

A Scientometric & Bibliographic Review of Organizational Mindfulness

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Based on a review of fifty-four articles this study identifies the type of research and methodology adopted, research gaps, and prospects in the Organizational Mindfulness (OM) literature in the last two decades. VOS viewer software supported by the Centre for Science and Technology Studies of Leiden University is used for bibliometric analysis. EndNote from Clarivate Analytics is used for citation analysis, and Microsoft Excel is used for content analysis to identify the research gaps and future research directions. The review reveals that the OM field is rich in potential as the number of research works is on the rise. Reputed journals / influential authors across disciplines are publishing articles on the topic signifying that collaborative research works in the OM area is worth exploring particularly in the eastern context.

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Introduction

Individual mindfulness (IM) phenomenon is the foundation of 'organizational mindfulness' (OM) and "mindful organizing" (Ray et al., 2011), perceived as "paying attention in a particular way: on purpose, in the present moment, and non-judgmentally" (Zinn, 1994). The theory and research on IM have two perspectives – "the Western viewpoint" and "Eastern viewpoint". Western viewpoint is mainly derived from E.J. Langer's work (Langer, 1989), and it may be viewed as an "information-processing approach" (Weick & Sutcliffe, 2006). From the Western viewpoint, mindfulness is disseminated through functional differentiation and refinement of existing classifications and variation, making new spasmodic classes out of streams of proceedings and more nuanced enthusiasm for setting an elective approach to managing it. In comparison, the Eastern viewpoint started from Buddhist ideas (Hede, 2010). According to this viewpoint, mindful-

ness is viewed as a psychological state (Cullen, 2011) portrayed by health, well-being and understanding into the idea of the real world. It very well may be endorsed as regard for and attention of present proceedings and encounters happening inside and outside or moment-to-moment, non-receptive and non-critical mindfulness (Brown & Ryan, 2003). The reason for this interest is simple yet compelling—mindfulness seems to have mainly positive impacts on human functioning (Brown, Ryan, & Creswell, 2007). The mindfulness literature is rapidly evolving, spread across disciplines and journals, all of those pointing to the importance of a critical and scientometric review of mindfulness/OM and its potential impact on organizational processes.

OM is a socio-psychological construct in the field of organizational theory, which is at a nascent stage. The attention mindfulness has received in academic circles resulted in the foundation of new ideas (Weick & Sutcliffe, 2001). In contrast, mindfulness can proactively influence various outcomes of the individual, such as psychological wellbeing, physical wellbeing, and creativity (Langer, 2009). Many significant organizational outcomes such as learning, innovation, safety and improved organizational performances are consequences of mindfulness as researches have shown earlier. As indicated by Vogus and Sutcliffe (2012), OM “refers to the extent to which an organization captures discriminatory detail about emerging threats and creates a capability to act in response to these details swiftly.” Ray et al. (2011) clarify the contrasts between individual and or-

ganizational mindfulness. Three essential characteristics of OM are underlined by Ray et al. (2011) : (1) it arises from top-down processes; (2) it is a relatively enduring property of an organization (like culture) and (3) it creates the context for thinking and action on the operational (front line) level. The objective behind this review is to collect available material in a systematic manner and then evaluate it against predetermined criteria, rather than doing an ad hoc assessment of only a few studies that the researcher deems appropriate. The review notes that while there has been considerable research into health outcomes and HROs (high-reliability organizations), OM research is still developing a comprehensive case for a wider scale application of mindfulness. Therefore, the purpose of the present study is to present a scientometric study of existing articles in OM area and to explore the distribution patterns of articles in the past two decades (2000-2021) to identify the significant future research opportunities in the OM domain. Major research streams and future research directions can be identified in such reviews (Linnenluecke et al., 2017). To achieve the objective of the present work, the following research questions are designed:

1. What is the distribution pattern of OM articles over the past two decades in various journals?
2. What are the central themes/core researches issued in OM so far?
3. Which are the most frequently referred studies on OM?

4. What are the outlines (citation/co-citation) for all cited works published on OM?
5. What are the types of research studies conducted so far on OM?
6. What are the tools/methodologies employed in OM studies so far?
7. Which industry segments so far have been covered in OM?

