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Research Trends in Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR): A Bibliometric Study

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the bibliometric analysis of Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR) for selected six years between 2007 and 2012. It is found that the highest number of contributions i.e., 56 (19.79 %) were published in the years 2012. The degree of collaboration in this journal is 0.34. Further, the study investigated the authorship pattern, volume wise and issue wise authorship, author's productivity and the single and multi-authored papers and average citations, page distribution, rank wise geographical distribution of publications and several features.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Authorship Pattern, Author Productivity, Degree of Collaboration, Publication Analysis, Indian Journal, Journal of Intellectual Property Rights, JIPR, NISCAIR, India.

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to publications (from *biblos*: book and *metron*: measurement). Bibliometrics is often used to assess scientific research through quantitative studies on research publications. Applied bibliometrics, as it is used today, analyzes the number of scientific articles published by a selected number of authors, citations to these articles and connections between articles, authors and subjects. (Karolinska Institutet University Library, 2008). The word bibliometrics was introduced by Pritchard (1969) which substituted the earlier term "statistical bibliography" which was used for the same concept. Small (2006) defined bibliometrics as "a method for description, evaluation and monitoring of research which describe the research surrounding of a particular field or it can describe the quantity and focus of research output by a particular organization". Bibliometrics has been defined as "the quantitative analysis of the characteristics, behaviour and productivity of all aspects of written communication, library staff and information users" (Mahapatra, 2000, p. 4).

SOURCE JOURNAL

Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR) is one of the foremost research journals in the sphere of intellectual property. JIPR is published bimonthly by the well-regarded National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi, India. As it is stated in its editorial objectives, it mainly intends to enhance the communication between policy makers, organizational agents, academics, and managers on the critical understanding and research on intellectual property. *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* is indexed by:

- Social Sciences Citation Index,
- Social SciSearch, and
- Journal Citation Reports (Social Sciences Edition).

The journal publishes contributed / invited articles, case studies and patent reviews; technical notes on current IPR issues; literature review; world literature on IPR; national and international IPR news, book reviews, and conference reports. Therefore, a bibliometric study of this journal is of vital significance.

The present study aims to explore the bibliometric analysis of the research work on *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* (JIPR) selected six years for a period between 1st January, 2007 and December 31st 2012.

RELATED LITERATURE

A few of the earlier studies have been reviewed related to the objectives of the present study and presented below. It was observed the growth, contribution, and impact of research carried out by the researchers at the Orissa University of Agricultural Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar, India, based on the publications indexed in Scopus during 2008 to 2012. It was identified that the average annual publications range from 33 to 34 papers, with 0.96 degree of collaboration. The maximum numbers of papers were published within the 1-5 page range. OUAT, S. K. Mishra, Agricultural and Biological Sciences, and India are the most prolific institution/organization, author, subject area, and country respectively. Maharana, Rabindra K. (2013). Sevukan R and Sharma J (2008) investigated the research output of biotechnology faculties in Indian central universities during the period between 1997 and 2006 and reported that collaboration co-efficient was 0.65. Raghuraman and Chander analysed and compared research performance of Indian institutions with foreign institutions on selected bibliometric parameters. A more recent study compared overall S&T publications output of India, China, and South Korea across 20 broad subjects as defined by Scopus bibliographical database.

Thanuskodi. S. (2010) studied in detail the bibliographic features of the articles and citation analysis of the references at the end of each article published in LPP from 2005-2009. A total number of 249 articles published during the period 2005-2009 have been recorded for the present study. Findings of the results were the maximum number of articles published in 2009 (82) and minimum in 2005 (10) articles. A majority of the articles 149 (59.83%) were contributed by Universities. The maximum numbers of contributors are single authors with

31.32%. The Study revealed that majority of articles (96.85%) contains references which include journals, books, conference proceedings, dissertations, etc.

