

## CITATION ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE (E-JOURNAL) FROM 2008-2012

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**Abstract:-**Analyzed 9966 references appended at the end of 620 articles generated by the journal LPP from 2008-2012, indicating that average of 1993.2 citations and 124 articles per year and majority of articles with 183(29.51%) published in 2011. Journals accounted for 3269 (32.8%) of the total citations were heavily cited and African Journal of Library Archives & Information Science secured the first rank for being cited more number of times with 132(4.03%) of total journal citations. Annals of Library and Information Studies from India got 10th position with 97(2.91%) citations. Maximum with 904 (27.65%) citations contributed from USA and India occupied the fourth position with 216(6.6%) citations. Most of the articles with 201(32.42%) have the length of 4-7 pages with an average of 1295.2 pages per year. 325(52.42%) and 450 (72.58%) citations of articles contributed from universities and faculty members respectively and majority of them with 112 (18.06%) are related to Library and Information Science. Single-authored contributions of articles occupied the prominent position with a degree of collaboration of 0.49 and maximum citations with 2876 (28.85%) published during 6-10 years.

**Keywords:**Bibliometrics; Citation Analysis; Library Philosophy and Practice; Authorship-Pattern.

### INTRODUCTION

Information is stored in various sources such as primary, secondary and tertiary. Journals since being the primary sources of information, publishing research results of a given discipline at regular intervals of time. Journals are one of the most significant vehicles of scholarly communication in any discipline. They publish multiple contributions in each issue. There are many journals published in the discipline of Library and Information Science. Among the one *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal) (ISSN 1522-0222) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal that publishes articles exploring the connection between library practice and the philosophy and theory behind it. These include explorations of current, past, and emerging theories of librarianship and library practice, as well as reports of successful, innovative, or experimental library procedures, methods, or projects in all areas of librarianship, set in the context of applied research. LPP is available at no charge and without a subscription. It was founded in 1998 and was published twice a year until 2007, when it began to publish a continuous annual volume. Tables of contents are listed on the homepage and articles for each issue are accessible from the tables of contents. LPP is indexed in Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA),HYPERLINK "<http://www.doaj.org/>" DOAJ, Library Literature & Information Science, and SCOPUS. LPP articles are available from the University of Nebraska--Lincoln, the University of Idaho, and the University of Nebraska--Lincoln Libraries' Digital Commons. (<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/>). As such employing quantitative techniques to these sources of information to have firsthand assessment of

research productivity in a given discipline helps to understand the research growth and output of a particular discipline or subject. It explores critical trends in professional librarianship. The journal is an essential tool, for both practicing librarians and educators in the professional development and continuing education (Jan, 2009). Therefore, a bibliometric study of such journal is of immense significance.

Bibliometric study on single journal is a promising area of research in the field of library and Information Science. We are witnessing large number of bibliometric studies for last two decades. It is always advisable to analyze journals of repute to assess the research growth by using quantitative techniques. (Pandita, 2014). On the similar lines, present study has been undertaken with the sole motto to assess and understand the research output published in LPP in the course of its publication phase from 2008 to 2012 by employing bibliometric techniques. Citation refers to the list of references to other works in a published work. Referring, means mentioning in the proper context and giving an explicit bibliographic statement in a list of references. That is why older articles are cited by or will receive citations from newer one (Rousseau, 2008). Edward (1999) defines citation analysis as “a procedure of counting and ranking the number of times documents are cited in bibliographies, footnotes, and/or indexing tools”.