Literature Survey

Recently, the idea of mindfulness has been extended from individuals to organizations, specifically high-reliability organizations (Weick & Sutcliffe, 2001). HROs such as naval aircraft carriers, nuclear power generation stations, air traffic control units, “operate in an unforgiving social and political environment, an environment rich with the potential for error, where the scale of consequences precludes learning through experimentation, and where to avoid failures in the face of shifting vulnerability, complex processes are used to manage complex technology” (Weick et al., 1999). According to Becke (2012), OM is not restricted to HROs as depicted in the work of Weick and Sutcliffe (2001); however, it can be stretched out to various associations as well. This perspective is further evidenced by the research of organizational mindfulness that business schools, other organizations, that may not be considered “high reliability” but are similarly “tightly coupled” because of the nature of dynamic environments for which there are no prior interpretations (Ray et al., 2011). Drawing on studies of high-reliability organizations and individual mind-

fulness literature, researchers have recently begun to develop the idea of mindfulness at macro-levels of analysis, such as business-unit, work-group, and organizations. Literature reviews are published on OM to signify the contribution in the field (Passmore, 2019; Kelemen et al., 2020). In this review, the articles published in the OM domain were searched and collected through various databases at first and then shortlisted for review. Then the bibliometric analysis (BA) and content analysis (CA) were carried out on shortlisted articles using VOS viewer software and MS Excel to find out the publication trends, study-types, scope of journals, and identification of gaps for upcoming research work.

Methodology

The study considers “literature review methodology” (Ginieis et al., 2012), which is suitable when the intent is to decide the new pattern of exploration studies and identify the theoretical works for coming up with the future research directions (Jasti & Kodali, 2014). The study comprised searching and collecting articles from various databases, shortlisting for review and then the bibliometric analysis (BA) and content analysis (CA) were carried out on the shortlisted articles using VOS Viewer and MS Excel.

Stage I: Assortment of Significant OM Articles

Notable works on OM began in 1989 (Langer, 1989). For an assortment of OM articles, keywords (KW) such as “orga-

nizational mindfulness”, “mindfulness”, “leadership and mindfulness”, “strategy and mindfulness” are used. The snowball method is used to identify the articles, including tracking down the extra KW through the KW utilized at first looked through articles. In order to perform BA, the first stage is to decide and collect the data sources which best suit the coverage of the research domain. It is found that the number of bibliographic databases is high (e.g., PubMed, Springer Link, EBSCO, etc.), but not all of them provide information that allows the efficient performance of the BA (Moral-Munoz et al., 2020). Thus, four major academic databases- namely, Scopus, Emerald, Sage journals and Taylor & Francis publishers, are used in this work to identify the journal articles. To gather relevant articles specific to the study’s purpose, KW is joined utilizing AND/OR operations in the advanced

search option of the database. An aggregate of 155 articles distributed in various journals has been distinguished (Table 1).

Stage II Sorting of OM Articles

Screening of abstracts is carried out to decide the most pertinent articles in the OM field over the past two decades. An aggregate of 155 articles was sorted, out of which 54 articles on OM theme were considered for scientometric review and analysis (Table 1).

Stage III: Literature Assessment

The screened articles are filtered and evaluated to decide the kind of research, the methodology adopted for conducting investigations, and the industry type to determine the important contributions of each study.

Table I Articles Identified from the Selected Databases

Keyword String	Search Assessment	Scopus	Emerald	Taylor & Francis	Sage
Organizational Mindfulness	Title/Abstract/ Keywords	577	1214	24425	11476
“Organizational Mindfulness”	Title/Abstract/ Keywords	46	48	44	17
Aggregate articles sorted			155		
Articles in Organizational Mindfulness (for review and analysis)			54		

Stage IV Bibliometric Analysis (BA) and Content Analysis (CA)

Segregated articles have undergone BA and CA. BA is done with the help of VOS Viewer software, whereas CA is carried out in MS-Excel. BA signifies the year wise and country wise patterns of

articles. To help determine the frequency of the co-occurrence of the keywords the KW analysis is also carried out in the BA. CA is conducted in order to classify the articles depending on the research type, the methodology/technique/tools utilized for research analysis, and the industry type where researches were su-

pervised. The outcomes of the analysis are discussed in the subsequent section to identify the study gaps.

Stage V Further Research Recommendations

The research implications, both in terms of theory and practice, future study areas / works recommended based on

these gaps are likewise provided in the discussion section.