Mukherjee, B. (2009) Used and studied 17 open-access journals published without interruption during 2000 - 2004 in the field of library and information science, this study compared the pattern of cited/citing hyperlinked references of Web based scholarly electronic articles under various citation ranges in terms of language, file format, source and top-level domain. Jeysankar, Ramesh Babu and Rajendran studied and analysed the research out of CSIR-Central Electro Chemical Research Institute (CECRI) for the period of 10 years between 2000 and 2009. Nandi and Bandyopadhyay (2009) studied the research contributions in chemistry from the University of Burdwan during the period of 1960-2000 and found a total number of 979 papers published under study and the maximum numbers of papers were published between 1991 and 1995.

Elango, B. & Rajendran, P. (2012) used the Scientometric indicators like collaboration index, collaboration co-efficient and dominance factor and analysed Authorship trends and collaboration pattern in the Indian Journal of Marine Sciences during 2001 - 2010. The study revealed that the coauthored papers were dominated and Average collaboration rate was 0.57 and mean number of authors per joint authored paper was 3.4. Willet (2007) observed the authorship pattern of the articles contributed in the Journal of Molecular Graphics and Modeling published in the volumes 2-24 and found that the author productivity was followed the Lotka's original distribution.

The study was analysed and compared twenty-one core LIS journals published between 1980 and 1999 to ascertain the research contribution of developing countries and Eastern European countries. He found that the number of articles from China, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Botswana, Ghana, Kuwait, and Taiwan has increased considerably while those in India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Brazil, and Poland have declined. Uzun (2002)

Sharma (2009) analyzed the research publication trend among scientists of Central Potato Research Institute and found that the scientists preferred to publish research papers in joint authorship with 0.82 degree of collaboration. Ginn (2003) conducted citation analysis of authored articles in library and information science research, 2001–2002, and found that citations of articles published in scholarly journals would be greater in number than citations of any sources. From 2001 to 2003, journal article citations increased both in quantity and percent. Journals were cited most, followed by books, chapters in books, annuals, and web sites. More than 50 percent of the cited works would be ten years old or less.

The study aimed to review use of bibliometrics in LIS research. It concluded that bibliometrics has been found to be very useful in solving diverse issues. However, its application to LIS literature is not very common in Pakistan and this area of research needs attention. It recommends provision of better access to literature, comprehensive bibliographical control and sharing of best practices to enhance the use of bibliometrics in LIS research. Naseer, M M and Mahmood K (2009). Maharana and Sethi (2013) analyzed a bibliometric study on the research output of Sambalpur University's publication in Web of Science between 2007 and 2011.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The key objectives of the present study are to determine the following purposes:

- To know about the articles published in JIPR between 2007 and 2012
- To observe the authorship pattern for a period of study
- To identify the year wise contributions of articles
- To study the period and volume wise authorship pattern
- To scrutinize the author's productivity
- To examine the single and multi-authored papers of the journal and
- To find out the Degree of collaboration
- To realize the Length of articles
- To see the Number of references in the articles
- To discover the Country-wise distribution of articles
- To understand the State -wise distribution of articles

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATION

The required data have been collected from the NISCAIR website of *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* (JIPR). Two eighty three papers under 36 issues of six volumes from 2007 to 2012 have been selected six years for the study. For each article, year wise distribution of contributions, number of authorship, volume wise authorship, author's productivity and the single and multi-authored papers were noted down for the study. The collected data were organized, calculated, tabulated, analyzed and presented by using MS-Excel for its results. The authorship pattern has been analyzed by using K. Subramanyam's degree of collaboration in quantitative terms. This chapter of the present study is limited to *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* (JIPR) selected six years for a period between 1st January, 2007 and December 31st, 2012 only.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES BY YEAR / VOLUME / MONTH AND ISSUE – WISE