### OBJECTIVES:

**The present study intended to fulfill the following objectives:**

- i. To study year-wise distribution of articles published in LPP from 2008 to 2012.
- ii. To assess the subject-wise distribution of the articles.
- iii. To find the length of articles and year-wise number of pages.
- iv. To identify the authorship pattern of articles and cited journals.
- v. To investigate the bibliographic forms of cited documents.
- vi. To ascertain the geographical distribution of cited journals.
- vii. To prepare the rank of highly cited journals.
- viii. To examine the age of the cited journals.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Tanuskodi (2010)** conducted a study on bibliometric analysis of the journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009. The study found that out of 249 articles, maximum 82 articles were published in the year 2009 and 54 (21.69%) articles were appeared under Library and Internet. Maximum 94(37.75%) articles were contributed by two authors and 149(59.83%) articles were contributed by universities. Most articles i.e. 129 (51.80%) are 4-6 pages long. Out of total 1935 citations, journals occupied the top position with the highest number of 1026(53.03%) citations. Further, she conducted a study in 2012 on bibliometric analysis of Indian Journal of Agricultural research from 2001-2010 in which 602 articles were analyzed with an average of 60 research papers per years. The result of the study shows that most of the articles with 63(10.47%) contributed under Plant Pathology and 564(93.69%) contributed by joint-authorship. Highest contributions i.e. 168(27.90%) were from universities and maximum contribution with 98.67% was made from India. Most of the contributions with 6011 belongs to 9-12 pages and journals occupied the top position with 2269(37.75%). **Das (2013)** carried out a bibliometric analysis of contributors in the journal Library Trends from 2007-2012. He said that out of 206 articles, 51(24.76%) articles were published in 2007-2008. Single authorship with 122(59.22%) is preferred by the authors. Majority of articles with 63(30.58%) have the length of 16-20 pages. Total 6582 citations have been recorded in 206 contributions with an average of 31.95 per contributions. In 2012, he also investigated bibliometric analysis of the Plant Taxonomy Journal Nelumbo, 2004-11. He analyzed 210 papers and 2999 citations and found that maximum papers with 39(18.58%) published in 2008. 74.76% articles are found under joint authorship and out of 2999 citations, maximum 52.59% citations are from journals. **Pandita (2014)** conducted a Bibliometric study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) from 2003-14. He highlighted that out of 366 research articles, maximum 147 articles are of two authors and on an average 6.20 articles were published in each issue of the journal. Total number of contributions i.e. 318(85.71%) are from India and average of references each

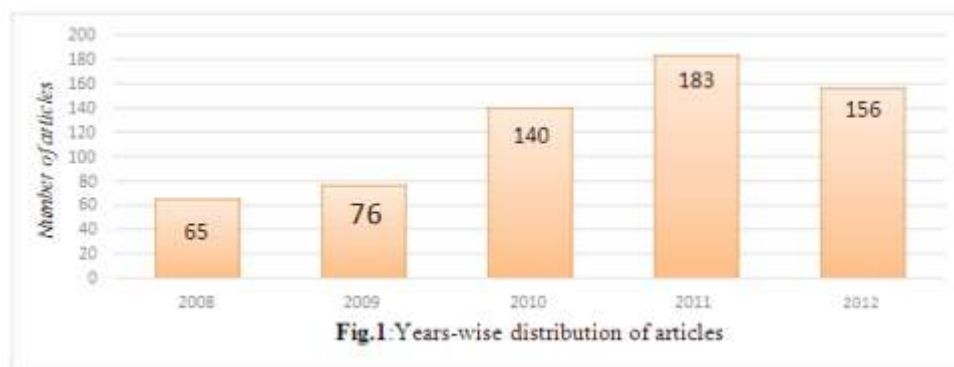
articles was 13.83. **Singh and Kumar (2013)** conducted a bibliometric study of Indian Journals of Animal Research. They revealed that maximum number of articles with 22.91% were published in the year 2009 and the joint authorship with (95.96%) predominates than solo authorship with (40.04%). Majority of articles with 83.29% have the length between 1-5 pages. Jena, **Swain and Sahoo (2012)** explored bibliometrics analysis of journals article of Annals of Library and Information studies published during the period 2002-2010. Three forms of citations comprising of journals, books and web resources were taken under consideration. Result shows that the journal citations with (54.4%) were predominant followed by books with (16.5%) and web resources with (11.6%). **Prema and Chinnasamy (2012)** carried out Bibliometric analysis of the Annals of Library and Information studies during 2005-2010. They found that maximum articles i.e. 22.75% were published in the year 2010. The contribution of foreign authors with (5.88%) was very less, whereas maximum number of articles with 33.62% was contributed from Delhi.

### SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is more or less a case of data mining, the data required for analysis, keeping in view the aforementioned objectives was retrieved from the host website of LPP, accessible at (<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/>). 260 articles and 9966 citations of all the five annual volume published during the study period 2008-2012 from the source journal were examined. All the required data like number of authors, number of papers, contributions of each volume, their types, and affiliations of the authors (institution-wise), their geographical locations, as well as the number of pages per volumes were recorded manually onto predesigned sheets and presented in the form of table and figure using MS-Excel for further analysis. Accordingly a fair amount of related literature was reviewed so as to have a better idea and understanding of various bibliometric studies already undertaken in different subject fields. The study was conducted only for the published articles, not for the guest editorial, book review, etc.

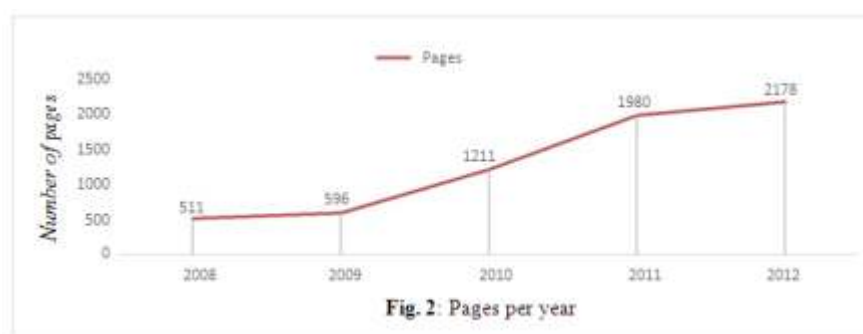
### ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data collected from the source journals i.e. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) from 2008-2012 has been classified, tabulated and analyzed in accordance with the set objectives of the study.



Mean=124

**Fig.1** show that a total 620 articles were published during the period 2008-2012. It is found that the highest number of articles i.e. 183 (29.51%) published in 2011 followed by the year 2012 with 156 (25.16%) articles. Least of the articles with 65 (10.49%) are published in 2008. The average number of articles per year is 124.



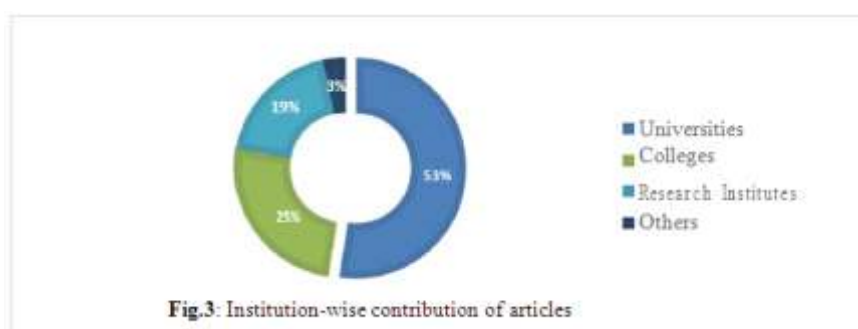
Mean=1295.2

Fig. 2 indicates the increasing number of pages in each five year publications. It is found that maximum pages i.e. 2178 (33.63%) are published in the year 2012, while in 2008 only 511(7.89%) pages published. The overall average of article pages per year is 1295.2.

**Table 1: Length of Articles**

Pages	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Percentage
4-7	30	42	60	53	16	201	32.42
8-11	19	18	45	61	53	196	31.62
12-15	15	12	25	42	60	154	24.84
More than 16	1	4	10	27	27	69	11.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 1** reveals that maximum articles with 201 (32.42%) are 4-7 pages long followed by 196(31.62%) articles having the length 8-11 pages. The remaining 69 (11.12%) articles have the length of more than 16 pages.



**Fig. 3** stated institution-wise contribution of articles. It was found that more than half of the articles i.e. 325 (52.42%) contributed by universities followed by colleges with 157(25.32%) articles. The remaining 20 (3.23%) articles are contributed by other institutions.

**Table 2: Authorship-pattern**

Authorship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Percentage
Single Author	39	49	72	83	70	313	50.48
Double Authors	17	20	51	69	68	225	36.29
Three Authors	6	5	12	26	15	64	10.33
More than Three Authors	3	2	5	5	3	18	2.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2** reveals the authorship pattern of articles. It is clearly indicated that majority of the articles with 313 (50.48%) are contributed by single author, while double authorship have 225 (36.29%) articles. Only 18 (2.90%) articles are contributed by more than three authors.

