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# LIBRARY HERALD-2008-2017: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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## LIBRARY HERALD 2008-2017: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Library Herald for the period of 10 years (2008-2017). The total number of published articles during the period of study was 222 articles in a particular journal. The aim of this paper was to analysis the authorship pattern, geographical distribution, prolific author, reference distributions, and authorship pattern of reference. And found out that 97 (43.68%) articles were contributed by single authors, followed by two authors 87 (39.18%). Dr K P Singh was a most productive author with a maximum number of articles contributed 11, constituting (31.43%), followed by B K Sen has contributed by 6, constituting (17.14%) in the period of study.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric, Library Herald,

### INTRODUCTION:

The term bibliometric made with two words 'biblio' is derived from the Greek word "biblion", the meaning is a book and 'metrics' is derived from Greek word "metrikos", the meaning is measurement. A term Bibliometrics is given by A. Pritchard in (1969) and it is defined as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to measure quantitative and qualitative changes in different media".

Bibliometrics can provide insight into the emergence of new disciplines, and the differences and commonalities between established disciplines, like that of library science and business. Bibliometrics is the quantitative measure or statistical study of a group of related documents (simply referred to as "literature") used to describe and monitor its growth and change (Nicholas and Ritchie 1978).

### LIBRARY HERALD:

Library Herald is one of the famous journals of Library Science in India, Library Herald was first published in April 1958 by Delhi Library Association. Library Herald published in a quarterly peer-reviewed journal, and proud to have highly acclaimed Library and Information Science publications known for its contribution to research activities in the field of Library and Information Science. The journal regularly coming out in January, April, July and October each year has four volumes. Library Herald is one of the leading journals in the field of Library and Information Science in India, researchers of the Library Science all over the world equally prefer to publish their research results in this journal.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

Tiew, Abdullah and Kaur (2002) conducted a bibliometric study on Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science during the period of study (1996-2000) and found that the published range of articles per volume is between 14 and 17, 22.5 is average number of references per articles, Zainab Awang Ngah is the most productive author contributed 12 articles, the maximum articles contributed by single author 36, constituting (47.40%), followed by two authors 29. Constituting (38.20%), 36 of the authors are geographically affiliated to Malaysia, followed by India with 25. Patra, Bhattacharya and Verma (2005) studied the various trends Bibliometric Study of Literature on Bibliometrics and analysed that the core journals, growth pattern and authors distribution in the field of bibliometrics using the source from Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA). And found that the highest literature growth occurs in 1999 where 208 records were indexed. In the core journals, Scientometrics has highest with 1571 articles, which is about (41.54%) of whole publications, followed by Journal of American Society of Information Science and Technology, which published 197 articles, constituting (5.21%).

Kumar and Moorthy (2011) conducted a study on Bibliometric Analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, during the period of study (2001-2010), researchers have analysed the trend of growth pattern, content coverage, authorship patterns, subject-wise distribution of publications, and much more. And found that it's content coverage or adoption of latest publishing technology, the highest publication of the articles by Singles authors which was 107, followed by two authors 100. In 2008 and 2009 the distribution of articles was 50 each which was maximum distribution during the period of study. Bansal (2013) has done a study on a bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, during the period of investigation (2001-2012) and found that the highest number of articles was published in 2012 which is (65), the highest number of researchers are two authors with 61.40%. India is host country with most of the contributions (88.00%) and (12%) are from foreign contributions, Dr B. M. Gupta has led with 26 articles published in particular journal during the period of investigation. Thavamani (2013) investigates the research contributions of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during the period of study (2008-2011) and to identify the growth rate and authorship pattern of productivity of articles of a particular journal. The analysis of study shows that the year 2008 was the maximum participating year during the period of the study (2008-2011). In terms of Degree of Collaboration (DC) was high in authorship pattern that is 108 overall 194 (0.556) and the Relative Growth Rate (RGR) was also high in terms of literature productivity and many more features were identified.

