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Bibliometric Study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology from 1981-2018

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ABSTRACT

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is one of the most leading journals of the LIS field and it is published by DESIDOC. It has recently finished very nearly 39 years of its publication. The main objective of this study is to cover various aspects of the journal through Bibliometric analysis. This paper presents a Bibliometric analysis of DJLIT during 1981-2018. During the period of 1981-2018, total 990 full-length articles were published in a particular journal. This study cover various parameters like distribution of full-length articles on yearly basis, category wise classification of the articles, authorship pattern of the articles, degree of author's collaboration, length of articles, the ranking of authors, etc. As a result, the degree of collaboration in the DESIDOC Journal is 0.74, which clearly indicates the dominance of multiple authors in its contributions.

Keywords: Bibliometric study, Authorship pattern, Degree of Authors collaboration, Ranking of authors, ClasCategory-wise the articles, Category-wise classification of the Articles.

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "Librametry" was first introduced in ASLIB conference held at Leamington Spa by DR. S. R. Ranganathan in 1948. He utilized this idiom for statistical approach regarding the library and its services, but the practice of using the quantitative technique for measuring records earlier than Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was known as "Statistical Analysis". The term "Statistical Analysis" was in common use earlier than the term "Librametry". In 1917 Cole and Eales graphically mapped the literature and called the method of evaluation as "Statistical Analysis". In 1923 Hulme studied the literature and referred the term as "statistical bibliography". Afterward, the term was coined as "bibliometrics" by Pritchard (1969). He states that "bibliometric is a set of methods to quantitative analysis, scientific and technological literature"^[1].

This article focuses on bibliometric study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology (DJLIT) and this study reveals year wise growth of published articles from different countries, institutions, universities, etc. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology is open access, peer-reviewed, and bi-monthly journal. This journal publishes review papers, original research papers as well as a study on many aspects related to the development of the LIS field. The journal also covers IT aspects that applied in library activities, services and products^[2]

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous studies have been published in literature trying to deal with DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology's bibliometric analysis for the period of 2001–2010 and 2001 to 2012. None of these researches, however, used the 38-years time slot^[3]. For instance Kevin, W. U. A. et.al.^[4] (2009) studied on "Bibliometric studies on single journals: a review". The scope of this study focuses on 82 bibliometric studies which are based on single journals i.e. 62 studies cover unique titles published between

1998-2008. The analysis covers Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Science and Technology, Medical and Health Sciences. In present study the author sets some parameters like Journal publication characteristics, indexing information, sampling, and bibliometric measures.

Sarwesh Pareek (2013) ^[5] published an article on “A Bibliometric analysis of the literature of IFLA Journal during 2001-2010”. His study reveals the output of IFLA journal for 10 years. The best part of this paper is that it also shows the data regarding contributors from the different geographical area, the result is that out of 387 authors, 71 authors are from the USA i.e. (18.35 percent), UK 46(11.89 percent), South Africa 25(6.46 percent,) Canada and Germany 14(3.62 percent) each, are top five contributors.

C. Velmurugan (2013) ^[6] focuses his study on “Bibliometric analysis with special reference to authorship pattern and collaborative research output of Annals of Library and Information Studies for the year 2007-2012”. Through this paper, we know that in 2010 the highest number of papers was published i.e. 43 (21.19 percent) and minimum papers were contributed in 2012 i.e. 27 (13.31 percent). Among this out of 203 contributors 72 full -text articles (35.46 percent) have been contributed by single authors and 131 articles (64.54 percent) contributed by multiple authors.

Padme Satish L. and Khaparde Vaishali (2016)^[7] studies on “Bibliometric analysis of online information review journal”. This study presents data on the distribution of articles on the basis of year and issue along with this, it’s also discussed Geographical Distribution of the contributors of articles as well the data reveals that 609 articles were contributed by researchers from 41 countries. Out of 41 countries, 408 i.e. 67% of articles were contributed by five countries and they are Taiwan, Spain, USA, China, and Korea. Left 37 countries contributed 33% of the total contributed articles.

Lijina P (2018) ^[8] has published an article under the topic “A Bibliometric Study of International Journal of Library and Information Science”. The study focuses on issue wise distribution of articles from 2012 to 2017. The study reveals that there is issue wise variation in a number of articles from 4 to 17. The maximum number of articles 17 (10.56%) is in the issue no.3 of 2016 and the lowest number 4 (2.48%) is in the 2nd issue of 2012 and 4th issue of 2017. This paper also highlights the state wise contribution of articles; the data shows the number of articles published from Tamil Nadu (73.91%). Kerala (11.18%) and Karnataka (10.56%) are in the second and third position. There exists a great difference between Tamil Nadu and the rest of the states regarding the number of articles.