**Table 3: Degree of Author's Collaboration**

Year	Ns	Nm	C
2008	39	26	0.41
2009	49	27	0.36
2010	72	68	0.48
2011	83	100	0.47
2012	70	86	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>0.49</b>

The degree of collaboration among authors who were published in LPP is depicted in Table 3. It is calculated by using Subramayam's formula (Subramanian, 1983):

The formula is as follows:  $DC = Nm / (Nm + Ns)$

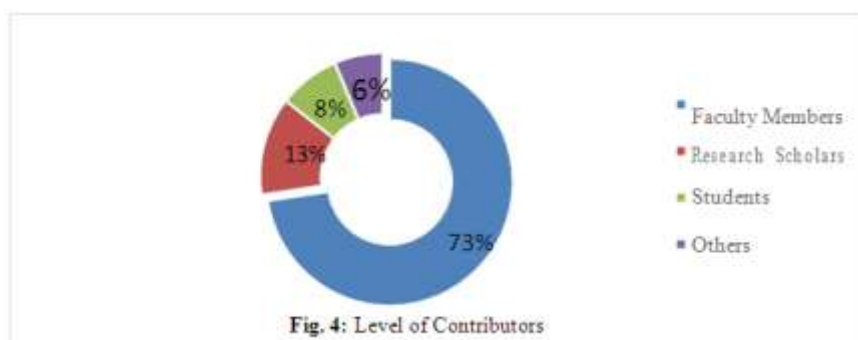
Where,

C = Degree of Collaboration

Nm = Number of Multi Authored Contributions

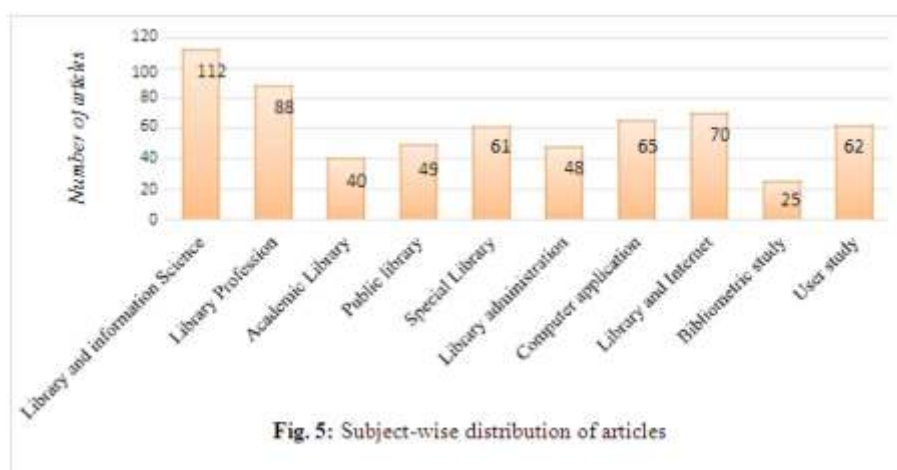
Ns = Number of Single Authored Contributions

In the present study, the value of DC is = 0.49 ( $C = 307 / (307 + 313)$ ). Thus the degree of collaboration in the journal "LPP" is 0.49. As DC value does not exceed 0.5, it is deduced that single-authored contributions occupied the prominent position. It is also observed that the degree of collaboration range varied from 0.36 to 0.55 in LPP during the period of study. However, the calculated value for the degree of collaboration in this study indicates that Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) (e-journal) has accommodated more number of single authored contributions than collaborative ones.

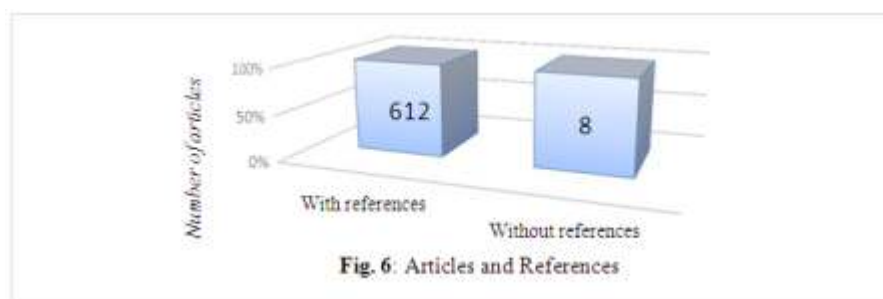


**Fig. 4** indicates that the highest contributions in LPP are made by the faculty members with 450 (72.58%) of articles followed by research scholars and students with 80 (12.90%) and 50 (8.06) articles respectively. The remaining 40(6.4%) of articles are contributed by others.

