

e-LIBRARY SCIENCE RESEARCH JOURNAL



BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PEARL: A JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE: 2012-2016

Rahul B. Khandare¹, Dr. Shashank S. Sonwane², Rahul K. Tupe³ and Sandip B. Khandare⁴ ¹Librarian, SardarVallabhabhai Patel Arts & Science College, Ainpur, Tal. Raver, Dist. Jalgaon (Maharashtra) ²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Lib. and Info. Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) ³Librarian, Shri. D.H. Agrawal Arts, Shrirang Avadhoot Commerce and Shri. C.C. Shah & Shri. M.G. Agrawal Science College, Navapur, Dist. Nandurbar(Maharashtra) ⁴Research Scholar, Dept. of Lib. and Info. Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

ABSTRACT

his is bibliometric analysis of articles published in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science between 2012-2016 in order to reveal the publications trends in the journal. A total of 180 articles were published for the stated period. This study analyses the volume-wise authorship pattern, year-wise growth, authorship pattern, page range, citations used, state-wise authorship pattern, countrywise authorship pattern, author's productivity and degree of collaboration.

KEYWORDS: *Bibliometric*, *PEARL*: A Journal of Library and Information Science, Authorship Pattern, Author Productivity, Degree of Collaboration.

INTRODUCTION:

The word 'bibliometric' has been derived from the Latin and Greek words 'biblio' and 'metrics' respectively which refer to the application of mathematics to the study of bibliography. Bibliometrics is a type of research method used in Library and information science and an emerging area of

Gupta, 2012). The term quantitative evaluation of bibliometrics was first used by publication patterns of all Alan Pritchard in 1969. He macro and micro suggested that the word communication along with bibliometrics connotes 'the their authorships by application of mathematics mathematical and statistical and statistical methods to calculus (Manivannan books and other media of & Sanjeevi, 2011). A communication' (Rani, 2014). bibliometric study of articles According to Sengupta (1985) published in journals shows Bibliometrics is the the status of advancement

research in this field (Rattan & organization classification and



and research in a subject field. A number of studies have been conducted using bibliomteric techniques on individual journals in different subject fields including LIS and still it is a relatively new and valuable area of research (Naheem&Shibu, 2015). Bibliometrics is an emerging thrust area of research and has now become a well-established part of information research and a quantitative approach to the description of documents (Mulla&Dhanamjaya, 2014). 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. In this context, the bibliometric analysis of articles published in "PEARL: A Journal of library and information Science (2012-2016)" would be useful to reveal the latest publication trend, page range, citation details, major contributing authors, countries contribution and most contributing institutions (Parameshwar, Goutami&Patil, 2016).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several bibliometric studies have been undertaken by various researchers across the globe to understand the publication distribution pattern of a particular journal related to different subject fields including LIS. Some of the recently reported studies on LIS journals are reviewed here.

Rattan & Gupta (2012) carried out bibliometric analysis of Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science from 2007 to 2011. They found that maximum 47% articles had beenwritten by two authors. 34.72% of the contributors were from Malaysia. Average number of articles per volume comes out were 20 and average numbers of references per article come out were 28.94. Majority 62.54% of the contributors refer periodicals as a major reference tool. Scientometrics was the most cited journal.

Bansal (2013)presented a result ofbibliometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology. They found that 40% research articles were written by multiple authors. Majority 88% articles were contributed from India. Mostly articles were related to IT applications and their design and development for libraries. 65% articles were in 11 to 15 pages range. It indicates that journals were the most preferred source of cited documents by 45% contributors. It shows that thenumber of references per paper is varying andvaried between 10 and 18.

Mulla&Dhanamjaya(2014) deal with the bibliometric analysis of The SRELS Journal of Information Management (2000-2009).Majority 45.63% articles were in range of 6 to 10 pages. It is noted that 0.33 was highest among the collaboration in different category of authors. Degree of Collaboration (DC) among multiple authors was 0.72 maximum for the two author publications. Majority 52.19% of contributors were belongs to Universities. Majority 79.30%) of articles had been published by Indian contributors. Majority 46.32% of contributors were from Karnataka state. M.A. Gopinath was the most prolific author, published highest 23 articles.