3 OBJECTIVES

The present study focuses on the analysis of publication trends in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology (DJLIT) during 1981-2018. The main objectives are

1. To identify the exact number of year -wise distribution of articles.
2. To examine the Authorship Pattern of the Articles.
3. To determine the Category wise classification of the papers.
4. To study the mean and median of full- length papers (length of articles).
5. To find out geographical distribution of articles Indian/foreign.
6. To study the author’s affiliation.

4. METHODOLOGY

For aforesaid study, I have taken 38 Volumes (Vol 1 to 38) holds 210 issues of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) published during 1981-2018 have been taken for evaluation. The data was collected from the DRDO website. The data consists of Bibliometric Study, Scientometric Study, Webometric study, Case Study, Survey, research, Conceptual, Comparative, Viewpoint, Tech, and review papers. Along with that Guest Editorials published in special and thematic issues has also included in the analysis. The data were analyzed using MS Excel spreadsheet.

5. ANALYSES

The DESIDOC Journal has extracted all details of author(s), title, publication year, institution affiliation etc of full-length articles published from 1981 – 2018 were recorded for the analysis.

5.1 Year wise distribution of the articles

Table 5.1 shows the exact number of articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) during 1981-2018. It is manifest from table 5.1 that during 1981-2005 issues was not regular. However 2006 onward, the journal has been coming out with 6 issues and with more papers. The table also reveals that 70 papers (7.07 percent) i.e. maximum were published in 2012, and a minimum 01 paper (0.10 percent) was published in 1983. It is noted that the beginning issues i.e. from 1981 to 1984 the articles were published by DESIDOC Directors and those articles consists of some informative information regarding DESIDOC like Training Course in Reprography/Scientific Photography, Workshop on Universal Decimal Classification, DRDO Silver Jubilee Celebrations etc.

Year	Vol. No.	Issue	Total	Percentage of articles	Cumulative Total of Articles	Cumulative Percentage of Articles	Cumulative Average no. of Articles per Issue
1981	Vol 1	6	6	0.61	6	0.61	100
1982	Vol 2	5	5	0.51	11	1.11	100
1983	Vol 3	1	1	0.10	12	1.21	100
1984	Vol 4	5	5	0.51	17	1.72	100
1985	Vol 5	4	5	0.51	22	2.22	95.45
1986	Vol 6	5	5	0.51	27	2.73	77.78
1987	Vol 7	6	6	0.61	33	3.33	81.82
1988	Vol 8	5	7	0.71	40	4.04	80.00
1989	Vol 9	5	5	0.51	45	4.55	82.22
1990	Vol 10	6	7	0.71	52	5.25	82.69
1991	Vol 11	6	6	0.61	58	5.86	84.48
1992	Vol 12	6	10	1.01	68	6.87	80.88
1993	Vol 13	5	5	0.51	73	7.37	82.19
1994	Vol 14	6	8	0.81	81	8.18	81.48
1995	Vol 15	6	24	2.42	105	10.61	68.57
1996	Vol 16	6	28	2.83	133	13.43	58.65

1997	Vol 17	6	29	2.93	162	16.36	51.85
1998	Vol 18	6	28	2.83	190	19.19	47.37
1999	Vol 19	5	23	2.32	213	21.52	44.60
2000	Vol 20	5	15	1.52	228	23.03	43.86
2001	Vol 21	5	10	1.01	238	24.04	44.12
2002	Vol 22	5	15	1.52	253	25.56	43.48
2003	Vol 23	6	20	2.02	273	27.58	42.49
2004	Vol 24	6	14	1.41	287	28.99	42.51
2005	Vol 25	5	14	1.41	301	30.40	42.19
2006	Vol 26	6	18	1.82	319	32.22	41.69
2007	Vol 27	6	35	3.54	354	35.76	39.27
2008	Vol 28	6	54	5.45	408	41.21	35.54
2009	Vol 29	6	53	5.35	461	46.57	32.75
2010	Vol 30	6	48	4.85	509	51.41	30.84
2011	Vol 31	6	58	5.86	567	57.27	28.75
2012	Vol 32	6	70	7.07	637	64.34	26.53
2013	Vol 33	6	65	6.57	702	70.91	24.93
2014	Vol 34	6	63	6.36	765	77.27	23.66
2015	Vol 35	6	54	5.45	819	82.73	22.83
2016	Vol 36	6	51	5.15	870	87.88	22.18
2017	Vol 37	6	59	5.96	929	93.84	21.42
2018	Vol 38	6	61	6.16	990	100.00	20.71

5.2 Authorship Pattern of the Articles

The main aim of determining authorship pattern is that we get clear data about the percentage of single and multiple authorship^[9]. Table 5.2 represents that majority of articles were published under single authorship pattern i.e. 464 articles (46.87 percent) followed by two authorship mode (355 articles; 35.86 percent) and three authorship mode (118 articles; 11.92 percent) followed by four authorship mode (36 articles; 3.64 percent) and five authorship mode (13 articles; 1.31 percent). Apart from that the articles published under six or more than six authors (4 articles; 0.40 percent) were negligible.