Pandita (2014) analysed the articles published during last decade in the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during the period of investigation (2003-2012). In the investigation of the particular journal 366 scholarly publication published, Two author pattern contributed the highest number of 147 articles, followed by a single author which was contributed 139 articles. New Delhi has largest contributing state with 199 overall 627 contributors. In geographical distribution, India got the first position with (85.71%) of contributions. Singh and Bebi (2014) conducted a bibliometric study of the journal Library Herald during the period of study (2003-2012) and resolved that in the study of particular journal 234 articles were published, 114 (48.72%) articles were contributed by single authors, followed by two authors 90, constituting (38.50%) articles, the most

productive author is Nosrat Riahinia contributed 16 articles, followed by K P Singh 08 articles, during the period of study.

Naheem and Shibu (2015) conducted a studied on Authorship Patterns and Collaborative Research in the Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management (JKCM) during the period of study (2011-2014) and found that the highest number of articles 14, constituting (30.43%) were published in 2014, the maximum number of contribution from single authors 22, constituting (47.83%), followed by two authors 19, constituting (41.30%), the average degree of author collaboration in the JKCM is 0.52. Verma, Devi and Brahma (2017) conducted a bibliometric study of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) from the marked period (2005-2016) in which 553 articles were published in particular journal. And analyze various bibliometric pattern such as authorship pattern, most productive author, references distribution pattern, geographical distribution, state-wise contribution of articles, and found that in the authorship pattern maximum articles contributed by two authors with (41.41%), followed by single author with (36.88%) and (15.18%) contributed by three authors. M. Gupta was a most productive author with (17.98%) articles contribution, followed by Chennupati K. Ramaiah (9.35%) and S. M. Dhawan (7.19%). New Delhi (23.44%) emerged at first position with the highest number of contributions, followed by Karnataka (12.75%).

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To analysis the articles published in the Journal of Library Herald (2008-2017)
- To determine the volume and issue-wise authorship patterns of articles
- To identify the most prolific Indian and foreign contributors
- To reveal the geographical distribution of Indian and foreign LIS publications.
- Analyze the reference distribution, a number of references per article and authorship pattern.

### **SCOPE:**

The scope of the present study is limited to analyse the publications trends of an online journal of Library and Information science i.e. Library Herald. The scope is further limited to ten years from (2008 –2017).

### **METHODOLOGY:**

The investigation is based on the articles published in the Library Herald Journal for the period of 10 years i.e., 2008-2017. The data was collected from the online version of Library Herald (<http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:lh&type=home>) accessible in the Department of Library and Information Science, Banaras Hindu University for 10 years from volume 46 (2008) to volume 55 (2017). 222 research papers were retrieved from 10 volumes and collected data was coded in MS-Excel sheet for analysis and statistical inferences. The data interpretation was done based on the volume wise, authorship pattern, issue-wise article distribution pattern of authors, geographical distribution of contributions

and contributors, major contributors, state wise contribution, reference distribution pattern, and authorship pattern of references. Some of the special issues i.e. a tribute to Prof. P. N. Kaula published in issue no.4 of volume no. 47 which is published in 2009, a tribute to Prof. S Das Gupta published in issue 3 of volume no. 50 which is published in 2012, a tribute to Prof. M M Kashyap published in issue no. 1 of volume no. 53 which is published in 2015, has not been included in the present study as these issues have the major articles on the life and works of Prof. P N Kaula, Prof. S Das Gupta and Prof. M M Kashyap.