Thavamani (2014) traced the trends in authorship pattern and collaborative research work in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science: A Scientrometric Study. Majority 39.19% had been contributed by single author. Total average number of authors per paper was 1.839 and the average productivity per year was 0.544. Anil Kumar Dhiman was the most prolific author having highest 8 articles. Majority 61.35% of contributors were belongs to Universities. The highest numbers of contributors 26.89% were from Librarians. The 23.70% highest number of contributors was belongs to Andhra Pradesh. The 94.02% highest number of contributors was from India. Maximum 18.68% studies were conducted in the area of user studies. Majority 60.80% research papers were contributed by multiple authors. The average degree of collaboration was 0.60.

Rani (2014)conducted a bibliometric study on PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science. Majority 95.81% of the contributions were from India. It is found that the two authored contributions 41% had dominated the journal. Degree of Collaboration (DC) among multiple authors was 0.60 maximum for the two author publications. Average number of authors per article was 1.84 published between the periods 2007 to 2012. The productivity per author for the year 2009, 2011 and 2012 was same.

Padmavathi&Veerabasavaiah (2015) did an analysis of research contributions reflected in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science.Majority 53.33% of research articles were related to ICT (information and communication technology, digital library, knowledgemanagement, E-resource). 59.67% research articles

were written by multiple authors. 69% research articles were written by Non-teaching LIS professionals. 94% has been contributed by Indian authors.

Naheem&Shibu (2015)studied the authorship patterns and collaborative research in the 'Journal of Knowledge & Communication Management' from 2011 to 2014. They found that majority 47.83% of the contributions were written by a single author. Majority 52.17% research articles were written by multiple authors. The average number of authors per paper was 1.67 and the average productivity per author was 0.60.

Naheem(2016)investigated bibliometric study on Library Progress (International): a bibliometric study from 2010 to 2015. Majority 53.44% of the contributions were written by twoauthors. The total average number of authors per paper is 1.85and the average productivity per author is 0.54. The highest 80.92% contributors were from India. The highest 32.06% contributions were from state of Tamil Nadu State. Nagarajan M and Sharma had written highest 5 article each.

Parameshwar, Goutami&Patil (2016)investigated a study on publication trends in library and information science: a bibliometric analysis of Library Herald. The majority 43.30% of the articles were contributed by single authors. Majority 53.13% had 1-10 references. Majority 37.50% research papers had length between six to ten pages. Maximum 78.13% of articles published under the category of research paper (article). RiahiniaNosrat published highest 18 articles. Majority 8.48% articles had been contributed by University of Delhi. Majority 81% articles were contributed by the India. Majority 25.89% articles contributed from Delhi state.

Kolle (2016) is the outcome of the Scholarly Communication in the Journal of Knowledge Management from 2009 to 2015. They found that averagely 17.19 page range was each articles. Averagely 59.89 references used per year. Majority 37.07% of the articles were contributed by multiple authors. Serenko A. was the most prolific author having highest 9 articles. Lakehead University, Canada had contributed highest 10 articles. USA was the major contributing country having 13.73% articles.

SOURCE OF THE STUDY

The PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science has been publishing scholarly and originals articles within the fields of library and information science and services. The main aims and objectives of the journal are to improve the library and information services in India, to train library and information service personnel, to promote the provision of efficient library and information service, and to apply research results of library and information studies. The most important role of PEARL is to tap the writing skills of library professionals, especially LIS professionals in rural area. It is a highly regarded journal in the field of library and information science (LIS), publishes mainly new research and is known to receive a high number of citations. It is indexed and abstracted with Index Copernicus, Indian Science Abstract, Google Scholar, Indian Citation Index, and EBSCODiscovery; Summon (Proquest), Google Scholar and J-gate.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study year-wise growth
- 2) To study the authorship pattern
- 3) To study the period and volume-wise authorship pattern
- 4) To study state-wise authorship pattern
- 5) To trace country-wise authorship pattern
- 6) To study author's productivity
- 7) To examine the single and multi-authored papers of the journal and
- 8) To study degree of collaboration

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the bibliometric analysis of 180 research articles published in 5 volumes of 20 issues appeared in the SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS-JIM) during periods of 2012 to 2016. The collected data were organized, calculated, tabulated, analyzed and presented by using simple

arithmetic and statistical methods with the help of MS-Excel.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is focused on the analysis of the research contributions from the source journal Pearl: A Journal of Library and Information Science and covers 20 issues from volume 6 to 10 during 2012–2016. The research contributions were analyzed according to the objectives of the present study.

