

RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF THE JOURNAL OF KNOWLEDGE & COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT (JKCM) FROM 2011-2017: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Ravi Shukla*, Manoj Kumar Verma**

Abstract *This article deals with the mapping of publication pattern of the Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management from the marked period (2011-2017) on the basis of various bibliometric patterns in which total 92 articles were published. This research articles analyse the authorship pattern, distribution of articles, most prolific contributors, authors productivity, the degree of collaboration, and found that the highest number of research results is 47, constituting (51.08%) contributed by two authors, followed by single author with 33, (35.86%) articles. India occupied first place with 91, constituting (90.09%) contributions. K.M. Shibu was the most prolific author with 5, constituting (17.85%) publications. The author productivity shows that a total of 165 authors produced 92 articles with an average of 0.55 per authors.*

Keywords: *Bibliometrics, Authorship Patterns, Degree of Collaboration, Author Productivity, Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management (JKCM)*

INTRODUCTION

The exponential development of writing and quick advancement of libraries created a few transformative investigations about the adequacy and effectiveness of information services. These investigations prompted the identification and application of fitting quantitative estimating strategies known as bibliometrics. Bibliometric techniques are very useful for Libraries and Information managers all over the world in their daily administration. These bibliometric analyses throw light on the authorship pattern, articles distribution pattern, the pattern of the geographical distribution of contributions and contributors, major productive authorship pattern, the degree of collaboration and various important bibliometric patterns. In the present time bibliometric is attaining interdisciplinary character and sophistication.

In present time it is very necessary to up to date information in different areas due to the huge of information and with the quick difference observed the whole of domains of human

exercise. But, effectiveness can't be guaranteed unless this administration is arranged and accomplished acts with actual techniques of current library and information science. bibliometric is one of such present day advancement in library science that helps library staff to plan exact methodologies related to their work.

Journal of Knowledge & Communication Management

The Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management is one of the famous journals in the field of Library and Information Science which is a peer-reviewed journal in the field of LIS. The first issue of the journal had been published in the year 2011. JKCM comes in twice in a year (biannually) 'April and October' by (IndianJournals.com). Indian Journal is the product of Diva enterprises PVT. LTD. It's one of the famous online service providers driving as a bridging the gap between content sources and content users through the internet. The Journal of Knowledge and Communication

* Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram, India.
Email: shukladlisbhu@gmail.com

** Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram, India.
Email: manojdlis@mzu.edu.in

Management (JKCM) publishes academically potent articles, research results, books and another publication review, and some different subjects related to terms such as communication management, human resource assets, knowledge management, intangible assets etc. the journal of knowledge and communication management is indexed and abstracted by Google Scholar, J-Gate, Indian Science Abstracts and Indian Citation Index, EBSCO, etc.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tiew, Abdullah and Kaur (2002) conducted a bibliometric study on Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science from (1996-2000) in which total 76 articles were published in the particular journal and identify the various bibliography pattern such as quantitative growth of articles, authorship patterns of articles, most productive authors and found that the highest number of 17 articles were published in the year 1997, followed by 16 publications in 1996. The majority of articles were published as 53 out of 76 constituting (69.74%) articles are researched in nature. Out of 76 articles 35, constituting (46.05%) articles top the list with between 1-10 pages. The most prolific author was ZainabAwangNghah with 12 contributions.

Patra, Bhattacharya and Verma (2006) investigated a Bibliometric Study of Literature on Bibliometrics and analyse the language of publication, the growth of literature, authorship pattern, most productive authors and found that the maximum literature growth occurs in 1999 where 208 records were indexed. In 2005 till Sep. 106 records have been indexed. English occupies the first position with 3110 records constituting (82.25%). A single author is very common in the field. 3106, constituting (77.65%) contributors have only one publication, followed by 470, constituting (11.75%) contributors have two publications. Eggehe, L was a secure first position with 62, constituting (1.63%) contributions.

