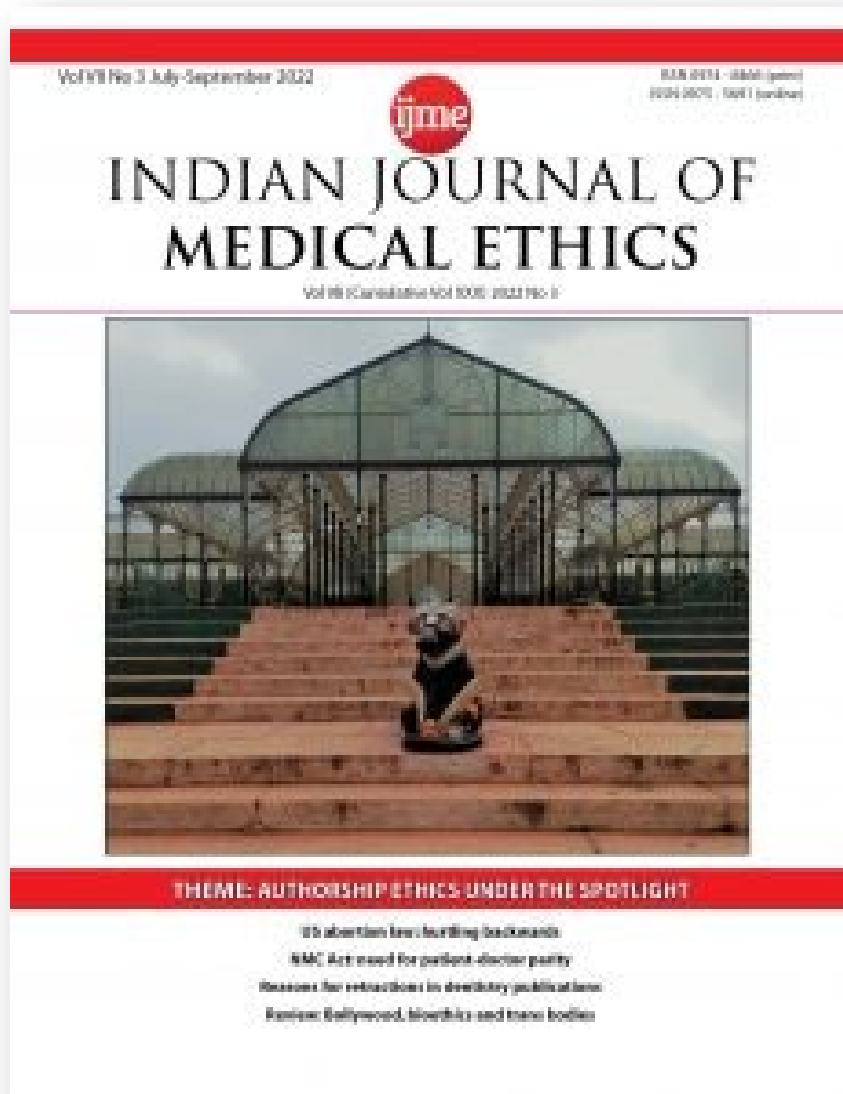
DOAJ has listed 221 journals published by Medknow, of these 140 don’t charge any fee either from the authors or readers

Why an obscure Indian journal has an impressive — and growing — international stature

The IJME isn't on anyone's list of most desirable places to publish. It's not even indexed by Thomson Reuters' Web of Science, which means it doesn't have an official Impact Factor, used to rank journals. But for a relatively unknown and ostensibly local title — we hadn't heard of it until a few months ago, and we have heard of an awful lot of journals — it has an impressive list of staff and contributors, and has been earning plaudits from the science community lately. Where did this mysterious journal come from?

Wilson agrees. “I find the scholarship at the IJME of high quality. I also think as an ethics journal it offers informed debate on issues that other journals might be more hesitant to take on and address forthrightly.” That's why, he says, it was the first place he submitted his provocative essay.

<https://www.statnews.com/2016/09/09/ijme-journal/>



It was established in 1993 by the Forum for Medical Ethics Society,



Indian Journal of
Medical Ethics

[ARCHIVES](#)

[SUBMIT/REVIEW](#)

[SUBSCRIBE](#)

[DONATE](#)

Search



A Journal of Healthcare Ethics & Humanities. Published since 1993 by Forum for Medical Ethics Society.
Peer-reviewed. Indexed in Medline, PubMed, The Philosopher's Index, Scopus.

ISSN: 0975-5691 (Online); 0974-8466 (Print) RNI Reg No. MAHENG/2016/67188

CURRENT ISSUE

Exposing what is hidden in...



Online First

[VIEW ALL >](#)

DISCUSSION: December 07, 2024 **NEW**

Confused mystification of Ayurvedic concepts

Charaka Samhita, the foremost of ayurvedic classics, categorically states that observations and inferences drawn therefrom are the primary means through which ayurvedic knowledge has been acquired and codified. It declares that, of all types of evidence, that vouch...

G L Krishna

Book Review: December 06, 2024 **NEW**

Gender and the medical discourse

Sandra Eder, How the Clinic Made Gender: The Medical History of a Transformative Idea. The University of Chicago Press, 2022. Pages: 240. ISBN: 0780226810028

Call for
submissions

to

**Students'
Corner**

of the Indian
Journal of
Medical
Ethics



→
Swipe to
know more!

Announcements

Final Guidelines for Students' Corner
section

Help IJME keep its content free. You can support us from as little as Rs. 500

[Make a Donation](#)

Ajay Sood, the current Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India, values only the number of papers published in the top 1% of journals by impact factor

He discounts the value of papers published in journals that are low in the pecking order, even if they are highly cited.

“In most local assessments, a poorly cited paper in a high impact journal scores over a well-cited paper in a low impact journal”,

“Most senior (and sadly enough, many younger) scientists in India appear to be innocent of the entire area of bibliometric analysis of science, resulting in the creation of an environment where misconceptions abound. The practice of assessing scientists in committees by quickly computing 'average impact factors' is pernicious; the ready acceptance of this parameter by many science administrators must be vigorously resisted”

wrote P Balaram, former director the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, in an editorial to Current Science.

There is an element of compelling human interest in generating rankings of individuals and institutions. We might only do well to remember that for the Bradmans, Waugh, Tendulkars and Gavaskars to emerge there must be a very large number of people enthusiastically playing the game.

P. Balaram