

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN THE JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES FROM 2006-2015

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Abstract *The paper brings out the results of a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled “Psychological Studies” for the period from 2006 to 2015. The require data were downloaded from the Indian Citation Index database. The paper analyses a citation study of 503 Articles (123 times cited) were published from 2006 to 2015 in the Psychological Studies Journal. The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise publication of articles, issue wise, authorship patterns, institutions-wise publication of contributions, state wise and country wise publication of articles. The study has found that the contributions of articles to Psychological Studies were not only from in India but also from foreign countries. Out of 503 two hundred and three articles published from foreign countries. The result showed that out of 503 articles multiple authors contributed 65.21%, while the rest 34.79% articles were contributed by single author. Further, study also examines the length of articles and average number of references in the articles.*

Keyword: *Bibliometric Analysis, Psychological Studies, ICI, Publication Trends, Authorship Pattern, Geographical Distribution*

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric studies have been applied mainly to scientific fields and are based principally on various metadata elements like author, title, subject, citations, etc. related to scholarly publication within a discipline. This type of analysis provides useful indicators of scientific productivity, trends, the emphasis of research in various facets and researchers’ preferences for publication. The bibliometric tools are widely used to identify trends in scholarly communication in the journals such as PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science (Rani, 2014), Journal of the Indian Society for cotton improvement (Dixit and Katore, 2007), Annals of Library and Information Studies (Jena et al. 2012), Applied Engineering in Agriculture (Hadimani and Rajgoli, 2010), Indian journal of physiology and allied sciences (Koley and Sen, 2003), Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Kulkarni et al. 2009), Journal of the oilseed research (Kumar and Kumar, 2005), Library Philosophy and Practice (Thanuskodi, 2010), Journal of Food Science and technology (Vijay and Raghavan, 2007), Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research (Jena, 2006), Library Herald (Singh, 2014), IASLIC Bulletin (Parameshwar, 2016). Bibliometrics known earlier by many names from Librametry to Statistical Bibliography, the present term was coined by the Alan Pritchard in 1969 to study quantitatively the communication pattern of published literature in a given field.

In this context, the bibliometric analysis of articles published in “Psychological Studies” would be useful to

reveal the latest publication trend, citation details, major contributing organizations, countries contribution and most contributing institutions. Further, the analysis would provide useful guidelines for journal editors, librarians, researchers, information scientists and Psychologists.

SOURCES OF THE JOURNAL

Psychological Studies is the official journal of the National Academy of Psychology (NAOP), India and is co-published by Springer India. The journal contains articles covering current issues in psychology, the science and practice of psychology, and psychology’s contribution to public policy. The aim is to provide a forum for high quality research encompassing all areas of psychology. It focuses on the centrality of co-construction of cultural and psychological processes and facilitates understanding psychology from diverse theoretical perspectives. The journal is a publication outlet of empirical investigations, theoretical papers, reviews, methodological, applied and policy related articles. It aims at creating an international forum for scholarly investigations, debates and discussions that would contribute towards advancing our basic knowledge of psychology. It strives at stimulating research, encouraging academic exchange and enhancing professional development in psychology. To this end it allows sharing experiences and ideas while debating current issues and controversies. Research in psychology is encompassing almost all areas of life. Therefore interdisciplinary contributions linking various domains of life would be

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welcome. Cover letters with submissions should specify the intended section of the journal. The editorial board welcomes inquiries about perspective submissions to any section. The journal sets a preference for innovative and comprehensive reports and all modes of research are welcome- experimental, observational, ethnographic, textual, interpretive, and survey. This publication is partly funded by a Grant-in-Aid by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (<http://www.naopindia.org/>, 2016).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Singh and Bebi (2014) examines the various bibliometric parameters in Library Herald journal, such as authorship pattern, gender-wise, geographical distribution, major authors and their affiliations, topical mapping and length of articles. Study finds that 48.72% (114) articles were contributed by single authors. Further, study also examines the length of articles and average number of references in the articles. Kumar and Kumar (2005) analysed 8093 citations given in the Journal of Oil Seed Research during the period 1993-2004. Out of 8093 citations 5642 are given in main articles and 2551 in short communications of the JOR. The paper reports that 20 core periodicals covered more than 50 percent references. The paper presents bibliometric study of the journal published during 1991 to 2012, which includes 22 volumes with 330 papers and 2597 citations. The analysis was made on different parameters like year-wise distribution of articles for the period of study (1991-2012), length of articles, authorship pattern of contributions, author productivity, degree of collaboration among co-authors and gender-wise distribution of papers (Malathy & Kantha, 2015).