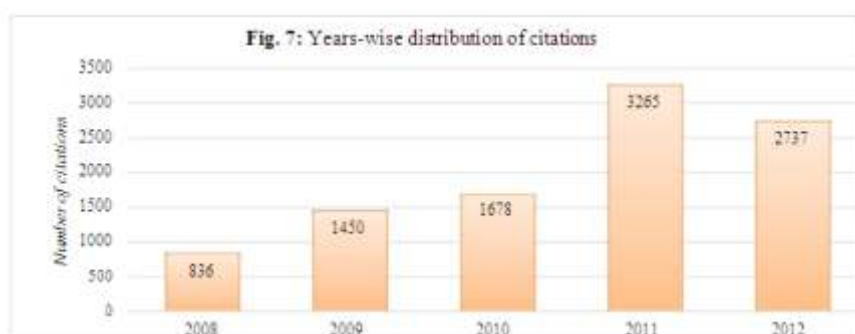
**Fig. 5** shows the distribution of articles under the different areas of library and information science. Majority of articles with 112 (18.06%) are related to Library and Information Science, followed by 88 (14.19%) articles which appeared under the subject of Library Profession. 70 (11.29) of the articles belongs to Library and Internet and the least i.e. 25 (4.04%) articles are observed to be related to Bibliometric study.



**Fig. 6** states that nearly all articles with 612(98.71%) published with references with the exception of the least i.e. 8 (1.29%) articles which are published without references.

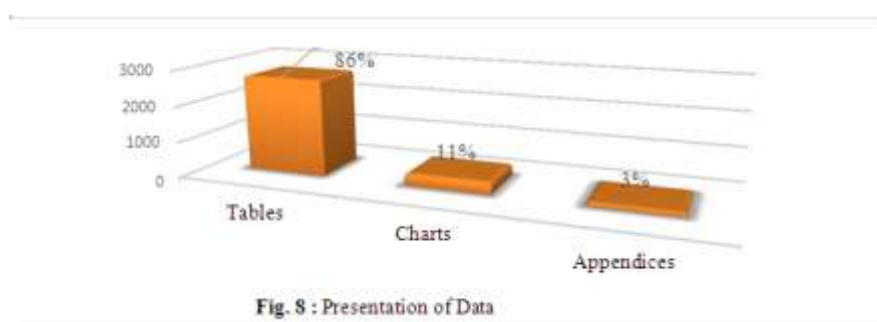


**Fig. 7** examined a total 9966 citations, appended at the end of 620 articles of five years published from 2008-2012. The highest number of citations with 3265 (32.77%) are found in the year 2011, while the least citations with 836 (8.39%) appeared in 2008. The average of citations per year to be found is 1993.2.



### Mean- 1993.2

Presentation of data in the form of charts, tables and appendices make the subject more comprehensible. Fig. 8 shows that tables with 86% are constructed in all the 620 articles followed by charts with 11%. Appendices with 3% have made the least presentation of data.