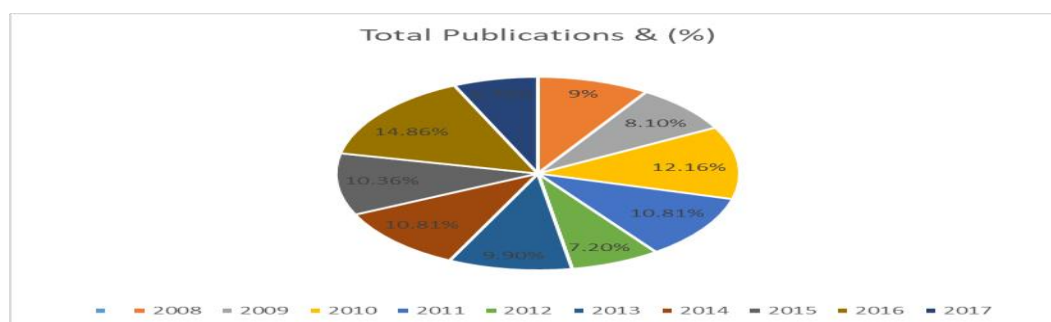
## DATA ANALYSIS

### Volume wise Distribution of Articles

Table and figure 1 describes the distribution of articles issue wise in Library Herald and found that 222 articles were published during the period of 10 years (2008-2017). During the period of my study in the year, 2017 Library Herald published 15 articles while in 2016 Library Herald published 33 articles, its highest among all the years. In the year of 2017, the lowest average of the published articles is 3.75. in 2009 issue no. 4, in 2012 issue no. 3, in 2015 issued no. 1 and in 2017 issue no. 3 and 4 did not come, The complete distribution of published articles in %age is depicted in a below-mentioned pie chart.

**Table-1: Volume and issue wise distribution of articles**

			Distribution of articles Issue wise					
Year	Vol. No.	Issues	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4	Total Publications (%)	Average Articles per Issue
2008	46	4	4	7	4	5	20 (9.00)	5
2009	47	4	6	6	6	-	18 (8.10)	4.5
2010	48	4	7	7	5	8	27 (12.16)	6.75
2011	49	4	7	7	4	6	24 (10.81)	6
2012	50	4	7	6	-	3	16 (7.20)	4
2013	51	4	6	6	4	6	22 (9.90)	5.5
2014	52	4	6	7	4	7	24 (10.81)	6
2015	53	4	-	7	7	9	23 (10.36)	5.75
2016	54	4	9	8	7	9	33 (14.86)	8.25
2017	55	4	8	7	N/A	N/A	15 (6.76)	3.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>222</b>	



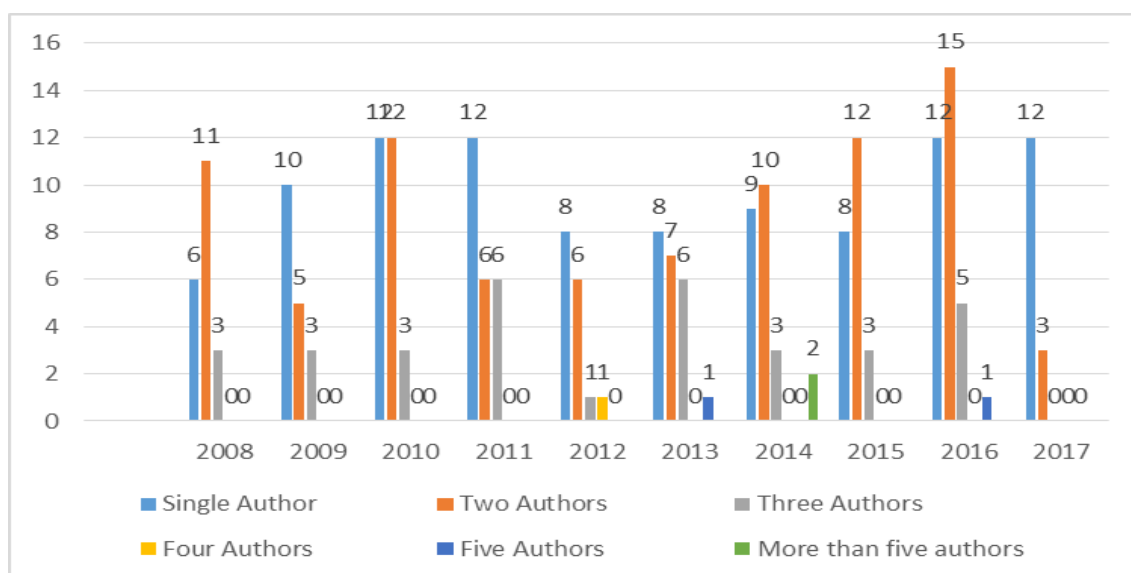
**Figure-1: Volume wise Distribution of Articles**

### Volume wise Authorship Pattern of Articles

Table and figure 2 describes the volume wise authorship pattern of articles and found that the total number of authors is 222, in which there are 97 single authors publications, 87 two authors publications, 33 three authors publications, 1 four authors publications, 2 five authors publication and 2 more than five authors publications.in the year of 2016 has got maximum number of authors published their articles (33).