Patra and Chand (2006) analysed the LIS research in the country based on Library and Information Science Abstracts database and among others identified top 10 Indian journals in which Indian LIS researchers publish their findings.

Aswathy S & Gopikuttan A (2012) presents bibliometric analysis of the Journal of spacecraft and rockets during 2006-2010 which includes 780 papers and 15648 references. The analysis covers various parameters like growth pattern, authorship patterns, and distributions with regard to subject, year, institution and geographical area. The study also reveals the degree of collaboration among the authors and Lotka's law is also applied to find the author productivity. The major finding of the study is that universities are the most productive sector and that the most productive country is USA. Parameshwar S (2016) conducted study on bibliometric the paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise, issue wise, authorship patterns, institutions-wise publication of contributions, country wise, state wise and city wise publication of articles of IASLIC Bulletin.

Thavamani K (2014) conducted bibliometric study on the Indian Journal of Animal Research, published in India since 2007 to 2013. A total of 574 contributions and 2083 authors were considered in the journal. The study demonstrates and elaborates on the various aspects of the journal, such as its distribution of article by year, authorship patterns, and distribution of contributions by authorship patterns by year and volume, author productivity, geographical distributions of authors, single and multi-authored papers by year, most prolific contributors and degree of author collaboration.

The present study is different from earlier studies and intended to examine the scholarly communication in the Psychological Studies journal from 2006-2015, which is unexplored yet.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are:

- To study year-wise distribution of papers;
- To study authorship pattern of the contributions;
- To study most prolific authors;
- To study volume-wise distribution of contributions and to find the average number of citations per volumes;
- To study average length of articles and average number of citations per contribution in the journal;
- To study types and number of publications cited in the contributions of the journal and
- To study institutions wise distribution of the contributions and geographical distribution of the publications.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applicable in the current study is bibliometric scrutiny, which is used to analyses in detail the bibliographic attributes of the articles published in the Psychological Studies journal from 2006-2015. Ten volumes (Vol. 51 to 60) containing thirty nine issues and five hundred and three articles were considered for the analysis. The information like authors, citations, length of the paper, states, institutions etc. are extracted from Indian Citation Index in MS Excel spreadsheet and further, manual coding was done.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The researchers have extracted all the required information related to the articles published from 2006-2015, from the ICI website. All the details such as author(s), title, year of publication, institutional affiliation, etc. of all articles have been used for the following analysis.

Year-wise Distribution of Articles

The table 1 presents the year wise distribution of articles with citations. A total of 503 articles were produced by the journal from 2006-2015 with highest publication in the year 2007, 2008 and 2015 (59 articles each issue) and lowest in the year 2009 (26 articles). Averages of 50.30 articles were published per year. Citations are considered as indicators of

quality of articles(Li and Ho, 2008). A total of 123 citations were recorded to the articles published in the period of 2006-2015. Average citations rate per article was 0.24 and h index of 04. The articles published in 2007 enjoy highest rate of citation per document with 0.61 per article and lowest (0.0) was observed to the articles published in 2015. This finding is consistent in other study as the articles need sufficient time to accumulate citations'