**Table 4: Bibliographic Forms of Cited Documents**

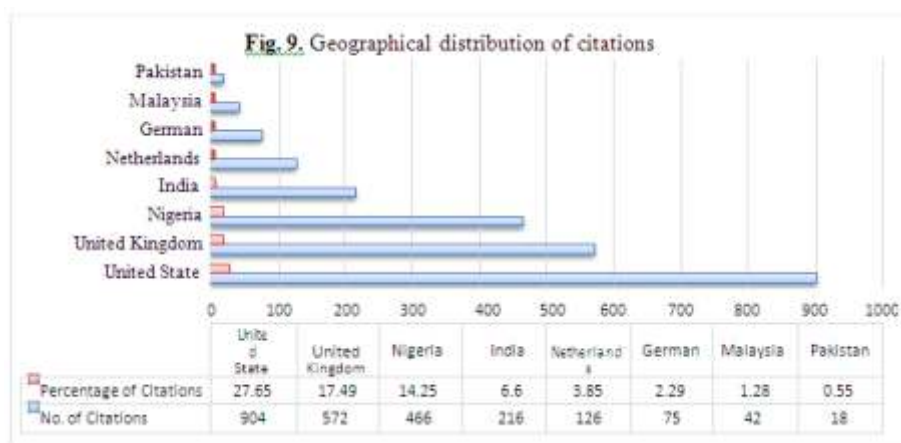
Bibliographic Forms	No. of Citations	Percentage
Journals	3269	32.8
Books	2352	23.6
E-Resources	2280	22.87
Reports(Technical/Research)	366	3.68
Conference/Seminars/workshops	532	5.34
References Books	354	3.56
Newsletters	134	1.35
Govt. Publications	227	2.28
Theses/ Dissertations	279	2.79
Others (Not identified)	173	1.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>9966</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4** depicts that as the source of information, journals with 3269 (32.80%) are heavily cited by the contributors followed by books and E- Resources with 2352 (23.60%) and 2280 (22.87%) citations respectively. Newsletters are observed as a very poor cited source with only 134 (1.35%) citations. The remaining of the citations i.e. 173 (1.73%) cited from other source of information or not identified accurately.

**Table 5: Authorship Pattern of Cited Journals**

Year	One Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	More than Three Authors	Total
2008	352	165	48	24	589
2009	187	128	43	32	390
2010	235	166	92	55	548
2011	480	335	120	120	1055
2012	321	250	58	58	687
<b>Total</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>3269</b>

**Table 6** reveals the authorship pattern of cited journals. It is observed that about 50% of cited journals have the single authorship followed by two authors with 1044 (31.93%) citations. Only 289 (8.84%) citations are made from more than three authors.



Geographical distribution of citations indicated in Fig. 9, shows that maximum citations with 904 (27.65%) contributed from USA followed by UK with 572 (17.49%) citations. India occupied the fourth position with 216 (6.6%) citations and the least contributions with 18 (0.55%) are made from Pakistan.

**Table 6: Rank List of Cited Journals**

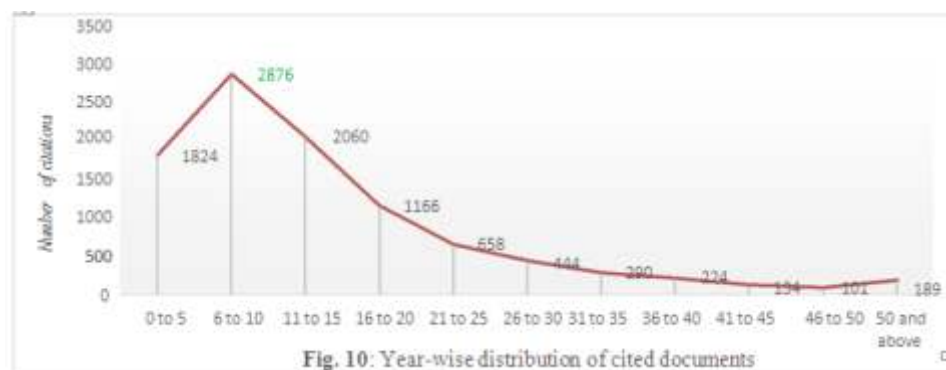
Sr. No.	Title	Country	Frequency (%)	C. f. (%)	Rank
1.	African Journal of Library Archives & Information Science	Nigeria	132(4.03)	132(4.03)	1
2.	College and Research Libraries	U.S.A.	122(3.73)	254(7.76)	2
3.	Library Review	U.S.A.	107(3.27)	361(11.04)	3
4.	Journal of Academic Librarianship	Netherlands	103(3.15)	464(14.19)	4
5.	Journal of Librarianship and Information Science	U.S.A.	97(2.91)	561(17.16)	5
6.	Portal Libraries and the Academy	U.S.A.	79(1.31)	640(19.57)	6
7.	Nigerian Libraries	Nigeria	65(1.98)	705(21.56)	7
8.	Nigerian School Library Journal	Nigeria	61(1.86)	766(23.43)	8
9.	Libri: International Journal of Libraries and Information Services	Germany	60(1.83)	826(25.26)	9
10.	Annals of Library Information Studies	India	58(1.77)	884(27.04)	10
11.	Library Management	U.K.	55(1.65)	939(28.72)	11
12.	The Electronic Library	U.K.	54(1.65)	993(30.37)	12
13.	Nigeria Library and Information Science Review	Nigeria	52(1.59)	1045(31.96)	13
14.	ASLIB Proceeding	U.K.	50(1.52)	1095(33.49)	14
15.	Journal of Documentation	U.K.	49(1.49)	1144(34.99)	15