**Table:2- Volume wise authorship pattern of articles**

Year	Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	More than five authors	Total
2008	46	6	11	3	0	0		20
2009	47	10	5	3	0	0		18
2010	48	12	12	3	0	0		27
2011	49	12	6	6	0	0		24
2012	50	8	6	1	1	0		16
2013	51	8	7	6	0	1		22
2014	52	9	10	3	0	0	2	24
2015	53	8	12	3	0	0		23
2016	54	12	15	5	0	1		33
2017	55	12	3	0	0	0		15
Total		<b>97</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>222</b>



**Figure- 2: Volume wise authorship pattern of articles**

### Issue wise Article Distribution Pattern of Authors

Table 3 has been shown a better and clearer picture of the issue wise articles distribution pattern of authorship. Overall 222 articles 97 articles were published by the single patter of authors, 87 were two authors contributions, 33 were three authors contributions, 1 was four authors contributions, 2 were five authors contributions, and 2 were more than five authors contributions.

**Table 3 Issue wise article distribution pattern of authors**

Sl. No.	Author Type	Distribution Issue Wise				Total Articles (%)	Cumulative Articles (%)
		Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4		
1	Single	30	32	14	21	97 (43.68)	97 (43.68)
2	Two	23	25	20	19	87 (39.18)	184 (82.88)
3	Three	7	9	7	10	33 (14.86)	217 (97.74)
4	Four	0	1	0	0	1 (0.45)	218 (98.19)
5	Five	0	0	1	1	2 (0.90)	220 (99.09)
6	Other	0	1	1	0	2 (0.90)	222 (100)
Total		<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>222</b>	

### Author Productivity

Table 4 depicts the author productivity of articles published in Library Herald during period of study (2008-2017) and resolved that the total average publication per author is 0.58 from 222 articles with 377 authors. In 2008, 2013, 2015 and 2016, the average publication per author was found slightly decreased i.e., 0.52, 0.5, 0.57 and 0.54 respectively whereas, in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2017 was high i.e., 0.58-0.88.

**Table-4: Author productivity**

Author Productivity			
Year of Publication	Number of Publication	Number of Authors	Average Publication Per Author
2008	20	38	0.52
2009	18	28	0.64
2010	27	44	0.61
2011	24	41	0.58
2012	16	26	0.61
2013	22	44	0.5
2014	24	38	0.63
2015	23	40	0.57
2016	33	61	0.54
2017	15	17	0.88
	<b>222</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>0.58</b>

### Degree of Collaboration

Table 5 gives the degree of collaboration of articles published in the journal of Library Herald during the period of study. It shows the trend in patterns of single and joint authorship in the publication. The analysis resolved that the overall degree of collaboration is 0.56 i.e., 97 articles are singled authored and 125 articles are multiple authored publications. It

indicated that in 2008, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the Degree of Collaboration was found high degree i.e., 0.56-0.7.

To calculate degree of collaboration, a formula suggested by Subramanianm (1983) is used. It is expressed as

$$DC = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Where, DC is the degree of collaboration, Nm is the multiple authored publications and Ns is the number of single authored publications.

**Table-5: Degree of collaboration**

Sl. No.	Year	Single Authored Publications (Ns)	Multiple Authored Publications (Nm)	Nm+Ns	Degree of Collaboration DC=Nm/(Nm+Ns)
1	2008	6	14	20	0.7
2	2009	10	8	18	0.44
3	2010	12	15	27	0.55
4	2011	12	12	24	0.5
5	2012	8	8	16	0.5
6	2013	8	14	22	0.63
7	2014	9	15	24	0.62
8	2015	8	15	23	0.65
9	2016	12	21	33	0.63
10	2017	12	3	15	0.2
		<b>97</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>0.56</b>