Table 1: Year wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	Issues	No. of Contributions	% of 503	No. of Citations	Average citations per article	H Index
2006	51	4	49	9.74	21	0.43	Results found: 503 Total times cited: 123 Average citation / item: 0.246 h-index: 4
2007	52	4	59	11.73	36	0.61	
2008	53	4	59	11.73	13	0.22	
2009	54	3	26	5.17	08	0.31	
2010	55	4	46	9.15	15	0.33	
2011	56	4	50	9.94	09	0.18	
2012	57	4	48	9.54	08	0.17	
2013	58	4	51	10.14	08	0.16	
2014	59	4	56	11.13	05	0.09	
2015	60	4	59	11.73	00	0.00	
Total	10	39	503	100	123	0.24	

Issue Wise Distribution of Articles

The table 2 reveals distribution of articles (Issue-wise). Issue No 1 shows the highest number (140) of total articles,

followed by Issue No 113 articles, issue no 4 published 111 articles and issue no 3 published 92 articles.

Table 2: Issue wise Distribution of Articles

Issue	Volume										Total	% of 503
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60		
1	18	17	13	12	08	17	15	12	11	17	140	27.83
2	00	16	15	08	12	09	13	11	15	14	113	22.47
3	00	11	00	06	12	11	08	16	15	13	92	18.29
4	15	15	00	00	14	13	12	12	15	15	111	22.07
2 & 3	16	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	16	03.18
3 & 4	00	00	31	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	31	06.16
Total	49	59	59	26	46	50	48	51	56	59	503	100.00

Authorship Pattern

Table 3 provides details about authorship pattern in articles published in the Psychological Studies during 2006-2015. A total 503 articles were contributed by 1054 authors to the journal with average of 2.09 authors per article. Collaborative research is very much a feature of the library and information Science especially during the 21st century.

It is a natural reflection of complexity, scale and costs of modern investigations in Library and Information Science. Multi authorship provides different measures of collaboration in the subject (Thanuskodi S, 2012). The majority of the articles were contributed by two authors 196 (392: 38.97%) followed by single authors 175 (175: 34.79%), 77 (231: 15.31%) three authors, 31 (124: 6.16%) four authors and one paper have fourteen authors.

Table 3: Authorship Pattern

Authorship	Year											Total	% 503	Total Authors
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015				
One author	18	17	17	14	18	21	24	08	20	18	175	34.79	175	
Joint authors	24	26	25	08	14	13	17	27	19	23	196	38.97	392	
Three authors	06	08	10	01	07	10	05	11	08	11	77	15.31	231	
Four authors	01	05	04	02	04	02	02	03	04	04	31	6.16	124	
Five authors	00	02	02	01	02	01	00	01	03	03	15	2.98	75	
Six authors	00	01	00	00	00	02	00	00	01	00	04	0.80	24	
Seven authors	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	02	0.40	14	
Eight authors	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	0.20	08	
Eleven authors	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01	0.20	11	
Fourteen authors	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	0.20	14	
Total	49	59	59	26	46	50	48	51	56	59	503	100.00	1054	

Degree of Collaboration in the Psychological Studies

To determine degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula given by K. Subramanyam (1983) was used.

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

The formula is Where C = Degree of collaboration $C = Nm/Nm+Ns$, Nm = Number of multi authored papers, Ns = Number of single authored papers= $328/328+175=0.65$. In the present study the value of C is $C=0.65$. Thus the degree of collaboration in Psychological Studies is 0.65 which clearly indicates its dominance upon multiple authors. 65 per cent of the articles were contributed by above two authors.

Table 4: Year Wise Authorship Pattern

Authorship	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% 503
Single	18	17	17	14	18	21	24	08	20	18	175	34.79
Multiple	31	42	42	12	28	29	24	43	36	41	328	65.21
Total	49	59	59	26	46	50	48	51	56	59	503	100.00

The above table 4 showed that out of 503 articles joint authors contributed 328 (65.21%) articles while the rest of 175 (34.79%) articles were contributed by single author.

Cited References

According to Garfield (1955) the cited reference search was designed to “eliminate the uncritical citation of fraudulent, incomplete, or obsolete data by making it possible for the

conscientious scholar to be aware of criticisms of earlier papers”.