BA & CA

BA framework is adopted from the earlier work of Merigo and Yang (2017). An aggregate of 54 research articles has been collected utilizing the KW assortment technique.

Fig. 1 Year-Wise Distribution of Articles Related to OM

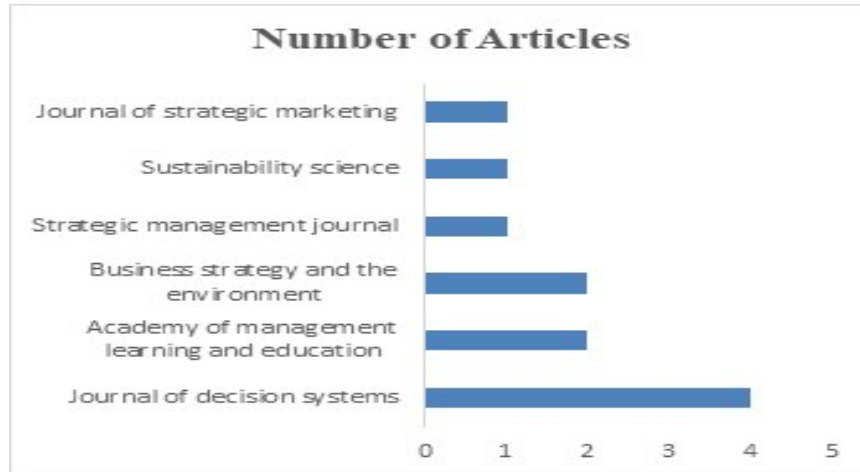


Fig. 1 exhibits the year-wise distribution of articles related to OM showing the potential this research area as the number shows an upward trend.

BA is conducted to investigate the contribution of articles on OM in respective countries (Table 2). The USA contributed to the highest number of publications with 17 articles followed by Germany, Australia, UK, Saudi Arabia, and India with 6, 4, 4, 3 and 3 articles, respectively.

Fig. 2 captures the statistics that some articles were published in ‘Academy of Management Learning & Education’ (Category-A*) and ‘Strategic Management Journal’ (Category-A*); some were published in ‘Journal of Strategic Marketing’ (Category-A) and ‘Business Strategy & Environment’ (Category-A); while some were published in ‘Journal of Decision System’ (Category-B) and likewise.

Fig. 2 Distribution of Articles on OM Journal- wise



KW Analysis

The three methodologies broadly utilized for KW analysis for envisaging bibliometric networks are: “Distance-based (DB), graph-based (GB) and

timeline-based (TB)” (Eck & Waltman, 2014). DB network represents “the distance between two nodes, which signifies the strength of the association between the nodes” (Amoozegar et al., 2018).

Table 2 Distribution of the Articles Country-wise

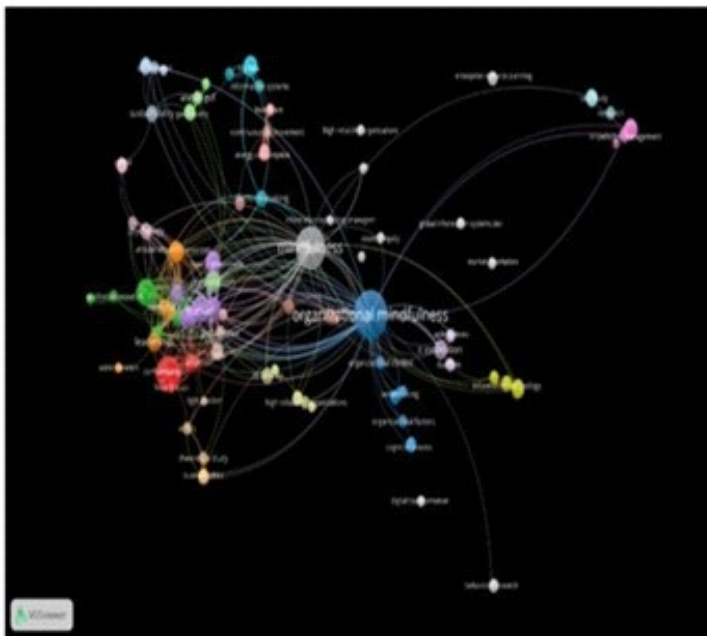
Country	NA	% of NA	Citations	Average Citations per Document	Total link strength
Australia	4	7.55	19	4.75	8
Germany	6	11.32	28	4.67	4
Hong Kong	2	3.77	34	17.00	0
India	3	5.66	2	0.67	0
Iran	2	3.77	25	12.50	3
Ireland	2	3.77	8	4.00	1
Italy	3	5.66	39	13.00	3
Norway	3	5.66	19	6.33	1
Qatar	2	3.77	11	5.50	7
Saudi Arabia	3	5.66	14	4.67	7
Singapore	2	3.77	52	26.00	0
United Kingdom	4	7.55	17	4.25	5
United States	17	32.08	433	25.47	29