Year	Month / Issue - wise							Total	%age	Average
	Vol. No	Jan	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Nov			
2007	12	17	6	6	5	5	5	44	15.54	7.33
2008	13	7	7	7	7	17	7	52	18.38	8.66
2009	14	6	8	7	7	7	6	41	14.49	6.83
2010	15	7	6	7	5	5	7	37	13.07	6.16
2011	16	5	18	6	8	8	8	53	18.73	8.83
2012	17	9	8	8	7	16	8	56	19.79	10.42
Total	51	53	41	39	58	41	41	283	100	16.66

Table. 1: Year / Volume / Month and Issue – wise Distribution of Articles

Table no 1 reveals that the year-wise distributions of articles in which shows the highest number of contributions i.e., 56 (19.79 %) were published in the years 2012 whereas the minimum number of 37 (13.07 %) was published in the year 2010. It also reveals month and Issue-wise distribution articles in which in the month of March, Volume No. 16 shows the highest number of total articles in 2011. The second highest position is occupied by two Volumes No. 12 and 13 in 2007 and 2008 respectively. It is followed by volume 15 is the lowest number of total articles in 2010.

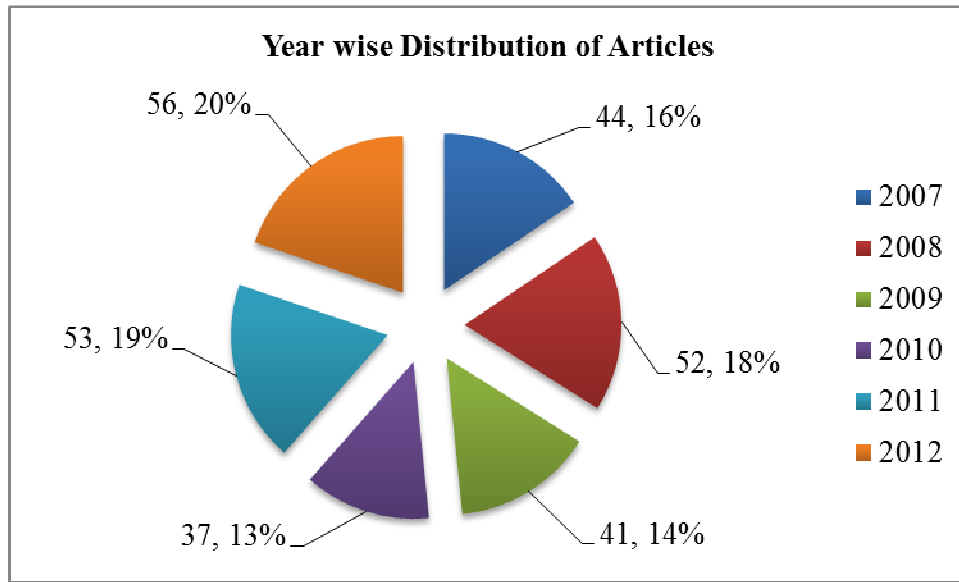


Fig. 1: Year – wise Distribution of Articles

2. AUTHORSHIP PATTERN OF PUBLICATIONS

Authorship pattern	Total No of contributions	%age
Single Author	186	65.73
Double Authors	70	24.73
Three Authors	17	6.00
More than Three Authors	10	3.54
Total	283	100

Table 2. Authorship pattern of papers published

Table.2 represents that the details about the authorship pattern of articles published during the study. Out of total of 283 journal articles, the highest number of contributions i.e. 186 (65.73 %) have been contributed by Single author and followed by 70 contributions (24.73 %) of articles have been contributed by two authors and 17 contributions (6.0 %) by three authors and the lowest number of contributions i.e. 10 (3.54 %) by more than three authors.