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16.	Journal of the American Society of information Science	U.S.A.	48(1.46)	1192(36.46)	16
17.	Niger Biblias	Nigeria	46(1.40)	1238(37.87)	17
18.	New Review of Academic Librarianship	U.K.	45(1.37)	1283(39.24)	18
19.	Logos Journal of Library and information Science	Nigeria	44(1.32)	1327(40.59)	19
20.	Library Journal	U.S.A.	43(1.31)	1370(41.90)	20
21.	Library Hi Tech	U.K.	42(1.28)	1412(43.19)	21
22.	Program: Electronic Library and Information System	U.K.	42(1.28)	1454(44.47)	21
23.	Malaysian Journal of Library And Information Science	Malaysia	42(1.28)	1496(45.76)	21
24.	IFLA Journal	U.K.	42(1.28)	1538(47.04)	21
25.	Reference and User Service Quarterly	U.S.A.	41(1.25)	1579(48.30)	22
26.	Gateway Library Journal	Nigeria	40(1.22)	1619(49.52)	23
27.	Library Quarterly	U.S.A.	40(1.22)	1659(50.74)	23
28.	Bulletin of the Medical Library Association	U.S.A.	40(1.22)	1699(51.97)	23
29.	Reference Service Review	U.K.	37(1.13)	1736(53.10)	24
30.	The Research Librarianship	U.S.A.	36(1.10)	1772(54.20)	25
31.	DESIDOC Bulletin Information Science	India	34(0.82)	1806(55.24)	26
32.	Library Trend	U.S.A.	33(1.00)	1839(56.25)	27
33.	Journal of Medical Society	India	32(0.97)	1871(57.23)	28
34.	Library Herald	India	31(0.94)	1902(58.18)	29
35.	The Chronicle of Higher Education	U.S.A.	27(0.82)	1929(59.00)	30
36.	SRELS Journal of Information Management.	India	27(0.82)	1956(59.83)	30
37.	D. Lib Magazines	U.S.A.	25(0.76)	1981(60.59)	31
38.	Scionometrics	Netherlands	23(0.70)	2004(61.30)	32
39.	New Library World	U.K.	22(0.67)	2026(61.97)	33
40.	Online Information Review	U.K.	22(0.67)	2048(62.64)	33
41.	The Reference Librarianship	U.S.A.	22(0.67)	2070(63.32)	33
42.	Collection Building	U.K.	21(0.64)	2091(63.96)	34
43.	Catalogue and Classification Quarterly	U.S.A.	21(0.64)	2112(64.63)	34
44.	ILA Bulletin	India	16(0.48)	2128(65.09)	35
45.	Library Resources of Technology Service	U.S.A.	16(0.48)	2144(65.58)	35
46.	International Information & Library Review	U.K.	16(0.48)	2160(66.07)	35
47.	INSPEL-International Journal of Special Library	Germany	15(0.45)	2175(66.53)	36
48.	Information Development	U.K.	13(0.39)	2188(66.93)	37
49.	IASLIC Bulletin	India	12(0.36)	2200(67.29)	38
50.	Academy of Management Review	U.S.A.	11(0.33)	2211(67.63)	39
51.	Computer in Library	U.S.A.	11(0.33)	2222(67.97)	39
52.	Library Bulletin	U.K.	10(0.30)	2232(68.27)	40
53.	Information Research	U.K.	10(0.30)	2242(68.58)	40
54.	British Journal of Sociology	U.S.A.	9(0.27)	2251(68.85)	41
55.	Information Technology and Library	U.K.	9(0.27)	2260(69.13)	41
56.	Journal of Applied Physiology	U.S.A.	9(0.27)	2269(69.40)	41
57.	Zaria Journal of Librarianship	Nigeria	9(0.27)	2278(69.68)	41
58.	The Nigeria Library Link	Nigeria	9(0.27)	2287(69.96)	41
59.	Pakistan Journal of LIS	Pakistan	9(0.27)	2296(70.23)	41