Kumar and Moorthy (2011) conducted a Bibliometric Analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology from (2001-2010) in which total of 271 articles were published and analyse that authorship pattern, year wise distribution, average length of the articles, major contributors and found that in 2008 and 2009 the maximum number of articles published which was 50 each. The highest number of publication (37.6%) published by the single author, followed by two authors with (36.9%) publications. B.M Gupta is an almost prolific author with 20 contributions. The average length of articles was 6-10 pages.

Bansal (2013) conducted a bibliometric study on DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during the period of 2001-2012) and analyse the various bibliometric

pattern such as authorship pattern, distribution of articles, geographical distributions, prolific authors, major contributions and found that in the year 2012 the maximum number of articles 65 were published, followed by 55 articles published in 2011. The highest numbers of 78, constituting (87.6%) articles were contributed by India. B.M Gupta was most productive author with 26 contributions, followed by S.M Dhawan with 13 contributions. The maximum number of publication (64%) has the length of 6-10 pages.

Thavamani (2013) conducted a study on Bibliometric Analysis of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology from (2007-2011). In which total 194 articles were published during the period and analyse that the year wise distribution of articles, authorship distribution of articles, degree of collaboration, geographical distribution of articles and found that the highest 50, constituting (25.77%) articles were published in the year 2008, the maximum 86, constituting (44.33%) articles were contributed by single author, followed by two authors with 73, constituting (37.63%) articles. India is a topmost contributor with 168, Constituting (86.59%) publications.

Gudodagi (2014) investigated a bibliometric study on PEARL-A Journal of Library and Information Science during the year of (2007-2013) and analyse various bibliometric pattern such as year wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, authors productivity, geographical distribution and found that the highest number of articles 47, constituting (17.22%) published in the year 2009, followed by 45, constituting (16.48%) articles were published in 2010. The maximum numbers of 115 articles were contributed by two authors, followed by a single author with 106 contributions. India got first for most contribution with 476, constituting (94.63%) publications.

Pandita (2014) conducted a bibliometric study on DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during the period of (2003-2012) in which total 366 articles were published in a particular journal and analyse that the distribution of articles, authorship pattern, geographical distribution, state wise distribution, major contributors, reference distribution and found that the highest number of publication 66, constituting (18.03) was published in the year 2012 (Vol. 32), followed by 55, constituting (15.03%) publication were published in the year 2011 (Vol. 31). The highest numbers of articles 147 were published by two authors, followed by a single author with 139 publications. India got first place with 318, constituting (85.71%) contributions and New Delhi was secured the first position with 199, constituting (31.73%) contributions at the state level. B.M Gupta secures the first position with 24, constituting (3.83%) contributions, followed by Mohinder Singh with 9, constituting (1.43%) contributions.

Singh and Bebi (2014) conducted a bibliometric study on Library Herald during the period of (2003-2012) in which a total number of 234 research articles were published during the marked period. Study analyses the various bibliometric pattern i.e. authorship pattern, geographical pattern, most prolific authors pattern, and length of articles pattern and found that the maximum 11, constituting (48.72%) articles were published by the single author, followed by two authors with 90, constituting (38.5%) articles. The major portion (81.6%) of the publication originated in India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the articles published in the Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management from 2011-2017.
- To know the volume wise, issue-wise distribution and authorship pattern of articles.
- To identify the degree of collaboration and author productivity of journal.
- To analyse the highest number of contributions by the most visible author.
- To find out the geographical distribution of articles.
- To find the reference distribution pattern, authorship of references and average reference per article.

SCOPE

The present analysis covers the articles published in the Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management

(started in 2011). The scope of the study is confined to a limited span of seven years i.e. 2011-2017.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the articles published in the Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management for a period of seven years i.e. from 2011-2017. The primary data was collected from Indian Journal website (<http://www.indianjournals.com>). During the period of investigation total numbers of 92 articles were published from 13 issues of 7 volumes of the marked journal during the period of investigation (2011-2017). In the first volume, the only single issue was published. The data has been analysed and presented in the form of tables and graphs for interpretation.