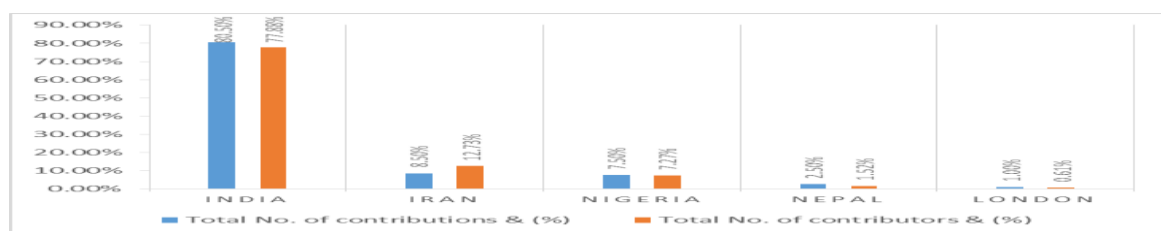
### Geographical Distribution of Contributions & Contributors

Table 6 and Figure 3 was only to assess the geographical distribution of authors with the nation and have contributed to Library Herald during the period of study (2008-2017), and also shows the ranking of countries was done on the basis of contributions and the total number of contributors from a particular nation. During the period of study, a total of 330 authors have contributed research result to Library Herald from five different nations. In terms of ranking India emerged at first position for having maximum contributed 161 (80.50%) articles, 357 contributors (77.88%) being the host nation.

**Table-6: Geographical distribution of contributions & contributors**

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total No. of Contributions (%)	Total No. of Contributors (%)	Rank
1	India	161 (80.50)	257 (77.88)	1
2	Tehran, Iran	17 (8.50)	42 (12.73)	2
3	Nigeria	15 (7.50)	24 (7.27)	3
4	Nepal	5 (2.50)	5 (1.52)	4
5	London	2 (1)	2 (0.61)	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>330</b>	





**Figure- 3: Geographical distribution of contributions & contributors**

### Major Contributors and Pattern of Article Distribution

Table 7 shows the major contribution of the journal during the period of study (2008-2017) and indicated that the most productive author was Dr K P Singh which contributed a maximum number of articles (11), constituting (31.43 %) to Library Herald during the period of study followed by B K Sen (6), constituting (17.14%), B. Ramesh Babu and Archana Shukla has contributed 3-3 articles, constituting (8.57%).

**Table-7: Major Contributors and Pattern of article distribution**

Sl. No.	Author Name	Single author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Total Contribution (%)	Rank
1	DR. K P Singh	1	8	2	11 (31.43)	1
2	B K Sen	0	3	3	6 (17.14)	2
3	B. Ramesh Babu	0	1	2	3 (8.57)	3
4	Archana Shukla	0	0	3	3 (8.57)	4
5	DR. Mayank Yuvaraj	2	0	0	2 (5.71)	5
6	DR Arvind K Sharma	2	0	0	2 (5.71)	6
7	DR Sanjeev Sharma	0	2	0	2 (5.71)	7
8	DR Manoj K Joshi	1	1	0	2 (5.71)	8
9	M P Satija	2	0	0	2 (5.71)	9
10	Vinay Kumar D	0	2	0	2 (5.71)	10
Total		8	17	10	35	

### State Wise Contribution of Articles from India along with Authorship Pattern

Table 8 shows a clear picture of state wise contribution of publication from India along with authorship pattern since India is the host nation as such, during the period of study maximum contributions are from the host nation. As most of the publications contributed to the journal are two authors' articles (73), New Delhi emerging at the top with maximum of (95) contributors, followed by Maharashtra (40), Karnataka was third most contributor states (29).

### Reference Distribution Pattern

Table 9 shows the reference distribution pattern of the articles published in Library Herald during the period of study (2008-2017), overall references are 3060 were cited in 222 articles during the period of study. The highest no of references 1008 has recorded in issue no. 2, in issue no. 1 has recorded the second highest references 786, issue no.4 recorded 740 and in issue no. 3 has recorded the lowest 526 references.