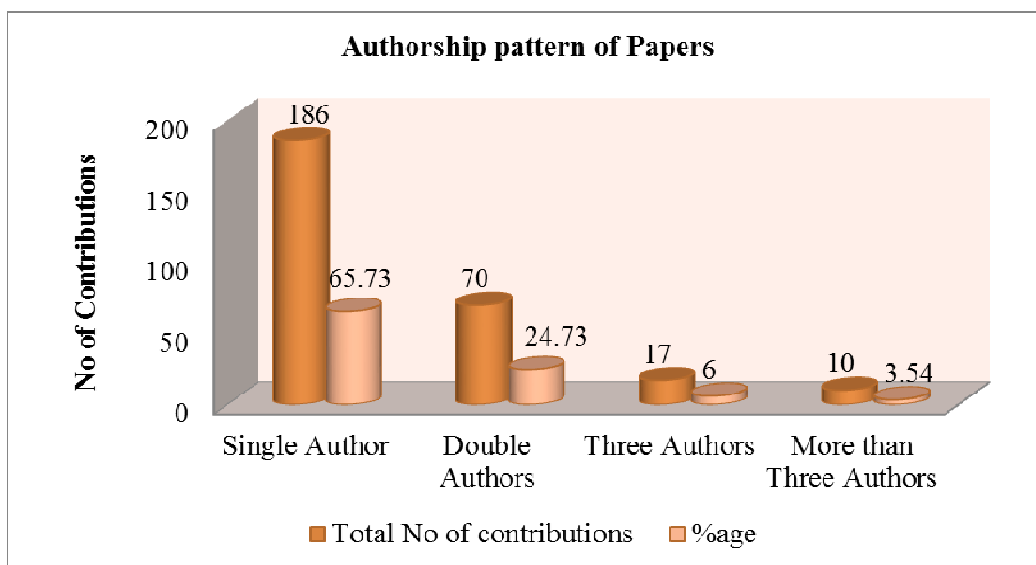


Fig. 2: Authorship pattern of publications

3. AUTHOR PRODUCTIVITY

Table 3 depicts the details about the authorship patterns during the period of study. The highest number 186 (65.73 %) of journal papers have single author and followed by 70 contributions i.e. 24.73 % have two authors; 6.0 % of contributions have three authors and the minimum number of 10 (3.54 %) contributions have more than three authors.

Authors	Year						Total	% of Records
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Single Author	30	38	29	28	28	33	186	65.73
Two Authors	12	11	6	8	15	18	70	24.73
Three Authors	2	0	4	1	6	4	17	6.00
More than three	0	3	2	0	4	1	10	3.54
Total	44	52	41	37	53	56	283	100

Table. 3. Year - wise Author productivity

4. AUTHORSHIP PATTERN OF SINGLE AND JOINT CONTRIBUTIONS

Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	No of Articles	% of Records
Single	30	38	29	28	28	33	186	65.73
Joint	14	14	12	9	25	23	97	34.27
Total	44	52	41	37	53	56	283	100