DATA ANALYSIS

Volume Wise Distribution of Articles

Table 1 and Figure 1 clearly show that the distribution of articles (volume wise) in JKCM from during the period (2011-2017). It shows that total 92 publications were published in 7 volumes. The highest number of articles 16, constituting (17.39%) were published in two times which is in 2015 (Vol. 5) and 2017 (Vol. 7), followed by 14, constituting (15.22%) research results are published in the year 2014 (Vol. 4) and same publications were published in 2016 (Vol. 6), and 13, constituting (14.13%) articles were published in the year 2013 (Vol. 3). The data has been analysed and presented in the form of table and fig. 1 for interpretation.

Table 1: Volume wise Distribution of Articles

Distribution of Articles Issue wise						
Year	Vol. No.	Issues	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Total Publications & (%)	Average Articles per Issue
2011	1	1	7	NA	7 (7.61)	7
2012	2	2	6	6	12 (13.04)	6
2013	3	2	6	7	13 (14.13)	6.5
2014	4	2	7	7	14 (15.22)	7
2015	5	2	9	7	16 (17.39)	8
2016	6	2	7	7	14 (15.22)	7
2017	7	2	8	8	16 (17.39)	8
Total		13	50	42	92 (100.00)	

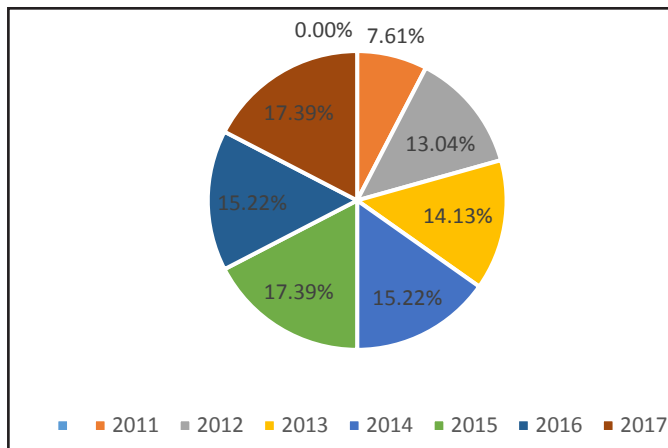


Fig. 1: Distribution of Articles

Volume Wise Authorship Pattern of Articles

Table 2 and fig. 2 shows that the authorship pattern of articles (volume wise) was published in particular journal during the period of investigation (2011-2017). The total articles 92 were published in JKCM during the study period. The highest number of 47 articles were published by two authors followed by a single author with 33 articles, three authors published 11 articles, not a single article by four authors, 1 article published by five authors.

Table 2: Volume wise Authorship Pattern of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total
2011	1	4	3	0	0	0	7
2012	2	5	4	3	0	0	12
2013	3	8	4	0	0	1	13
2014	4	5	8	1	0	0	14
2015	5	5	8	3	0	0	16
2016	6	3	9	2	0	0	14
2017	7	3	11	2	0	0	16
Total		33	47	11	0	1	92