**Table:8- State wise contribution of articles from India along with authorship pattern**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Total Contribution (%)	Total Contributors
1	New Delhi	28	28	7	63 (39.13)	95
2	Maharashtra	6	8	6	20 (12.42)	40
3	Karnataka	3	4	6	13 (8.07)	29
4	Punjab	6	4	1	11 (6.83)	17
5	Kerala	3	6	0	9 (5.59)	15
6	UP	4	3	1	8 (4.97)	12
7	West Bengal	3	5	0	8 (4.97)	11
8	Haryana.	2	5	0	7 (4.35)	11
9	Madhya Pradesh	2	5	0	7 (4.35)	9
10	Meghalaya	3	1	0	4 (2.48)	5
11	Rajasthan	1	2	0	3 (1.86)	4
12	Telangana	2	1	0	3 (1.86)	3
13	Bihar	2	0	0	2 (1.24)	2
14	Odisha	1	1	0	2 (1.24)	3
15	Mizoram	1	0	0	1 (0.62)	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table-9- Reference distribution pattern**

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	No. of references (Issue wise)				Total references (%)	Cumulative references (%)	Average Ref. per Article
			Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4			
2008	46	19	42	75	34	73	224 (7.32)	224 (7.32)	11.79
2009	47	18	120	61	101	NA	282 (9.22)	506 (16.54)	15.67
2010	48	28	53	68	52	83	256 (8.37)	762 (24.90)	9.14
2011	49	24	91	70	56	72	289 (9.44)	1051 (34.35)	12.04
2012	50	16	68	154	NA	31	253 (8.27)	1304 (42.61)	15.81
2013	51	22	74	79	56	157	366 (11.96)	1670 (54.57)	16.64
2014	52	24	71	194	62	86	413 (13.50)	2083 (68.07)	17.21
2015	53	23	NA	128	58	121	307 (10.03)	2390 (78.10)	13.35
2016	54	33	116	109	107	117	449 (14.67)	2839 (92.77)	13.61
2017	55	15	151	70	NA	NA	221 (7.22)	3060 (100)	14.73
<b>Total</b>		<b>222</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>3060</b>		

### Authorship Pattern of References

Table 10 describes the authorship pattern of references during the period of study (2008-2017), a total number of references are 3060, in single author pattern we can see 1448 references, constituting (47.32%) has been cited, 658 references constituting (21.50%) cited by two authors, 235 references constituting (7.68%) cited by three authors, 46 reference (1.50%) cited by four authors, 26 references (0.85%) cited by five authors, 10 references (0.33%) cited by six authors, 619 references (20.23%) cited by an organization, 14 references (0.46%) cited by more than six authors, and 4 references not accessible/found.

**Table-10: Authorship pattern of references**

Sl. No.	Author Type	Distribution of References Issue Wise				Total References (%)	Cumulative References (%)
		Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Issue No. 4		
1	Single	377	483	247	341	1448 (47.32)	1448 (47.32)
2	Two	189	188	119	162	658 (21.50)	2106 (68.82)
3	Three	60	83	39	53	235 (7.68)	2341 (76.50)
4	Four	17	10	7	12	46 (1.50)	2387 (78.00)
5	Five	4	11	1	10	26 (0.85)	2413 (78.86)
6	Six	2	4	2	2	10 (0.33)	2423 (79.18)
7	Organization	131	225	106	157	619 (20.23)	3042 (99.41)
8	More than Six	5	4	4	1	14 (0.46)	3056 (99.87)
9	Not accessible/ Found	1	0	1	2	4 (0.13)	3060 (100)
Total		<b>786</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>3060</b>	

### Discussion and Conclusion:

This study has emphasized that publishing articles are no more confined to an exact area or region, we can see as many as authors from 4 foreign countries have published their articles in Library Herald during the period of investigation. Single authorship is the most preferred authorship pattern among researchers mostly for single author during the period of investigation we can see just two research result contributed by more than five authors.

In the year of 2016, the maximum number of publication recorded 33, constituting (14.86%), second maximum number of publication recorded in the year of 2010 which is 27, constituting (12.16%), 2011 and 2014 are the third one in both years recorded publication was 24, constituting (10.81%).the fourth maximum number of publication recorded year was 2015 which is 23, constituting (10.36%), and the minimum number of articles recorded in 2017 which is 15, constituting (6.76 %), during the period of investigating in the Journal of Library Herald.

India being the host nation of the Library Herald journal as such maximum number of articles (80.85%) published in the particular journal is from India, second highest contribution is from Iran which is (8.50%), Nigeria is third one country which contributed (7.50%) of articles, (2.50%) articles published by Nepal, and (1%) articles published by London. New Delhi (India) being the host state of the journal emerged the largest state among more than 15 federally contributing states of the country.

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