Note: NA= Number of Articles

The study utilized VOS viewer software to create a DB network to eluci-

date articles’ KW through the network structure. The publications of articles are

Fig. 3 Bibliometric Networks of Co-occurrence of Keywords



evaluated concerning the co-occurrence of KW utilized in every chosen article using the software. The above graphical representation exhibits the bibliometric co-occurrence of the KW network. This network analysis indicates the co-occurrence of KW, which signifies the occurrence of the KW with other keywords. The above figure shows that organizational mindfulness and mindfulness are recurrently used in the bibliometric network.

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Fig. 3 shows that OM is mainly used with knowledge management, cognitive

process, and business ethics. In contrast, the keyword mindfulness has been used frequently with leadership, performance and the organization. Based on the KW network structure, publications of articles are categorized into four key network clusters based on the occurrences and total link strength of KW: (i) organizational mindfulness, (ii) mindfulness, (iii) leadership, and (iv) organization. The organizational mindfulness KW is used widely in almost 34 out of 54 articles with a link strength of 397. Similarly, mindfulness occurred in 20 articles with link strength of 247. The organization KW has been used in 7 studies with a link strength of 95. The leadership KW has been used in 5 studies with a link strength of 81.

Citation Analysis (CA)

CA determines the connection of publications and aids in comprehending the importance of referring publications with the referred articles (Gurzki & Woisetschläger, 2017). Hence, CA offers

understanding into significant articles in a particular area and gives a framework of citations an article has received. CA is carried out on 54 research works on organizational mindfulness. Table 3 shows the highly referred documents on OM.

Table 3 Highly Cited Articles

Research Articles	Publication Year	Citations Received	Average Citations
Organizational mindfulness towards digital transformation as a prerequisite of information processing capability to achieve market agility	2021	6	0.90
The effects of organizational mindfulness on ethical behavior and firm performance: empirical evidence from Vietnam	2020	5	0.75
Advancing environmental productivity: Organizational mindfulness and strategies	2019	3	0.45
People make the difference: An explorative study on the relationship between organizational practices, employees' resources, and organizational behavior enhancing the psychology of sustainability and sustainable development	2019	17	2.55
Is there corporate mindfulness? An exploratory study of Buddhist-enacted spiritual leaders' perspectives and practices	2018	9	1.35
Mindfulness in sustainability science, practice, and teaching	2018	54	8.11
Implementation of a Mindfulness Moment Initiative for Healthcare Professionals: Perceptions of Facilitators	2018	6	0.90
Developing Organizational resilience: Organizational mindfulness and mindful organizing	2017	3	0.45
Sociotechnical System Safety: Hierarchical Control versus Mindfulness	2017	11	1.65
Tempering the normative demands of professional learning communities with the organizational realities of life in schools: Exploring the cognitive dilemmas faced by educational leaders	2017	11	1.65
Validation of the Italian version of the mindfulness organizing scale (MOS) in organizational contexts	2017	21	3.15
Educating for ethical leadership through web-based coaching: A feasibility study	2016	10	1.50
Big Promises: using Organizational mindfulness to integrate big data in emergency management decision making	2016	3	0.45
Nurse Leader Resilience: Career-Defining Moments	2015	13	1.95
How elite athletes reflect on their training: strong beliefs – ambiguous feedback signals	2015	7	1.05
The influence of organizational trust and organizational mindfulness on ERP systems usage	2014	10	1.50