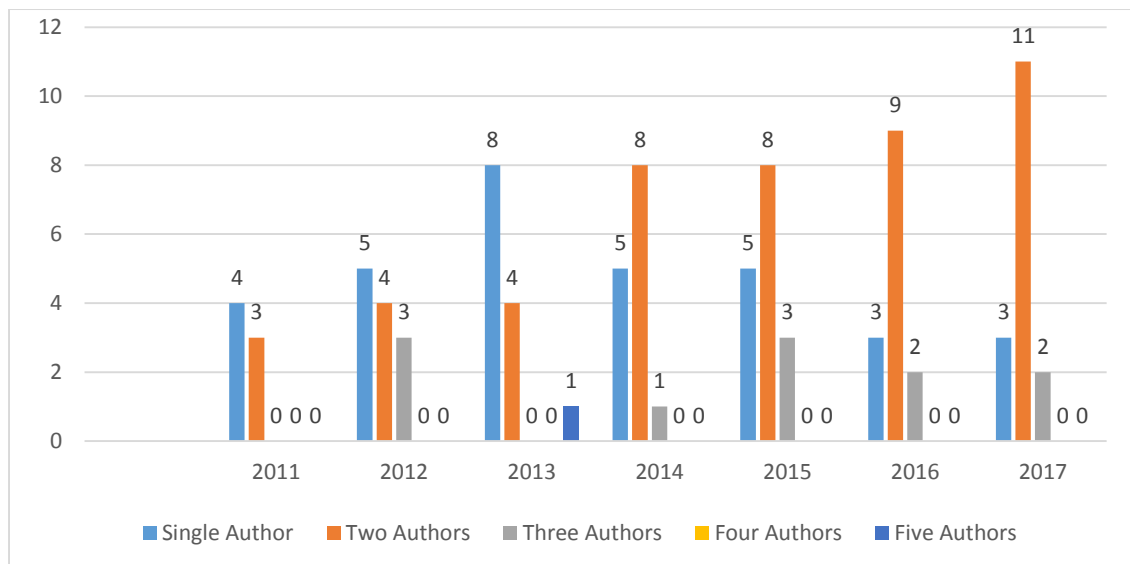


Fig. 2: Authorship Pattern of Articles

Issue Wise Article Distribution & Pattern of Authors

Table 3 shows the articles distribution and pattern of authors (issue wise) of the source journal during (2011-2017). It

is clear that the highest number of 50 publications were retrieved from Issue No. 1 compared to Issue No. 2 i.e. 42. The complete distribution of this pattern is depicted in a below-mentioned table 3.

Table 3: Issue wise Article Distribution Pattern of Authors

Sl. No.	Author Type	Distribution Issue wise		Total Articles & (%)	Cumulative Articles & (%)
		Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2		
1	Single	17	16	33 (35.86)	33 (8.53)
2	Two	25	22	47 (51.08)	80 (20.67)
3	Three	8	3	11 (11.95)	91 (23.51)
4	Four	0	0	0	91 (23.51)
5	Five	0	1	1 (1.08)	92 (23.77)
Total		50	42	92 (100)	387 (100)

Degree of Collaboration

Table 4 and fig. 3 gives the degree of collaboration of publication published in Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management from (2011-2017). To calculate the degree of collaboration among authors, the formula given by Subramanian (1983) is used which is expressed mathematically as:

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

Where,

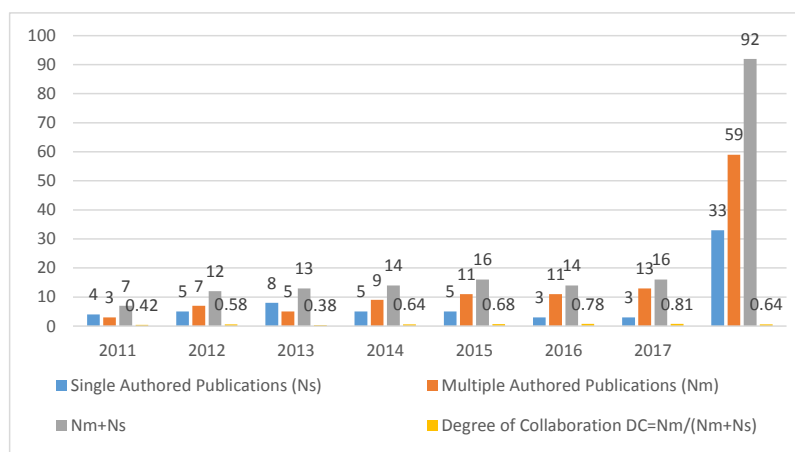
DC = Degree of Collaboration,

Nm = Multiple Authored Publications

Ns = Single Authored Publications

Table 4: Degree of Collaboration

Sl. No.	Year	Single Authored Publications (Ns)	Multiple Authored Publications (Nm)	Nm+Ns	The Degree of Collaboration DC=Nm/(Nm+Ns)
1	2011	4	3	7	0.42
2	2012	5	7	12	0.58
3	2013	8	5	13	0.38
4	2014	5	9	14	0.64
5	2015	5	11	16	0.68
6	2016	3	11	14	0.78
7	2017	3	13	16	0.81
		33	59	92	0.64

**Fig. 3: Degree of Collaboration**

The result clearly shows that the average of the degree of authors collaboration in the particular journal is 0.64, which is show that the growing tendency of collaborative research in the field of Library and Information Science. In 2017 the degree of collaboration is 0.81 which is highest, while in the year 2013 degree of collaboration was 0.38, which is lowest.