Table 5 gives details of the number of references cited by the authors in their papers. Out of the 503 papers, 153 (30.42%) have 41-99 references, followed by 112 papers (22.27%) with 21-30 references, 87 papers (17.30%) with 11-20 references, 85 papers (16.90%) with 31-40 references and 10 papers (1.99%) more than 100 references. Table also depicts the year-wise numbers of references.

Table 5: Year Wise Cited References

Year wise references	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% of 503
1-10	09	07	10	04	03	08	05	02	07	01	56	11.13
11-20	14	20	13	06	05	01	09	05	03	11	87	17.30
21-30	07	13	20	06	11	08	10	07	14	16	112	22.27
31-40	08	11	07	03	11	10	06	12	10	07	85	16.90
41-99	09	08	09	07	14	23	17	23	19	24	153	30.42
Above 100	02	00	00	00	02	00	01	02	03	00	10	1.99
Total	49	59	59	26	46	50	48	51	56	59	503	100.00

Table 6: Cited Reference Distribution Pattern

Year	Volume	No. of Articles	Total references (%)	Avg. references per article
2006	51	49	1548 (08.67%)	31.59
2007	52	59	1488 (08.33%)	25.22
2008	53	59	1529 (08.56%)	25.91
2009	54	26	801 (04.49%)	30.81
2010	55	46	1808 (10.12%)	39.30
2011	56	50	2071 (11.60%)	41.42
2012	57	48	1770 (09.91%)	36.88
2013	58	51	2190 (12.26%)	42.94
2014	59	56	2374 (13.29%)	42.39
2015	60	59	2279 (12.76%)	36.63
Total	10	503	17858 (100.00%)	35.50

Table 6 shows that nine volumes have 17858 references were cited in 503 articles making it on average 35.50 references per article. Out of 17858 reference citations vol. 59 has the highest numbers i.e. 2374 (avg. of 42.39%), next on the list is vol. 60, followed by vol. 56, and vol. 54 has the lowest numbers of reference citations i.e. 801.

Pagination Pattern

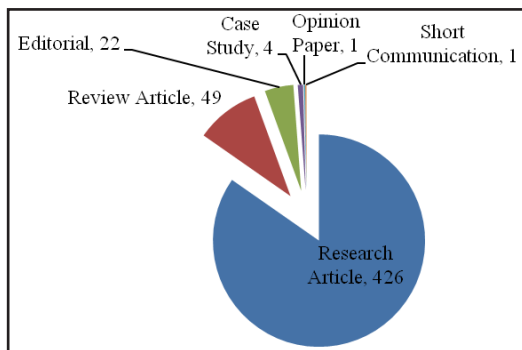
An analysis of pagination pattern of papers is addressed in Table 7. Table provides page count data that majority of papers 273 (54.27%) have length between six to ten pages followed by 149 (29.62%) articles with page length of 1-5 pages, 75 (14.91%) articles with 11-15 pages and only 6 article have 16-20 pages.

Table 7: Length of Articles

Pages	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% of 503
1-5	25	31	31	08	07	09	08	06	13	11	149	29.62
6-10	18	24	26	09	31	32	29	32	33	39	273	54.27
11-15	05	04	02	08	07	09	11	12	09	08	75	14.91
16-20	01	00	00	01	01	00	00	01	01	01	6	01.19
Total	49	59	59	26	46	50	48	51	56	59	503	100.00

Category-wise Classification of Papers

Figure 1 focuses that the category wise classification of the papers published during the period from 2006-2015. The study reveals that the maximum number of articles published as under the category of research article i.e. 426 (84.70%), whereas 49 (9.74%) articles published under the review article, followed by case study 4 (0.80). There was only two article published as under the opinion paper and short communication.



Major Contributors

Table 8 reveals that among the 1054 authors Grover Naveen published 09 articles which is recorded as the highest number of articles with 1.79% and he secure the first rank

in the study of Psychological Studies journal, followed by Pandey Janak published 8 articles with 1.59%, Hopkins N, Babu N and Suar D published 5 articles each with 1.19% and got 3rd rank, Venkatesan S, Rana S, Singh T B and Gore J S has Published 5 articles each with 0.99% and got 4th rank.