Number of Articles Published	Number of the Articles Published (n=990)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6 and More	Total Articles	Total Authors	Average Authors per Articles	Single%	Joint %
1981	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	10	90
1982	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	10	90
1983	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	90
1984	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	10	90
1985	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	10	90
1986	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	10	90
1987	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	10	90
1988	5	2	-	-	-	-	7	9	1.29	7.14	92.86
1989	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	7	1.4	6	94

1990	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	10	90
1991	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	1.17	8.33	91.67
1992	7	3	-	-	-	-	10	13	1.3	7	93
1993	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	8	1.6	6	94
1994	6	-	2	-	-	-	8	12	1.5	7.5	92.5
1995	18	6	-	-	-	-	24	30	1.25	7.5	92.5
1996	20	6	1	-	-	1	28	41	1.46	7.14	92.86
1997	22	5	1	-	-	1	29	41	1.41	7.59	92.41
1998	22	5	-	1	-	-	28	36	1.29	7.86	92.14
1999	20	2	1	-	-	-	23	27	1.17	8.70	91.30
2000	11	3	1	-	-	-	15	20	1.33	7.33	92.67
2001	6	3	1	-	-	-	10	15	1.50	6.00	94.00
2002	4	6	2	2	1	-	15	35	2.33	2.67	97.33
2003	8	8	4		-	-	20	36	1.80	4.00	96.00
2004	3	7	2	2	-	-	14	31	2.21	2.14	97.86
2005	4	5	2	3			14	32	2.29	2.86	97.14
2006	3	9	2	2	1	1	18	46	2.56	1.67	98.33
2007	19	7	6	2	1	-	35	64	1.83	5.43	94.57
2008	33	13	4	4	-	-	54	87	1.61	6.11	93.89
2009	20	19	11	2	1	-	53	104	1.96	3.77	96.23
2010	15	24	6	1	1	1	48	96	2.00	3.13	96.88
2011	22	26	7	2	1	-	58	108	1.86	3.79	96.21
2012	28	30	10	1	1	-	70	127	1.81	4.00	96.00
2013	30	25	8	2	-	-	65	112	1.72	4.62	95.38
2014	21	28	9	5	-	-	63	124	1.97	3.33	96.67
2015	17	25	10	1	1	-	54	106	1.96	3.15	96.85
2016	18	22	8	1	2	-	51	100	1.96	3.53	96.47
2017	16	34	6	2	1	-	59	115	1.95	2.71	97.29
2018	15	28	13	3	2	-	61	132	2.16	2.46	97.54
Total	464	355	118	36	13	4	990	1761			
% of Articles	46.87	35.86	11.92	3.64	1.31	0.40					
Total authors	464	710	354	144	65	24					

5.3 Degree of Authors Collaboration

Before discussing the analysis part, the question is how to find out the degree of authors collaboration. For this, there is one formula i.e. $C = NM / (NM + NS)$

Where, C = Degree of collaboration; NM = Number of multiple- authored papers; NS = Number of single-authored papers. This formula was given by Subramanyam in 1983. On the basis of this formula table 5.3 reveals the overall degree of collaboration is 0.74 i.e., 464 articles are single -authored and 1297 articles are multiple -authored. It is retrieved from the table that from 2003 to 2006, 2009 to 2012 and 2014 to 2018 the degree of collaboration found high degree i.e., 0.78 - 0.93 percent. Therefore the degree of collaboration of authors in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) is 0.74, which clearly indicates the dominance of multiple authors over single authors.

