mean here? How did this happen? Maybe the referee was not a mere biochemist by training; he was probably trained in materials science or nanotechnology. So, perhaps we can rejoice that damage is not limited to our country. The problem is that after other countries wake up, we invariably would have a lag phase in catching up.

Long ago, I read an article by Chargaff. It was a reminiscence chapter in a volume of an *Annual Review of Biochemistry*[4]. For those readers unfamiliar with his name, it is acknowledged that but for his work on the base composition of nucleic acids, the 'double helix' would probably not have been discovered. It talked of the difference in the background of scientists (Chargaff was a professor at Columbia University, USA) educated in USA and Europe. The latter were exposed to art and music, ancient languages, etc. While I would not suggest that we include Greek/Latin/music in our M Sc courses, it may help if we just do something about these half-baked courses which churn out young people who do not know much of science. It is obviously a 'genie out of bottle' situation. However, we can ensure that the genie behaves less as a Frankenstein and more as a genie of the magical lamp of Alladin.

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Indian and Chinese papers in *Nature*

India and China, the rapidly emerging global scientific research players, have been compared on their research output in various disciplines[1–3]. Here, we look at the contribution of both the countries in *Nature*.

Nature, founded in 1869, publishes about 800 papers a year, has an impact factor of 34.480 and is among the leading scientific journals in the world. Its high impact factor and multidisciplinary nature has made it a sought after journal by scientists and researchers. The contributions of India and China in *Nature* have been traced through the *Science Citation Index-Expanded* for the period 1945 till date.

Table 1 shows that the number of publications that include research papers, correspondences, reviews, etc. is more or less similar for the two countries. But China is way ahead of India in terms of the average citations per paper and the *h*-index.

Whereas the research output of India has been generally on the rise, the number of papers published in *Nature* has dropped during 2000–2012 (106 publications) from the previous decades. However, China has hurtled ahead during the same period (Figure 1).

The Nature Publishing Index Asia-Pacific tracks research published in *Nature* journals from the Asia-Pacific region during the past 12 months and is updated weekly. This Index has placed China at the second and India at the seventh position in terms of the number of articles published[4].

Table 1. Publications from India and China in *Nature*

	India	China
No. of publications	572	588
No. of citations	23,404	75,688
Average citations	40.92	128.72
h-index	77	137

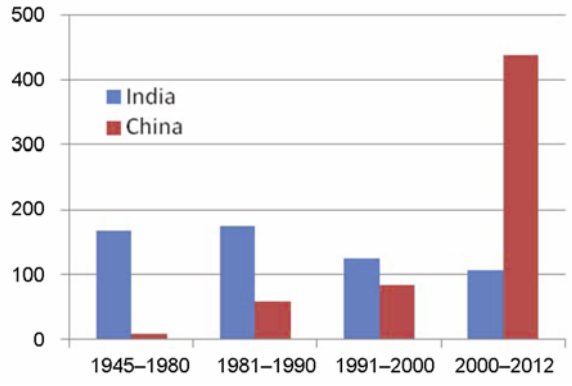

Figure 1. Growth of publications.

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