DATA ANALYSIS & DISCUSSIONS

The following section discusses the analysis of the data collected and presented under different table headings as per the objectives of the study.

Voor	Volume	Issues	No. of	Percentage	Cumulative	Cumulative				
rear			Articles	(%)	# of articles	%age				
2012	6	4	31	17.22	31	17.22				
2013	7	4	34	18.89	65	36.11				
2014	8	4	36	20.00	101	56.11				
2015	9	4	37	20.56	138	76.67				
2016	10	4	42	23.33	180	100.00				
Total	Total 05 20 180 100 180 100									
Average Article per issue =9										
Average Number of research contributions in each volume – 5X 180 (No. of Articles)=										
	36 Articles per volume									





Figure No. 1 Year-wise distribution of Articles

Table 1 and figure 1 shows the number of contribution published from 2012 to 2016. The table reveals that the highest number of articles 42 (23.23%) were published in the year 2016, followed by 37 (20.56%) in 2015, 36 (20%) in 2014, 34 (18.89%) in 2013, and 31 (17.22%) in 2012. In, all 180 articles were published during the period 2012 to 2016. The journal on an average published 9 articles per issue and 36 articles per volume.

Year	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	Total
2012	05	25	00	01	31
2013	07	22	05	00	34
2014	09	26	01	00	36
2015	10	05	22	00	37
2016	07	30	05	00	42
Total	38	108	33	01	180

Table No. 2 Length of the Articles

Table 2 presents the length of articles published in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science. Major portion of articles i.e., 108(60%) were between 6 to 10 pages, followed by 1 to 5 pages in 38 (21.11%) articles and 33 (18.33%) articles are from 11 to 15 pages. Whereas only 1 article was from 16 to 20 pages.

Year	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Total
2012	09	16	05	01	31
2013	12	18	03	01	34
2014	16	16	03	01	36
2015	16	15	04	02	37
2016	14	23	05	00	42
Total	67	88	20	05	180

Table No. 3 Authorship Pattern



Figure No. 2 Authorship Pattern

Table 3and figure 2 shows the authorship pattern of articles during the period under study. It reveals that out of 180 articles maximum 88articles have been written by two authors, followed by 67% by single authors, 20articles by three authors and 05 articles were written by four authors. Single author contributions were 67 (37.22%), whereas113 (62.78%) were multiple author contributions.

Degree of Collaboration Distribution Volume-wise

To determine degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formulagiven by K.Subramanyamwas used. The formula is as follows:

NM C -----=? NM+NS

NM= number of multi-authored papers NS = number of single- authored papers Where, C= Degree of collaboration in a discipline.

In present case the value of 'C' is:

```
113
C -----=0.62
113+67
```

Thus the degree of collaboration in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Scienceis 0.62 which clearly indicates its dominance upon multiple authors. 62% of thearticles were contributed by above two authors and above.

Year	Total Number of Articles	Total Number of authors	AAPP	Productivity per Author
2012	31	60	1.94	0.52
2013	34	61	1.79	0.56
2014	36	61	1.69	0.59
2015	37	66	1.78	0.56
2016	42	75	1.79	0.56
Total	180	323	1.79	0.56

Table No. 4 Author Productivity

Rani(2014) in their paper published in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science have been a formula tocalculate average author per paper (AAPP) and productivity per author.

The formula was mathematically represented as follows:

Average author per paper = No. of authors / No. of papers Productivity per author = No. of Papers/No. of authors

Table 4 shows data related to author productivity, which shows that the total average number of authors per paper is 1.79 and the average productivity per year is 0.56. The highest number of author productivity, i.e., 75 (1.79) was published in the year 2016.