Institution-wise Distribution of Papers

Table 9 depicts the institution wise published of articles. Out of 503 contributions overwhelming majority with the highest numbers, i.e. 23 (4.57%) articles have been contributed by NIMHNS and University of Allahabad, followed by Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS)21 (4.17%), University of Delhi 19 (3.78%), IIT Kharagpur 17 (3.38%), University Mysore published 16 articles with 3.18%. All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH) has published 8 papers with 1.59%. Out of 503 papers these 10 institutes have published 164 articles with 32.60%.

Table 8: Prolific Authors

Rank No	Author name	Author Contribution	Top 10 Authors	% of 503
01	Grover Naveen	09	14.52	1.79
02	Pandey Janak	08	12.90	1.59

Rank No	Author name	Author Contribution	Top 10 Authors	% of 503
03	Mehrotra Seema	07	11.29	1.39
04	Hopkins Nick	06	9.68	1.19
04	Babu Nandita	06	9.68	1.19
04	Suar Damodar	06	9.68	1.19
05	Venkatesan S	05	8.06	0.99
05	Rana Suvashisa	05	8.06	0.99
05	Singh T B	05	8.06	0.99
05	Gore Jonathan S	05	8.06	0.99
Total		62	100.00	12.33

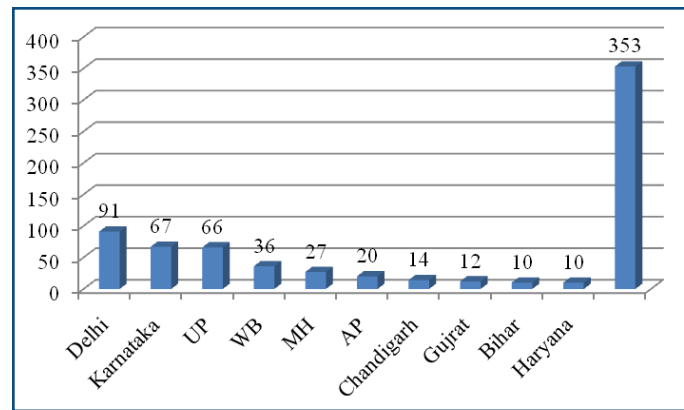


Figure 2: Country Wise Publications

Geographical Distribution of Research Papers

The country wise contributions are provided in the figure 2. Of 503 articles were contributed by 33 countries, 300 (59.64%) articles were contributed by the India alone. The second major contributing country is USA with 62 articles, United Kingdom contributed 28 articles with 5.57%, followed by Philippines and Canada published 11 articles each. Many of countries i.e. Japan, Australia, Denmark, China, France, Malaysia, Pakistan, Germany, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Nigeria, New Zealand, Taiwan, Vietnam, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Serbia, Netherlands, Nepal, Mexico, Greece, Finland, Bhutan, Belgium and Austria also contributed to this journal.

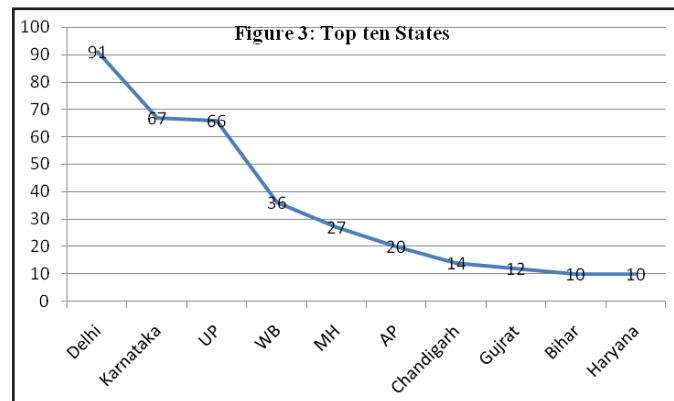


Figure 3: State wise Distribution Of Contributions (top 10)

Table 9: Institution Wise Distribution of Contributions (top 10)