Author Productivity

Table 5 and fig. 4 depicts the author productivity of research articles published in the Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management from (2011-2017). The highest number of average publications per authors was (0.61) in the year 2013. The analysis resolved that a total of 165 authors produced 92 with an average of 0.55 per authors.

Table 5: Author Productivity

Author productivity			
Year of Publication	Number of Publication	Number of Authors	Average Publication Per Author
2011	7	10	0.7
2012	12	22	0.54
2013	13	21	0.61
2014	14	24	0.58
2015	16	30	0.53
2016	14	27	0.51
2017	16	31	0.51
	92	165	0.55

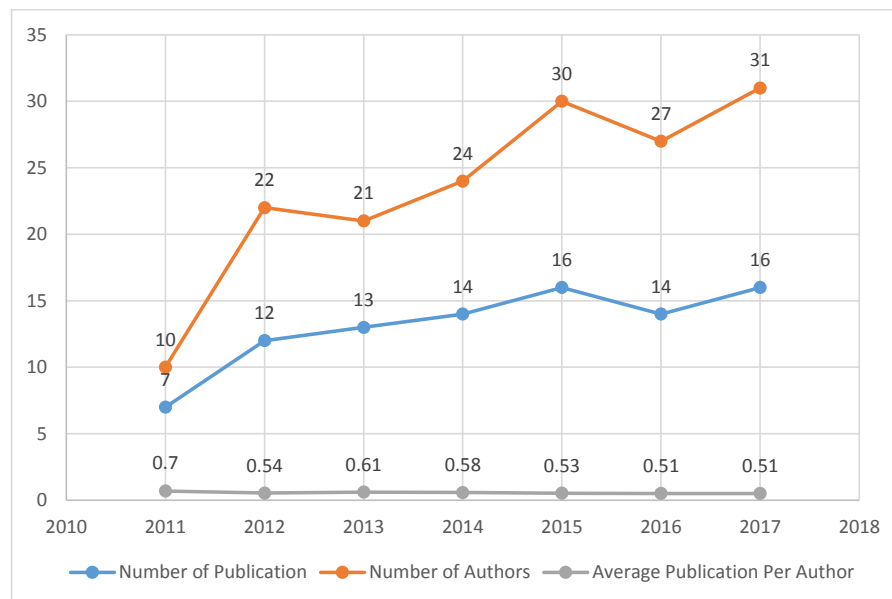


Fig. 4: Author Productivity

Geographical Distribution of Contributions & Contributors

Table 6 clearly shows that the geographical distribution of contributions and contributors in JKCM from the marked period. As regards the number of contributors, an overwhelming majority of them, i.e. 142, constituting

(91.03%) belonged to India. 14; constituting (8.97%) contributors belonged to 6 different countries. In the particular journal total, 101 articles were published during the period of (2011-2017). The maximum numbers of 91, constituting (90.09%) publication were contributed by India and 10, constituting (9.91%) contributions by different countries. The overall data are depicted in table 6.

Table 6: Geographical Distribution of Contributions and Contributors

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total No. of Contributions & (%)	Total No. of Contributors & (%)	Rank
1	India	91 (90.09)	142 (91.03)	1
2	France	2 (1.98)	2 (1.28)	2
3	Saudi Arabia	2 (1.98)	2 (1.28)	2
4	Nigeria	2 (1.98)	3 (1.92)	2
5	Bangladesh	2 (1.98)	3 (1.92)	2
6	Kenya	1 (0.99)	3 (1.92)	3
7	Iran	1 (0.99)	1 (0.64)	3
Total		101 (100)	156 (100)	

Major Contributors and Pattern of Article Distribution

Table 7 it is evident that the major contributors and pattern of article distribution to the JKMC from (2011-2017). An attempt was made to locate the prolific authors in the particular

journal. Authors who had contributed the maximum number of articles was K M Shibu, with 5, constituting (17.85%) contributions, followed by Mohamed Haneefa K with 4, constituting (14.28%) contributions. And total details of the particular pattern are given in table 7 such as the names of authors and the number of contributions which they have contributed.