Year	No. of Authors per Article		Degree of Collaboration
	Single	Multiple	
1981	6	0	0
1982	5	0	0
1983	1	0	0
1984	5	0	0
1985	5	0	0
1986	5	0	0
1987	6	0	0
1988	5	4	0.44
1989	3	4	0.57
1990	7	0	0
1991	5	2	0.29
1992	7	6	0.46
1993	3	5	0.63
1994	6	6	0.50
1995	18	12	0.40
1996	20	21	0.51
1997	22	19	0.46
1998	22	14	0.39
1999	20	7	0.26
2000	11	9	0.45
2001	6	9	0.60
2002	4	31	0.89
2003	8	28	0.78
2004	3	28	0.90
2005	4	28	0.88
2006	3	43	0.93
2007	19	45	0.70
2008	33	54	0.62
2009	20	84	0.81
2010	15	81	0.84
2011	22	86	0.80
2012	28	99	0.78
2013	30	82	0.73
2014	21	103	0.83
2015	17	89	0.84
2016	18	82	0.82
2017	16	99	0.86
2018	15	117	0.89
Total	464	1297	0.74

5.4 Category wise classification of the Articles

Table 5.4 represents the data about the category wise classification of articles published during 1981-2018. This study reveals that 343 (34.65 percent) full -length articles were published under research paper category followed by this 175 papers (17.68 percent) published as a conceptual study. The third highest 147 (14.85 percent) articles belong to technical concepts. There are very few papers i.e. 02 (0.20 percent) published under literature review category respectively.

Category Under which Paper Published	No of Articles	%
Bibliometric Study	32	3.23
Scientometric Study	39	3.94
Webometric study	5	0.51
Case Study	53	5.35
Study	55	5.56
Survey	16	1.62
Research paper	343	34.65
Conceptual paper	175	17.68
Comparative study	27	2.73
View point	25	2.53
Review	6	0.61
Guest Editorial	46	4.65
Literature review	2	0.20
Technical Paper	147	14.85
DESIDOC	19	1.92
Total	990	100

5. 5 Ranking of Authors/No. of Authors

Table 5.5 represents the analyzed data regarding authors ranking. During 1981-2018 1761 authors have contributed 990 full- length articles. If we elaborate the data in detail we find that 48 articles were contributed by DESIDOC Director i.e. 2.73%, B.M. Gupta has contributed 41 articles i.e 2.33% along with that C.K. Ramaiah has contributed 23 articles in this journal. 18 articles published under the name of S.M. Dhawan followed by these 15 papers are contributed by Ashok Kumar and so on. Apart from that 909 other authors have contributed 01 article each during the period of study. In nutshell, the data shows that the percentage of single author's contribution is higher than other authors i.e. 51.62 percent.

S. NO.	Name of Contributor	No. of Contributions	%
1	DESIDOC Director	48	2.73
2	B.M. Gupta	41	2.33
3	C.K. Ramaiah	23	1.31
4	S.M. Dhawan	18	1.02
5	Ashok Kumar	15	0.85
6	Alka Bansal	11	0.62
7	Mohinder Singh	11	0.62
8	Nine Autors	63	3.58
9	Eight Autors	16	0.91
10	Seven Autors	56	3.18

11	Six Autors	48	2.73
12	Five Autors	50	2.84
13	Four Autors	100	5.68
14	Three Autors	114	6.47
15	Two Authors	238	13.52
16	Single Authors	909	51.62
	TOTAL	1761	100.00

5.6 Mean and Median page length of articles published by number of page

Table 5.6 discussed the data about page length of articles published by a number of pages during 1981-2018. From the above tables, we know that 990 articles were published in 7172 pages. The arithmetic mean of 990 articles are range from 3.29 – 12.40 and median of the page length of articles varied between 3-12. According to the table, the minimum pages 04 were used in 1983 for 01 article and maximum 481 pages were used in 2013 for 65 articles.

Year	Total Articles	Total pages for articles	Mean page length of articles	Median page length of article
1981	6	24	4	4
1982	5	20	4	4
1983	1	4	4	4
1984	5	18	3.6	4
1985	5	22	4.4	4
1986	5	27	5.4	5
1987	6	31	5.17	5
1988	7	23	3.29	3
1989	5	28	5.60	6
1990	7	31	4.43	4
1991	6	32	5.33	5
1992	10	60	6.00	6
1993	5	23	4.60	5
1994	8	50	6.25	6
1995	24	159	6.63	7
1996	28	217	7.75	8
1997	29	202	6.97	7
1998	28	231	8.25	8
1999	23	175	7.61	8
2000	15	122	8.13	8
2001	10	124	12.40	12
2002	15	154	10.27	10
2003	20	175	8.75	9
2004	14	107	7.64	8
2005	14	112	8.00	8
2006	18	152	8.44	8
2007	35	331	9.46	9
2008	54	418	7.74	8

2009	53	351	6.62	7
2010	48	410	8.54	9
2011	58	457	7.88	8
2012	70	413	5.90	6
2013	65	481	7.40	7
2014	63	443	7.03	7
2015	54	378	7.00	7
2016	51	341	6.69	7
2017	59	409	6.93	7
2018	61	417	6.84	7
Total	990	7172	7.24	7
%	100			

5.7 Institution type with which the authors of articles were affiliated

Below table discussed data about the affiliation of an author whose articles were published during 1981-2018. As per data maximum authors belongs to Academic/Institutes as they contributed 1177 articles (66.84 percent). Followed by these 467 articles (26.52%) from Research Institute/centre 63 articles (3.58%) are from others and 31 articles (1.76%) are from Special /Public Library. Only 19 articles (1.08%) were belonging to those authors who were associated with government departments.