Table. 4. Authorship pattern of single and joint contributions

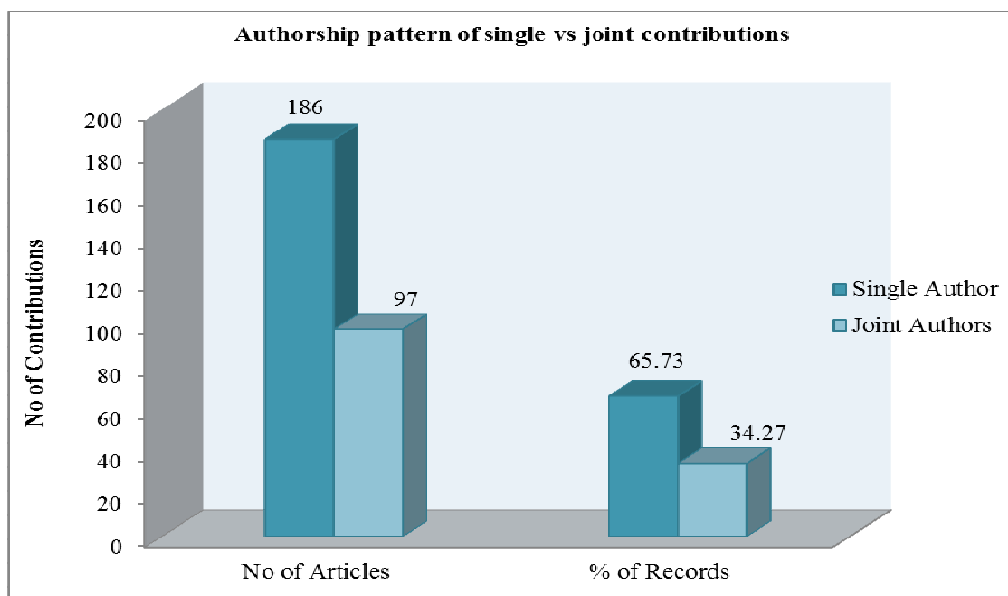


Fig. 3: Authorship pattern of single and joint contributions

The above table - 4 showed that out of 283 articles, the maximum numbers of articles were contributed by single author 186 (65.73 %) while the rest 97 (34.27 %) articles were contributed by joint authors. It showed that the majority of the articles have been contributed only by single authors.

5. CONTRIBUTORS (INSTITUTION- WISE)

Table 5 represents the details about the distribution of Contributions University wise, followed by College, Research Institutions, and others. It is indicated from the above table that university –wise contributions (163) were the maximum.

Year	Vol	University	College	Research Institution	Others	Total
2007	12	27	6	23	4	60
2008	13	37	3	28	8	76
2009	14	13	10	27	13	63
2010	15	19	1	19	11	50
2011	16	29	5	33	23	90
2012	17	38	1	21	22	82
Total		163	26	151	81	421

Table.5: Contributors (Institution- wise)

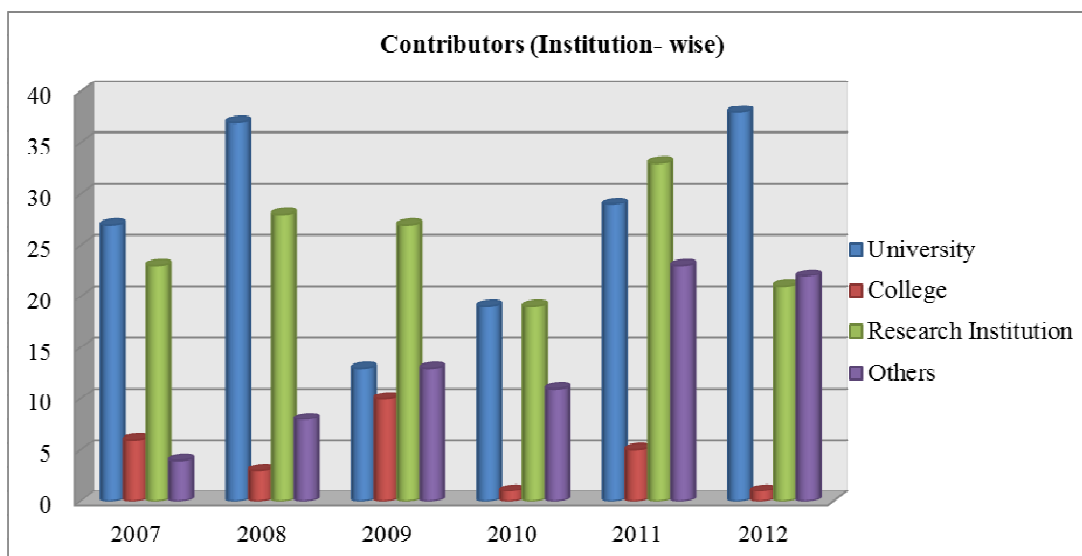


Fig. 4. Contributors (Institution- wise)

6. CONTRIBUTIONS OF CITATIONS (YEAR - WISE)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average
References	1823	1410	1016	973	1281	1654	8157	1359.5
Percentage	22.34	17.28	12.46	11.93	15.71	20.28	100	

Table 6. Contributions of Citations (Volume- wise)

Table 6 describes the year wise numbers of references that authors cited in their articles. There were 283 articles with total 8157 references during the period between 2007 and 2012, and the average number of references cited per article was 50. Averagely there were 8, 157 references cited per year, and the total number almost increased yearly and shows that the distribution of citations by volumes indicates that the highest number of citations 2007 (22.34 %) was in the year 2007.