The role of organizational mindfulness in firms' globalization and global market performance	2014	7	1.05
Analyzing ISD performance using narrative networks, routines, and mindfulness	2014	5	0.75
Knowledge management reliability and its impact on organizational performance: An empirical study	2014	21	3.15
Measuring the reliability of knowledge management: Instrument development and validation	2013	4	0.60
"Organizational mindfulness and mindful organizing: A reconciliation and path forward"	2012	117	17.57
Mindfully resisting the bandwagon: Reconceptualizing IT innovation assimilation in highly turbulent environments	2012	19	2.85
Mind the gap: The mediating role of mindful marketing between market and quality orientations, their interaction, and consequences	2012	19	2.85
Mindful pricing: Transforming organizations through value-based pricing	2012	30	4.50
Mindful management practices in global multivendor ISD outsourcing projects	2011	4	0.60
Organizational mindfulness in business schools	2011	90	13.51
When the glass is half full and half empty: CEOs' ambivalent interpretations of strategic issues	2010	62	9.31
Institutional pressures and mindful IT management: The case of a container terminal in China	2009	33	4.95
Reducing organizational risk through participatory communication	2009	18	2.70
The assessment of organizational mindfulness processes for the effective assimilation of IT innovations	2009	18	2.70
Agile development as an enabler of mindful IT innovation adoption lessons from an action research project	2009	5	0.75
Mindfulness routines for innovating with information technology	2009	11	1.65
Creating complex health improvement programs as mindful organizations: From theory to action	2007	14	2.10

The Table 3 demonstrates that aggregate citations of 666 have been acknowledged with a mean citation of 20.18.

Co-citation Network (CN)

It is displayed as the frequency with which two researchers' articles have been referred together by various articles (Jeong et al., 2014). The outcome of these network structures gives a comprehensive idea of aca-

demic impact in the literature (García-Lillo et al., 2019).

Figs. 4 and 5 show the CN created for cited authors and sources respectively. The CN for the author helps in determining the scholarly framework. The CN shows that Weick, Sutcliffe, Vogus, Ryan, Langer, Obstfeld, Brown, Ndubisi, and Roberts are the key network clusters for authors with total citations of 547 and total link strength of 20760.

CA of Organizational Mindfulness Articles

CA is the systematic study of document artifacts: texts, images, or other symbolic representations. To determine the selected domain's research studies' trend, CA was executed on the selected 54 articles on organizational mindfulness (Krippendorff, 2018).

The articles were classified to identify (1) research type (2) methodology adopted and (3) the industry type.

Types of Research

The articles are categorized/assorted into six groups (Remenyi et al. 1998):

- (1) Empirical – experiment based study
- (2) Literature review (LR) - review of past studies
- (3) Case study – industry application cases
- (4) Survey- involves participants
- (5) Conceptual - theoretical concepts and framework
- (6) Qualitative – theoretical based conversation with domain expert

Table 4 exhibits the categorization of the article based on the above mentioned six groups. Very few articles were found that use research types different from the above in their work (empirical studies have used a mix of case study research and other research types).

Fig. 6 exhibits categorization of the articles. Mostly, the research articles were found to be empirical studies with a contribution of 29%. Case studies and conceptual research have the next best contributions, 17 % each to OM publications. Overall, each type of publications is reasonably balanced with an exception of the qualitative publications falling below 10% mark.

Tools/Methods Adopted in the Research

Fig. 7 exhibits the tools/methodologies adopted in the selected articles on OM. Structural equation modeling (SEM) is extensively used in research studies (26%), followed by exploratory design and interviews. This bears testimony to the fact that SEM can be considered to be the central and probably the most popular analytical tool in Social Sciences. As per our study, Exploratory and Interview methodologies have their respective contribution of 19% and 9% to OM publications. Regression analysis is used in 6% of studies, and the remaining methodologies have been scarcely used in the OM field.

SEM can be considered to be the central and probably the most popular analytical tool in Social Sciences.

The graph exhibits the OM studies in various industry-based scenarios. A few studies have not indicated the industry types and are assigned under the category called “others”. Fig. 8 illustrates