No	Institution	No of Record	Top ten ranked institution	% of 503
1	NIMHNS	23	14.02	4.57
2	University of Allahabad	23	14.02	4.57
3	IHBAS	21	12.80	4.17
4	University of Delhi	19	11.59	3.78
5	IIT Kharagpur	17	10.37	3.38
6	University of Mysore	16	9.76	3.18
7	BHU	14	8.54	2.78
8	University of Calcutta	14	8.54	2.78
9	IIT Delhi	09	5.49	1.79
10	AIISH	08	4.88	1.59
Total		164	100.00	32.60

The top ten states that had maximum contributions to the Psychological Studies are presented in the figure 3. Delhi is the most contributed state with 91 articles, followed by Karnataka with 67 articles found second place, Uttar Pradesh with 66 articles, West Bengal 36, Maharashtra 27 publications, Andhra Pradesh 20, Chandigarh 14, Gujarat 12, Bihar and Haryana published each 10 articles. These ten states had contributed 353 articles, which accounts for 70.18% of the articles. This can be noted from the findings that these 10 states are highly involved in Psychological research and prefer to get published their research findings in the Psychological Studies.

Top Ten Publications

The top ten most cited articles with their details are presented in the table 10. Out of ten articles, four articles published in 2007 and 2006 respectively, one in 2010 and another one is 2014. The articles citations ranged between 5 to 2 citation counts.

CONCLUSION

Psychological Studies is a peer-reviewed journal. It published 503 papers during 2006-2015 with maximum number of 59 articles in 2007, 2008 and 2015 and an average of 50.30 papers per year. Trend shows the some fluctuation from 2006-2015 and 123 citations were recorded for the articles with an average of 0.24 per article. Total of 1054 authors were contributed with an average of 2.09 authors per article. Majority of the articles were contributed by the joint authors. Most of the articles prepared by consulting 40-99 references and majority of the articles page length are between 6-10 pages. Grover Naveen has emerged as most prolific author with 9 articles which accounts for 1.79% of the total article and placed 1st rank among the all authors. NIMHNS is the most contributing organization and Delhi is most contributing State of India with 91 contributions. Japan, Australia, Denmark, China, France, Malaysia, Pakistan, Germany, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Nigeria, New Zealand, Taiwan, Vietnam, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Serbia, Netherlands, Nepal, Mexico, Greece, Finland, Bhutan, Belgium and Austria also contributed to the journal during the period.

Table 10: Highly Cited Top Ten Papers

Sl. No.	Title of the paper	Authors	Year	Citations
1	Indians' mindsets and the conditions that evoke them	Sinha Jai BP, Pandey Ashish	2007	05
2	Shyness and happiness among high school students	Sreeshakumar H Y, Nagalakshmi K N, Lancy D'Souza	2007	05
3	Happiness and well-being in Indian tradition	Kumar S K Kiran	2006	04
4	An exploration of the Indian mindset	Sinha Jai B P, Singh S, Gupta P, Srivastava K B L, Sinha R B N, Srivastava S, Ghosh A, Siddiqui R N, Tripathi N, Gupta M, Srivastava S, Mulla Z, Vijayalakshmi C, Pandey A S	2010	04
5	Psychology of health and well-being: Some emerging perspectives	Dalai Ajit K, Misra Girishwar	2006	03

Sl. No.	Title of the paper	Authors	Year	Citations
6	Sustaining and enhancing health/well-being of Indian students: The role of certain spiritual and religious interventions	Sharma Sagar, Sharma Monica	2006	03
7	In defense of an Indian approach to the psychology of emotion	Paranjpe Anand C	2009	03
8	Social identity and collective behavior: Some lessons from Indian research at the Magh Mela at Prayag	Cassidy Clare, Hopkins Nick, Levine Mark, Pandey Janak, Reicher Steve, Singh Purnima	2007	03
9	Editorial	Misra Girishwar	2014	03
10	Play behaviors in children with mental retardation	Khoshali A, Khajevand, Venkatesan S	2007	02

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