7. DEGREE OF COLLABORATION

As per the application of bibliometric indicators, the degree of collaboration in this journal ranges from 0.24 to 0.47 and the average degree of collaboration is 0.34 (Table 7). The degree of collaboration is calculated by using the following formula (K. Subramanyam, 1982).

Year	Volume	No of Authors		Total	Degree of Collaboration
		Single	Multiple		
2007	12	30	14	44	0.31
2008	13	38	14	52	0.26
2009	14	29	12	41	0.29
2010	15	28	09	37	0.24

2011	16	28	25	53	0.47
2012	17	33	23	56	0.41
	Total	186	97	283	0.34
	Percentage %	65.73	34.27	100.00	

Table 7. Degree of Collaboration

The formula is Where

C= Degree of Collaboration
Nm = Number of multiple authors
Ns = Number of single authors

$$C = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

$$C = \frac{97}{97 + 186 = 283}$$

In the present study the value of C is **C = 0.34**

Therefore, it was found that the degree of collaboration in Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR) is 0.34.

8. PAGE DISTRIBUTION

Table 08 reveals the average papers per volumes per contribution.

Average pages per volumes = $2385/6 = 397.5$
Average pages per issues = $2385/36 = 66.25$
Average pages per contribution = $2385/283 = 8.42$

Year	Vol. No	Total pages	No of contributions	Average
2007	12	422	44	9.59
2008	13	446	52	8.57
2009	14	343	41	8.36
2010	15	298	37	8.05
2011	16	399	53	7.53
2012	17	477	56	8.51
	Total	2385	283	100

Table 8 : Average Pages Per Volume

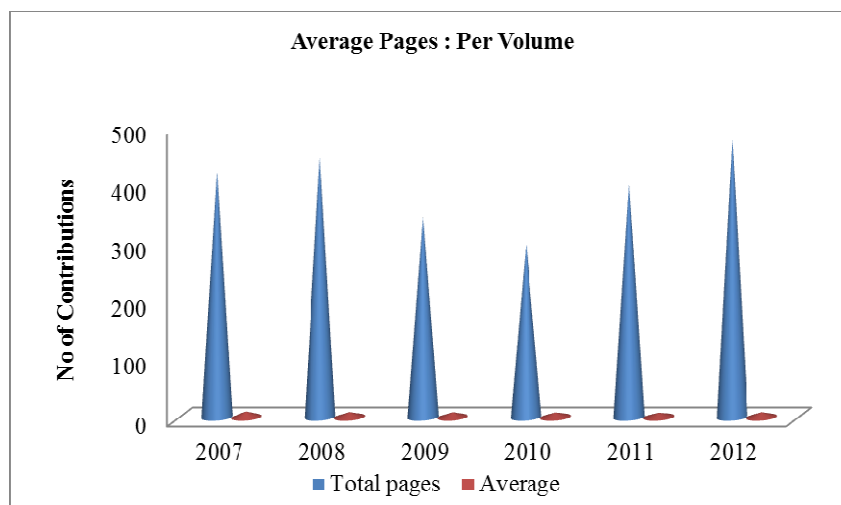


Fig. 5. Average Pages per Volume

Table no 8 point out that 283 journal articles published with a total page of 2385 (average 8.42 pages per article) during the year 2007 -2012. It is observed that the average length of the articles varied from a minimum of 7.53 pages in the year 2011 to a maximum of 9.59 pages in the year 2007. The average number of papers is 138 during the study and the similar type of result has been drawn by Umamaheswari S in the journal of Agronomy and Dr. P Rajendran etc., in the international journal of digital library services.

9. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS – COUNTRY – WISE (INTERNATIONAL LEVEL)

The geographical distribution of contributions was also considered for the present study. Table 9 represents the details about country wise distribution of articles in which the maximum articles were contributed by authors from India (73.87 %), followed by United States (6.41 %) is the second position, China (3.8 %) and United Kingdom (3.08 %). There were 13 countries whose authors contributed only one article each.

Rank	Name of the Country	No of Contributions	Percentage
1	India	311	73.87173397
2	USA	27	6.413301663
3	China	16	3.800475059
4	UK	13	3.087885986
5	Korea	10	2.375296912
6	Iran	7	1.662707838
7	Brasil	5	1.187648456
8	Taiwan	4	0.950118764
9	Switzerland	4	0.950118764
10	The Netherlands	3	0.712589073

11	Atlanta, GA	2	0.475059382
11	Finland	2	0.475059382
11	Italy	2	0.475059382
11	Germany	2	0.475059382
12	France	1	0.237529691
12	Sri Lanka	1	0.237529691
12	Norman, OK	1	0.237529691
12	Spain	1	0.237529691
12	Camden, NJ	1	0.237529691
12	Turkey	1	0.237529691
12	Cuba, CP	1	0.237529691
12	Chile	1	0.237529691
12	Malawi	1	0.237529691
12	Nigeria	1	0.237529691
12	Zimbabwe	1	0.237529691
12	Belgium	1	0.237529691
12	South Africa	1	0.237529691
Total		421	100

Table. 9. Distribution of contributions – Country – wise

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS – STATE- WISE (NATIONAL LEVEL)

Table 10 indicates that details about state wise distribution of articles in which the highest number (First Rank) of articles were contributed by authors from New Delhi (21.22 %), followed by West Bengal (12.54 %) is the second rank, Karnataka (11.89 %) is the third rank and Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are fourth and fifth rank respectively. There were 5 countries whose authors contributed only one paper each.

Rank	Name of the State	No of Contributions	Percentage
1	New Delhi	66	21.22186495
2	West Bengal	39	12.54019293
3	Karnataka	37	11.89710611
4	Andhra Pradesh	34	10.93247588
5	Madhya Pradesh	33	10.61093248
6	Tamilnadu	24	7.717041801
7	Maharashtra	20	6.43868167
8	Rajasthan	14	4.501607717
9	Chhattisgarh	13	4.180064309
10	Uttar Pradesh	11	3.536977492
11	Odisha	9	2.893890675
12	Kerala	4	1.286173633
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0.643086816
14	Uttrakhand	1	0.321543408

14	Gujarat	1	0.321543408
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.321543408
14	Haryana	1	0.321543408
14	Chandigarh	1	0.321543408
Total		311	100

Table. 10. Distribution of contributions – State- wise

11. DISTRIBUTIONS OF PAGES (VOLUME-WISE) & NO. OF PAGES IN EACH ISSUE

Table no 11 represents the details of the distributions of pages in Volume wise and number of pages in each issue during period between January 2007 and December 2012.

Month	Year / Volume					
	2007 / 6	2008 / 7	2009 / 8	2010 / 9	2011 / 10	2012 / 11
January	170 (15-184)	63 (7-69)	63 (7-69)	70 (7-76)	31 (7-37)	75 (7-81)
March	58 (199-256)	54 (111-164)	55 (113-167)	37 (117-153)	141 (69-209)	62 (103-164)
May	61 (293-353)	56 (197-252)	57 (203-259)	51 (187-237)	53 (217-269)	66 (185-250)
July	43 (391-433)	61 (293-353)	50 (299-348)	40 (273-312)	51 (303-353)	75 (273-347)
September	45 (471-515)	153(395-547)	63 (385-447)	38 (345-382)	54 (377-430)	132 (369-500)
November	45 (553-597)	59 (563-621)	55 (489-543)	62 (415-476)	69 (453-521)	67 (511-577)
Total	422	446	343	298	399	477
%age	17.69	18.70	14.38	12.49	16.73	20.0