Table 4 Research Papers Categorization Based on the Type of Research

Articles/ Research Papers	Empirical	Literature Review	Case study	Survey	Conceptual	Qualitative
Li et al. (2021), Nguyen et al. (2020), Ndubisi et al. (2020), Magnano et al. (2020), Burns (2019), Ndubisi and Al-Shuridah (2019), Gardner et al. (2017), Magnano et al. (2017), Nwankpa and Roumani (2014), Mazdeh and Hesamamiri (2014), Hesamamiri et al. (2013), Wolf et al. (2012), Lin et al. (2012) Ray et al. (2011), Mu and Butler (2009)	√					
Kelemen et al. (2020), Wamsler et al. (2018), Vu et al. (2018), Klockner (2017), Kruse and Johnson (2017), Soucek et al. (2018), Ramiller and Swanson (2009)		√				
Dutta (2021), Vendelo and Rerup (2020), Duggan and Julliard (2018), Andersen et al. (2015), Sammon et al. (2014), Beck et al. (2011), Wong et al. (2009), Wong and Lai (2008), Issel and Narasimha (2007)			√			
Lintern and Kugler (2017), Hussein et al. (2019), Chapman-Clarke (2017), Eide et al. (2016), Amaye et al. (2016), Cline (2015), Plambeck and Weber (2010), Novak and Sellnow (2009)				√		
Bhardwaj et al. (2020), Umar and Chunwe (2019), Manuti and Giancaspro(2019), Vihari and Rao (2017), Bayraktar and Ndubisi (2014), Mazdeh and Hesamamiri (2014), Vogus and Sutcliffe (2012), Malhotra et al. (2012), Hoy et al. (2006)					√	
Ihl et al. (2020), Vu and Gill (2018), Eide et al. (2016), Liozu et al. (2015), Surendra (2009)						√

Fig. 6. Categorization Based on Research Type

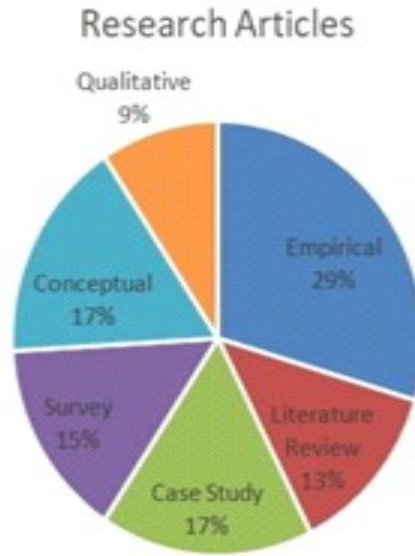


Fig. 7 Classification Based on Tools/Methods Used

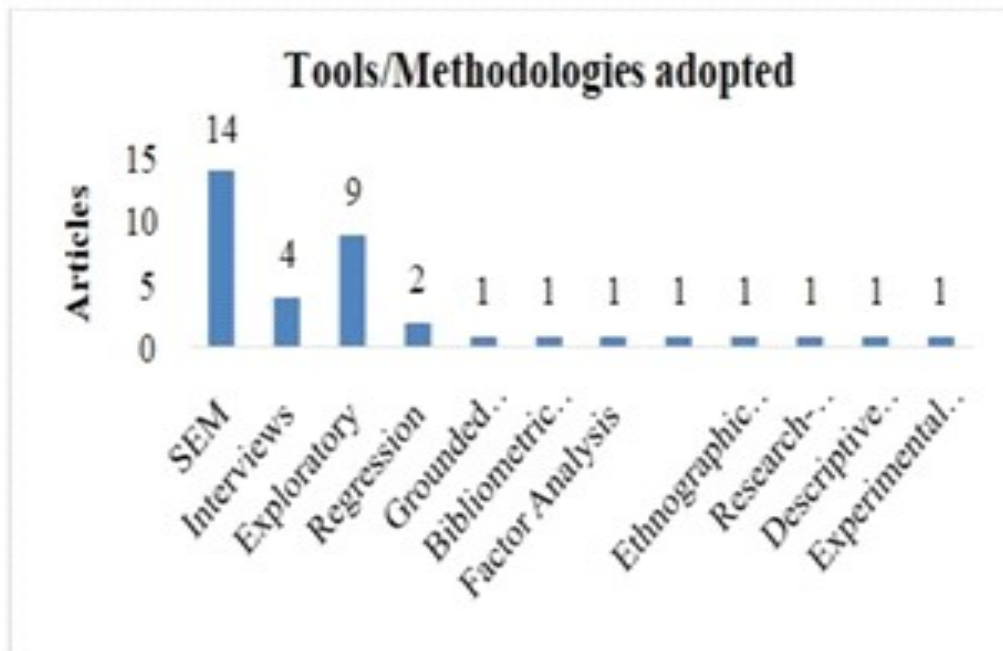
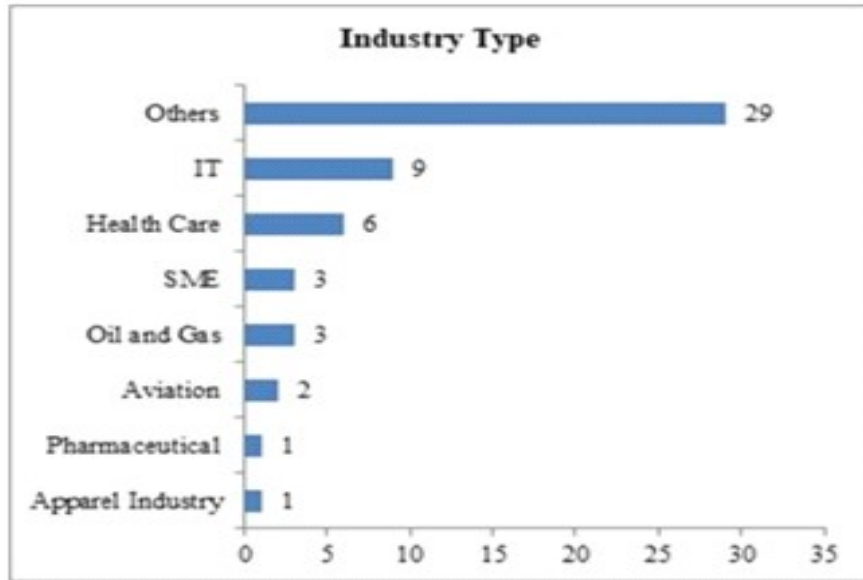