Name of Author	Contribution	Percentage (%)	Rank
C.P. Ramasesh	4	1.24	1
L. Atchamamba	4	1.24	1
Anil Kumar Dhiman	3	0.93	2
K.P.S. Sengar	3	0.93	2
K.S.R. Vithal	3	0.93	2
KhaiserNikam	3	0.93	2
Ramesh R. Naik	3	0.93	2
AkhtarHussain	2	0.62	3
C. Krishnamurthy	2	0.62	3

Table No. 5 Prolific Authors

Total	323	100	
Single Author Publication (1x232=232)	232	71.83	4
Y. Sudha Ranı	2	0.62	3
Venkatesha Y	2	0.62	3
V.J. Suseela	2	0.62	3
Sunil Kumar Satpathy	2	0.62	3
Shabir Ahmad Ganaie	2	0.62	3
Sapna Rani	2	0.62	3
S.M. Rokade	2	0.62	3
S. Srinivasaraghavan	2	0.62	3
S. Ravikumar	2	0.62	3
Ravi N. Bellary	2	0.62	3
Rajeev Manhas	2	0.62	3
Rabindra K. Maharana	2	0.62	3
R. Sevukan	2	0.62	3
R. Jerry Arokyamary	2	0.62	3
Parveen Kumar	2	0.62	3
NimeshOza	2	0.62	3
MiteshkumarYashvadanPandya	2	0.62	3
M. Veerabasavaiah	2	0.62	3
M. Muthu	2	0.62	3
M. Doraswamy	2	0.62	3
KiranBaidwan	2	0.62	3
Kailash Chandra Das	2	0.62	3
K. Thukaram	2	0.62	3
K. Thavamani	2	0.62	3
K. Kumar	2	0.62	3
K. Kaliyaperumal	2	0.62	3
I.M. Nawarathne	2	0.62	3
Gururaj S. Hadagali	2	0.62	3
Dillip K Swain	2	0.62	3
DeepikaTandon	2	0.62	3
Chandrakanta Swain	2	0.62	3
C. Velmurugan	2	0.62	3

Table 5 indicates the prolific authors of the articles during the periodunder study. It is clear from the table that C.P. Ramasesh and L. Atchamambacontributed maximum 4 articles each, followed by Anil Kumar Dhiman, K.P.S. Sengar, K.S.R. Vithal, KhaiserNikam and Ramesh R. Naik published 3 articles each, while 34 authors contributed two articles and 232 authors contributed single article.

State	Record Count	Percentage (%)	Rank
Karnataka	72	22.29	1
Andhra Pradesh	30	9.29	2
Tamil Nadu	28	8.67	3
Puniab	24	7.43	4
Maharahtra	21	6.50	5
Odisha	19	5.88	6
Haryana	11	3.41	7
Delhi	09	2.79	8
Gujarat	08	2.48	9
West Bengal	07	2.17	10
Uttar Pradesh	07	2.17	10
New Delhi	07	2.17	10
Madhya Pradesh	07	2.17	10
Puducherry	06	1.86	11
Ogun	06	1.86	11
Telangana	05	1.55	12
Rajasthan	05	1.55	12
Оуо	05	1.55	12
Jammu and Kashmir	05	1.55	12
Meghalaya	04	1.24	13
Kerala	04	1.24	13
Jordan	04	1.24	13
Hyderabad	04	1.24	13
Chhattisgarh	04	1.24	13
Assam	04	1.24	13
Uttarakhand	03	0.93	14
Mizoram	03	0.93	14
Cross River	03	0.93	14
Sikkim	02	0.62	15
Riyadh	02	0.62	15
Owerri	02	0.62	15
Delhi	02	0.62	15
Fze, Rak	01	0.31	16
Tehran	01	0.31	16
Pretoria	01	0.31	16
Port Harcourt	01	0.31	16
Ibadan	01	0.31	16
Garmsar	01	0.31	16
Dubai	01	0.31	16
Dhaka	01	0.31	16
Belihuloya	01	0.31	16
Total	323	100	

	Tab	le No. 6	Geograp	hica	l Locat	ion-wise	Distri	bution	of (Contri	butic	วทร
--	-----	----------	---------	------	---------	----------	--------	--------	------	--------	-------	-----