Table 11: Distributions of Pages (Volume-wise) & No. of Pages in Each Issue

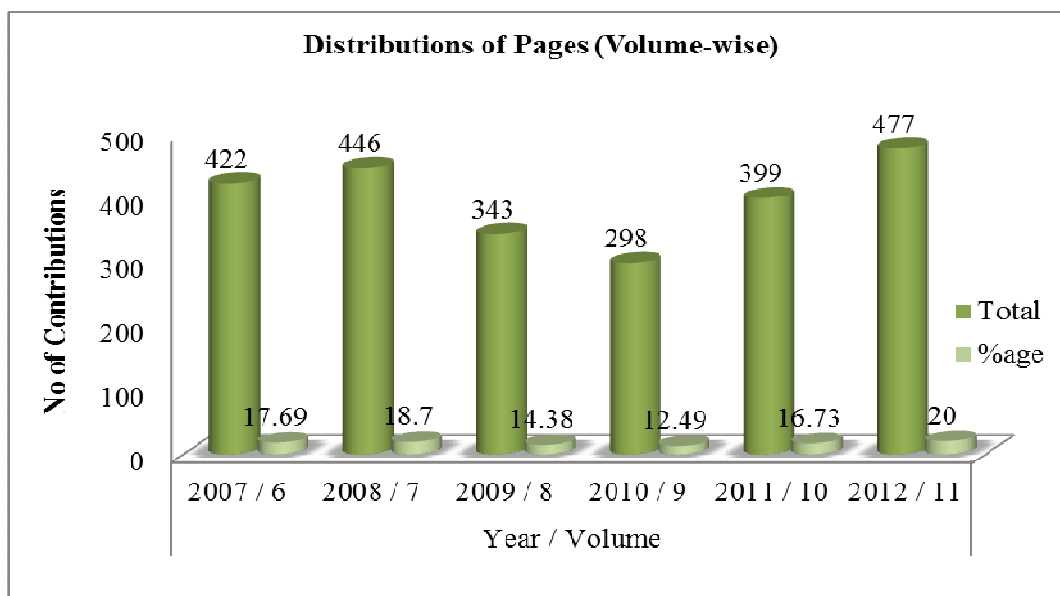


Fig. 6. Distributions of pages in Volume wise

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The analysis examined and discovered the following major findings and conclusions.

- It was identified that the highest number of contributions i.e., 56 (19.79 %) were published in the years 2012 whereas the minimum number of 37 (13.07 %) was published in the year 2010.
- Out of total of 283 journal articles, the highest number of contributions i.e. 186 (65.73 %) have been contributed by Single authors.
- The degree of collaboration in this journal ranges from 0.24 to 0.47 and the average degree of collaboration is 0.34.
- Out of 283 journal articles published with a total page of 2385 (average 8.42 pages per article) during the year 2007 -2012.
- The average length of the articles varied from a minimum of 7.53 pages in the year 2011 to a maximum of 9.59 pages in the year 2007.
- Out of 8157 references, the highest number of citations 2007 (22.34 %) was in the year 2007.
- The maximum articles were contributed by authors from India (73.87 %), followed by United States (6.41 %) is the second position, China (3.8 %) and United Kingdom (3.08 %).
- The highest number (First Rank) of articles were contributed by authors from New Delhi (21.22 %), followed by West Bengal (12.54 %) is the second rank, Karnataka (11.89 %) is the third rank and Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are fourth and fifth rank respectively.

CONCLUSION

Bibliometric analysis of research literature published in Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR) during 2007-2012 shows the growth of literature towards upward trend and high percentage of articles are contributed by India with 311 papers. The highest number of contributions i.e., 56 (19.79 %) were published in the years 2012. Generally Indian journals are measured as low profile journals. But the study point out that the Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR) has good contributions by Indian authors and also invites foreign authors to publish their contributions. Hence, the research tend in the field of Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR) is collaborative in nature like any other discipline.

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