Fig. 8 The Type of Industry Where the Study Is Performed



that the unspecified studies contributed the highest (29 nos.) followed by nine studies from the IT sector and six studies from the healthcare sector.

Discussion

This study aimed to identify developments over the last two decades (2000-2021), prominent research areas, and upcoming trends within scientific literature on OM, using bibliometric methods. We also aimed to identify prominent journals, authors, organizations, and countries in the field of OM. An aggregate of 54 articles is investigated and sorted. The clusters are created using a KW network structure, and the articles are sorted into those clusters. The CA statistics exhibit that most of the organizational mindfulness articles are empirical (29%) followed by case studies (17%), conceptual

research (17%), survey (15%), literature review (13%), and qualitative studies (9%). Structural equation modeling has been widely used for empirical research (12 nos). The statistical tools discussed earlier in this paper are widely used (more than 14 studies), covering various industries like information technology, oil and gas sector, SME, health care, pharmaceuticals, and knowledge-intensive firms. The results exhibited from the BA can aid the researchers in carrying out a study on OM with respect to identifying the research type, various themes on OM, and the gaps that need to be bridged by conducting further research in the said domain.

Based on the geographical contiguity, the USA has the most substantial number of studies in the OM domain. European countries account for almost

the same number of articles (18) as that of the USA (17), both these groups accounting for about 65% (of 54 nos.). With seven articles, Middle East countries constitute slightly above 10% of the total. India along with Singapore and Hong Kong contributes the remaining seven articles (13%). Interestingly, the list has no publication from mainland China. The list has fewer publications from India (3) as well. Barring the case of China, the overall trend of publications from various parts of the world indicates broader interest in the topic from across the globe. The vast majority of publications originated from Western countries but representation from Asian countries has also increased. Researchers can focus their studies on these geographies as works in OM from the eastern countries are relatively less (compared to the US, Europe, and Middle-east). Further, collaborations with authors in the South and South-east Asia are likely to be fruitful for researchers as novel paradigm and perspectives from Eastern regions are likely to emerge from such studies which can further enrich OM literature.

The list has no publication from mainland China.

The authors' profile bears testimony to the fact that most CN authors are from the US, barring the prominent exception of Ndubisi (Qatar University), reflecting thought leadership, popularity, and collaboration in most cited works in this stream. The CN analysis of the journals indicates that co-citations are among top-rated journals and these journals are a

mix of generic management journals (e.g., Academy of Management Journal), specialized journals (e.g., MIS Quarterly and Strategic Management Journal) and a specialized topic wise top-rated journal (e.g., Journal of Business Ethics).