The state-wise contribution has been given in Table 6, which shows the out of 323 states 292 (90.40%) contributed contributions from 24 states in India. 31 (9.60%) articles were published from states in foreign countries. The highest number of contributors, i.e., 72 (22.09%) are from Karnataka. The second highest contributions are from Andhra Pradesh, i.e., 30 (9.29%). This is followed by Tamil Nadu, with 28 (8.67); Punjab by 24 (7.43%); Maharasthra 21 (6.50%), Odisha 19 (5.88%), Haryana 11 (3.41%), Delhi 9 (2.79%), Gujarat 8 (2.48%) contributions. Each 7 articles published from 4 states, Each 6 articles published from 2 states, Each 5 articles published from 4 states, Each 4 articles published from 6 states, Each 3 articles published from 3 states, Each 2

articles published from 4 states. Each one article published from states in foreign countries, i.e. Tehran, Pretoria, Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Garmsar, Dubai, Dhaka and Belihuloya respectively.

Country	Record Count	Percentage (%)	Rank
India	292	90.40	1
Nigeria	18	5.57	2
Jordan	04	1.24	3
Saudi Arabia	02	0.62	4
UAE	02	0.62	4
Iran	02	0.62	4
South Africa	01	0.31	5
Bangladesh	01	0.31	5
Sri Lanka	01	0.31	5
Total	323	100	

Table No. 7 Country-wise Distribution of Contributions



Figure No. 3 Country-wise Distribution of Contributions

The country-wise contributions are given in Table 7 and figure 3, which show that the total nine countries contributed by 323 authors. The highest number of contributors, i.e., 292 (90.40%) were from India. The second highest number of contributions is from Nigeria, i.e., 18 (5.57%). This is followed Jordan 4 (1.24%) contributors; each two contribution by Saudi Arabia, UAE and Iran respectively. The lowest number of contribution is from South Africa, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka i.e., (1) 0.31% respectively during the study period.

Year	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	Nil	Total
2012	04	11	10	03	01	00	00	00	01	01	31
2013	06	13	08	03	01	02	01	00	00	00	34
2014	01	17	13	02	02	00	01	00	00	00	36
2015	05	11	10	05	04	01	00	01	00	00	37
2016	05	17	07	08	03	01	01	00	00	00	42
Total	21	69	48	21	11	04	03	01	01	01	180

Table No. 8 Number of Citations use



Figure No. 4 Number of Citations use

Table 8 and figure 4gives details of the number of references cited by the authors in their papers. Out of the 180 papers, 69 (38.33%) had6-10 references, followed by 48 (26.67%) papers with 11-15 references, each 21 (11.67%) papers with 1-5 and 16-20 references, 11 papers with 21-25 references, 4 papers with 26-30 references, 3 papers with 31-35 references, each 2 papers were having 36-40 and 41-45 references respectively. 1 paper was written without using citations. Table also depicts the year-wise numbers of references.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

• The table no. 1 reveals that the highest number of articles 42 (23.23%) were published in the year 2016. journal on an average published 9 articles per issue and 36 articles per volume.

• Table no. 2 presents the length of articles published in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science. Major portion of articles i.e., 108 (60%) were between 6 to 10 pages, followed by 1 to 5 pages in 38 (21.11%) articles and 33 (18.33%) articles are from 11 to 15 pages.

• It reveals from table no. 3 that out of 180 articles maximum 88 articles have been written by two authors, followed by 67% by single authors, 20 articles by three authors and 05 articles were written by four authors. Single author contributions were 67 (37.22%), whereas 113 (62.78%) were multiple author contributions.

• The degree of collaboration in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Scienceis 0.62 which clearly indicates its dominance upon multiple authors. 62% of the articles were contributed by above two authors and above.

• Table 4 shows data related to author productivity, which shows that the total average number of authors per paper is 1.79 and the average productivity per year is 0.56. The highest number of author productivity, i.e., 75 (1.79) was published in the year 2016.

• It is clear from the table no. 5 that C.P. Ramasesh and L. Atchamamba contributed maximum 4 articles each, followed by Anil Kumar Dhiman, K.P.S. Sengar, K.S.R. Vithal, KhaiserNikam and Ramesh R. Naik published 3 articles each, while 34 authors contributed two articles and 232 authors contributed single article.