60.	Pakistan Library Bulletin	Pakistan	9(0.27)	2305(70.51)	41
61.	Public Library Quarterly	U.S.A.	9(0.27)	2314(70.78)	41
62.	Library Administration of Management.	U.S.A.	9(0.27)	2323(71.06)	41
63.	IAALD Quarterly Bulletin	U.S.A.	8(0.24)	2331(71.39)	42
64.	Journal of Grey Literature	U.S.A.	8(0.24)	2339(71.55)	42
65.	The Journal Of Distance Learning	U.S.A.	8(0.24)	2347(71.8)	42
66.	Nigeria Journal of Agriculture Extension	Nigeria	8(0.24)	2355(72.05)	42
67.	Journal of American for Information Science and Technology	U.K.	7(0.21)	2362(72.26)	43
68.	Library Focus	U.K.	7(0.21)	2369(72.47)	43
69.	Journal of Communication	U.K.	7(0.21)	2376(72.68)	43
70.	World Library	U.S.A.	7(0.21)	2383(72.9)	43
71.	Herald of Library Science	India	6(0.18)	2389(73.08)	44
72.	Health Education Quarterly	U.K.	6(0.18)	2395(73.26)	44
73.	American Sociological Review	U.S.A	6(0.18)	2401(73.44)	44
74.	American Journal of Society	U.S.A.	6(0.18)	2407(73.62)	44
75.	School Library Journal	U.S.A.	6(0.18)	2413(73.8)	44
76.	Research Strategies	U.K.	6(0.18)	2419(75.00)	44
77.	37 journals having 5 citation each	37x5 = 185 (5.65)		2604(80.65)	45
78.	42 journals having 4 citation each	42x4 = 168 (5.13)		2772(84.78)	46
79.	51 journals having 3 citation each	51x3 = 153 (4.7)		2925(90.48)	47
80.	63 journals having 2 citation each	63x2 = 126 (3.85)		3051(93.33)	48
81.	218 journals having 1 citation each	218x1 = 218 (6.67)		3269(100)	49

**Table 6** shows the rank list of journals in the field of Library and Information Science scattered among 76 journals. It is found that 'African Journal of Library Archives & Information Science' secured the first rank for being cited more number of times with 132 (4.03%) of total journal citations followed by 'College and Research Libraries' with 122(3.73%) citations. 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' from India got 10th position with 97(2.91%) citations. It is observed that the first 9 journals in the rank list contribute more than 25% of total journal citations. Remaining 221 journals have less than six citations with 850 (26%) of the total citations.



**Fig. 10** indicates that out of the total 9966 citations, maximum with 2876 (28.85%) citations spanned during 6 - 10 years followed by 2060 (20.68%) citations which are 11-15 years old. It is clearly revealed that nearly 50% of the total citations are 15 years old, which shows the current tendency of research among the researchers. The least 1.89% of citations crossed more than 50 years.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of citations according to the bibliographic forms reveals that out of total 9966 citations appended at the end of 620 articles generated from LPP during 2008-2012, the Journal literature with 3269 (32.8%) of citations are most preferred source of information as compared to other sources. The average of citation per year is 1993.2. Highest number of articles with 183 (29.51%) are published in 2011 with an average of 124 articles per year. The average number of pages in the articles per year is 1295.2 and most of the articles with 32.42% have the length of 4 - 7 pages. Maximum with 52.42% contributions are made from universities. Country-wise analysis of

citations demonstrates that the researchers heavily cited the literature published from USA and UK and African Journal of Library Archives & Information Science secured the first rank for being cited more number of times with 132(4.03%) of total journal citations. Annals of Library and Information Studies from India got 10th position with 97(2.91%) citations. The ranking of journals can be used by librarians and researchers to select the journals of greater importance in a particular subject area. Majority of articles with 112 (18.06%) are related to the subject of Library and Information Science. It is observed that single-authorship of articles occupies the prominent position with the degree of collaboration of 0.49.

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