Contributed by	No of Articles	%
Academic/ Institutes	1177	66.84
Special /Public Library	31	1.76
Government Department	19	1.08
Research Institute/centre	467	26.52
Others	63	3.58
Total	1761	100.00

5.8 Geographical distribution of the contributors

Bibliometric study regarding the geographical distribution of authors of DESIDOC journal gives some interesting findings, as table 5.8 presents the clear picture that there are 1761 authors who represent 35 countries. Out of 1761 contributions, authors from India have been contributed 1576 (89.49 percent), USA 32 (1.82 percent), Nigeria 29(1.65 percent), Greece 15(0.85 percent), Saudi Arabia 14 (0.80 percent) and United Kingdome 12 (0.68 percent), are top six contributors. It is found that authors from Germany, Egypt, Boulder, Malaysia, Portugal, Kingdom of Swaziland, Slovenia, Belgium, West Bengal, UAE, Thailand, Romania, New Zealand and Washington (USA) have contributed one article each. Apart from that 9 authors are from Singapore, 7 are from Iran along with these 6 contributors are from South Africa, 5 are from Australia, North Carolina, Taiwan, Arab world and, Bangladesh. Followed by these 4 authors are from Turkey 3 are from Canada and Indonesia. Last but not the least 2 authors are from California, Oman, Sri Lanka and Spain respectively. The geographical distribution of contributors is decided on the basis of addresses of author's affiliation that is given by them in the article.

Name of Country	No. of Contributions	% of Contributions	Rank
India	1576	89.49	1
USA	32	1.82	2
Nigeria	29	1.65	3
Greece	15	0.85	4
Saudi Arabia	14	0.80	5
UK	12	0.68	6
Singapore	9	0.51	7
Iran	7	0.40	8
South Africa	6	0.34	9
Australia	5	0.28	10
North Carolina	5	0.28	10
Taiwan	5	0.28	10
Arab	5	0.28	10
Bangladesh	5	0.28	10
Turkey	4	0.23	11
Canada	3	0.17	12
Indonesia	3	0.17	12
California (USA)	2	0.11	13
Oman	2	0.11	13
Sri Lanka	2	0.11	13
Spain	2	0.11	13
Germany	1	0.06	14
Egypt	1	0.06	14
Boulder	1	0.06	14
Malaysia	1	0.06	14
Portugal	1	0.06	14
Swaziland	1	0.06	14
Slovenia	1	0.06	14
Belgium	1	0.06	14
West Bengal	1	0.06	14
UAE	1	0.06	14
Thailand	1	0.06	14
Romania	1	0.06	14
New Zealand	1	0.06	14
Washington(USA)	1	0.06	14
Total	1761	100	

6. CONCLUSION

On the basis of this bibliometric study we got to know that during 1981-2018 the journals has published 990 full length articles. The analysis reveals that the maximum number of articles were published in 2012 i.e. 70 papers (7.07 percent). As table 5.5 shows that 1761 authors has contributed 990 full length articles, from 1761 authors 48 articles were contributed by DESIDOC Director i.e. 2.73%, B.M. Gupta has contributed 41

articles i.e 2.33% along with that C.K. Ramaiah has contributed 23 articles in this journal. 18 articles published under the name of S.M. Dhawan followed by these 15 papers are contributed by Ashok Kumar and so on. As per data maximum authors belongs to Academic/Institutes as they contributed 1177 articles (66.84 percent). Followed by these 467 articles (26.52%) from Research Institute/centre, 63 articles (3.58%) are from others and 31 articles (1.76%) are from Special /Public Library. Only 19 articles (1.08%) were belonging to those authors who were associated with government departments. Bibliometric study regarding geographical distribution of authors of DESIDOC journal gives some interesting findings, as table 5.8 presents the clear picture that there are 1761 authors who represents 35 countries. Out of 1761 contributions, authors from India have been contributed 1576 (89.49 percent) that is highest in number.

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