• The highest number of contributors, i.e., 72 (22.09%) are from Karnataka. The second highest contributions are from Andhra Pradesh, i.e., 30 (9.29%). This is followed by Tamil Nadu, with 28 (8.67); Punjab by 24 (7.43%); Maharasthra 21 (6.50%), Odisha 19 (5.88%), Haryana 11 (3.41%), Delhi 9 (2.79%), Gujarat 8 (2.48%) contributions.

• The highest number of contributors, i.e., 292 (90.40%) were from India. The second highest number of contributions is from Nigeria, i.e., 18 (5.57%). This is followed Jordan 4 (1.24%) contributors; each two contribution by Saudi Arabia, UAE and Iran respectively. The lowest number of contribution is from South Africa,

Bangladesh and Sri Lanka i.e., (1) 0.31% respectively during the study period.

• The study shows that out of the 180 papers, 69 (38.33%) had 6-10 references, followed by 48 (26.67%) papers with 11-15 references, each 21 (11.67%) papers with 1-5 and 16-20 references, 11 papers with 21-25 references, 4 papers with 26-30 references, 3 papers with 31-35 references, each 2 papers were having 36-40 and 41-45 references respectively. 1 paper was written without using citations.

REFERENCES

1) Bansal, Alka (2013). DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 33(5), 412-417.

2) Bhushan, Gopal&Madhusudan, Margam (2016). Access versus Ownership of Information and DESIDOC's Balancing Act. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 36(5), 320-324.

3) Garg, K.C. &Bebi (2014). A Citation Study of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) and DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT), Annals of Library and Information Studies, 61, 212-216.

4) Joshi, Shweta B., Mamdapur, GhouseModin N. and Rajgoli, Iqbalahmad U. (2015). Application of Bradford's Law of Scattering to the Literature of Stellar Physics. PEARL – A Journal of Library and Information Science, 9(3), 133-140.

5) Kolle, Shankar Reddy (2016). Scholarly Communication in the Journal of Knowledge Management from 2009 to 2015. Journal of Knowledge & Communication Management, 6(1), 84-92.

6) Kumar, Suresh (2014). Application of Bradford's Law to Human-Computer Interaction Research Literature. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 34(3), 223-231.

7) Manivannan, G. & Sanjeevi, K. (2011). A Bibliometric Study on Research output in Medical Science Research (2007-2011). Library Progress (International), 32(1), 95-100.

8) Mulla, K.R. & Dhanamjaya, M. (2014). The SRELS Journal of Information Management (2000-2009): A bibliometric study. International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology, 4(2), 110-116.

9) Naheem, K.T. &Shibu, K.M. (2015). Authorship Patterns and Collaborative Research in the 'Journal of Knowledge & Communication Management', 2011-2014. Journal of Knowledge & Communication Management, 5(2), 203-211.

10) Naheem, K.T. (2016). Library Progress (International): A Bibliometric Study. Library Progress (International), 36(1), 43-53.

11) Padmavathi, N. & Veerabasavaiah (2015). An Analysis of Research Contributions Reflected in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science. PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science, 9(2), 164-167.

12) Parameshwar, S., Goutami&Patil, D.B. (2016). Publication Trends in Library and Information Science: A Bibliometric Analysis of Library Herald. LIBRARY HERALD, 54(3), 315-328.

13) Patra, Swapan Kumar, Bhattacharya, Partha&Verma, Neera (2005). Bibliometric Study of Literature on Bibliometrics. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 26(1), 27-32.

14) Rani, Sudha Y. (2014). Bibliometric Analysis of PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science. PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science, 8(3), 151-154.

15) Rattan, GurjeetKaur& Gupta, Kamini (2012). Bibliometric Analysis of Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science: 2007-2011. International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology, 2(4), 307-312.

16) Singh, Har (). A Bibliometric Analysis of the Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal (2009-2012). Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal, 35, 16-25.

17) Siwach, Anil Kumar & Kumar, Satish (2015). Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publications of MaharshiDayanand University (Rohtak) during 2000-2013. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 35(1), 17-24.

18) Thavamani, K. (2014). Authorship Pattern and Collaborative Research Work in PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science: A Scientrometric Study. PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science, 8(3), 169-176.