Co-citation analysis of the said period (2000–2021) deciphered how scholarly work on OM themes has inspired OM researchers both from industry and academia. Academicians keen to publish in the respective domain can allude to the gaps provided in this study to understand different themes and applications of OM in varied industries.

The KW co-occurrence analysis shows that OM and mindfulness are the KW recurrently used in the network. OM is mainly used with knowledge management, cognitive processes, and business ethics. However, a low proportion of co-occurrence between the KW is associated with OM and mindfulness. Also 54 articles have received 666 citations from the citation network, with a mean of 20.18, which is comparatively less in number indicating the hidden potential of this research stream that needs to be harnessed. Rationally linking keywords from different KW clusters can also improve the current research state in the OM area to make it more comprehensive and inclusive.

The industry type analysis shows that the studies are distributed across HROs like oil and natural gas, aviation, pharmaceuticals and healthcare (twelve studies accounting approximately 22% of the works), IT industry (nine studies accounting approximately 17% of the works), and

unspecified industry works (twenty-one studies accounting approximately 39%). Now-a-days an increase in the application of OM in knowledge-industry, general occupational industries and other industries as well are being witnessed signifying its importance in the business context. Also, interestingly the scope of OM research has expanded from high risk and critical care industries to knowledge intensive industries (IT) as well in the recent past.

It can stimulate competitive edge gaining widespread innovation with little downside risk.

Further, organizational leaders may benefit from taking time to understand the upside of investing in OM training for their employees since the long-term return of creativity and innovation should compound once the practice has been established. It is found in the studies on the construct of mindfulness within a business context indicated that increase in mindfulness is associated with increased creativity, decreased accidents and better retention of information (Langer & Moldoveanu, 2000). Human Resources Directors may wish to make a kick off by first offering OM training to those leaders/employees whose work is crucial from a risk point of view in the organization; the low cost of investing in OM training makes the potential return on investment particularly attractive because on the upside, it can stimulate competitive edge gaining widespread innovation with little downside risk. For example, IT industry leaders have invested in such

programs at individual employee levels and reaped rich rewards later. Mindfulness training is used by organizations such as Google, Aetna, Mayo Clinic, and the U.S. Army to improve workplace functioning (Jha et al., 2015).

Conclusion

This comprehensive bibliometric study summarized and visualized 20 years of OM research, revealing pivotal points, promising research areas, and upcoming trends. In total, 54 shortlisted articles over two decades from 2000 up till 2021 are selected, reviewed and analyzed. The results from the analyses (BA and CA) can be helpful to researchers and practitioners willing to contribute to OM area to understand the research-type, themes of research papers in vogue and the research gaps to be bridged in upcoming studies. Using BA (bibliometric analysis) of keywords, the clusters of most commonly used keywords are created as subject areas and the articles are categorized into those KW (keyword) clusters. The CA statistics exhibit that most of the organizational mindfulness articles are empirical (29%) followed by case studies (17%), conceptual research (17%), survey (15%), literature review (13%), and qualitative (9%). Content analysis carried out on the 54 select articles and the categorization of studies is done based on (1) research-type (2) tools/methods applied and (3) the type of industry where the study is conducted using CA (content analysis). With the explosive growth in the production of research literature, new approaches are required to review and analyze trends within knowledge domains (Chen, 2006;

van Eck & Waltman, 2010). Bibliometrics, defined originally by Pritchard (1969) as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication,” is now widely used to study trends within a body of literature (Thompson & Walker, 2015).

In this manner, the study began with the introduction of the OM domain followed by a review and analysis of 54 selected articles in the OM domain published in various journals. Further with the help of BA (bibliometric analysis) year-wise publication trend, country-wise publication (from various geographic locations from across the globe) and the most prominent journals in the OM domain were highlighted. The articles are categorized according to the KW clusters derived from the BA (bibliometric analysis). Further papers are categorized based on research-type, tools/methodologies applied and industry-types with the help of CA (Content Analysis). The research implications are shared from the present scientometric review for having insight into the different aspects of OM. Future research could investigate ways OM practices could be integrated into training curricula of leadership for enhancing organizational effectiveness. In conclusion, mindfulness has the potential to facilitate sustainable organizational development in this changing business environment and this paper provides a starting point for researchers, trainers and organizational development professionals to take stock and consider how mindfulness can be employed as a tool for the benefit of organizations in different industry segments.

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