Table 7: Major Contributors and Pattern of Article Distribution

Sl. No.	Author Name	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Total Contribution & (%)	Rank
1	K.M. Shibu	1	3	1	5 (17.85)	1
2	Mohamed Haneefa K	0	4	0	4 (14.28)	2
3	R. Sevukan	0	2	1	3 (10.71)	3
4	K.T. Naheem	0	3	0	3 (10.71)	3
5	Shabir Ahmad Ganaie	1	2	0	3 (10.71)	3
6	Akanksha Shukla	2	0	0	2 (7.14)	4
7	Maryam Vaziri	1	0	1	2 (7.14)	4
8	Raj Kumar Bhardwaj	2	0	0	2 (7.14)	4
9	Faizul Nisha	1	1	0	2 (7.14)	4
10	Nabi Hasan	0	2	0	2 (7.14)	4
Total		8	17	3	28 (100)	

State Wise Contribution of Articles from India along with Authorship Pattern

Table 8 an attempt was made to study the contribution of articles from India along with authorship pattern (state-wise) in a particular journal during the period of study. The

maximum of authors (26) come from Uttar Pradesh with 18, constituting (19.78%) contributions, followed by New Delhi (29) authors were contributed 17, constituting (18.68%) contributions and in third place got by Pondicherry with 11, constituting (12.08%) contributions by (21) contributors.

Table 8: Contribution of Articles from India along with Authorship Pattern

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total Contribution & (%)	Total Contributors
1	Uttar Pradesh	10	5	3	0	0	18 (19.78)	26
2	New Delhi	4	10	3	0	0	17 (18.68)	29
3	Pondicherry	1	6	4	0	0	11 (12.08)	21
4	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	1	0	0	8 (8.79)	13
5	Karnataka	3	2	3	0	0	8 (8.79)	14
6	Tamil Nadu	0	5	0	0	0	5 (5.49)	6
7	Kerala	2	2	0	0	0	4 (4.39)	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	4	0	0	0	4 (4.39)	5
9	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	0	0	4 (4.39)	6
10	Panjab	1	3	0	0	0	4 (4.39)	3
11	Haryana	1	2	0	0	0	3 (3.29)	5
12	Maharashtra	1	0	0	0	1	2 (2.19)	6
13	Odisha	0	1	0	0	0	1 (1.09)	2
14	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1.09)	1
15	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	1 (1.09)	1
Total		28	47	15	0	1	91 (100)	142

Reference Distribution Pattern

Table 9 shows the distribution pattern of reference in the Journal of Knowledge and communication management during the period (2011-2017). The reference states a connection between two documents, one which cites and the other, which is cited. The most striking feature of JKCM had been that it possessed a clearly high percentage of

articles with references. In 92 articles which appeared in the particular journal during the period of present study, 1888 contains references. The highest number of references were cited in the year 2013 in which 355, constituting (18.80%) references. And the lowest was in the year 2011 with 75, constituting (3.97%) references. Total reference distribution pattern is described in Table 9.

Table 9: Reference Distribution Pattern

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	No. of References (Issue wise)		Total References (%)	Cumulative References (%)	Average Ref. per Article
			Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2			
2011	1	7	75	0	75 (3.97)	75 (1.11)	10.71
2012	2	12	105	119	224 (11.86)	299 (4.41)	18.67
2013	3	13	118	237	355 (18.80)	654 (9.65)	29.58
2014	4	14	197	134	331 (17.53)	985 (14.53)	23.64
2015	5	16	180	133	313 (16.57)	1298 (19.15)	19.56
2016	6	14	156	125	281 (14.88)	1579 (23.29)	20.1
2017	7	16	131	178	309 (16.37)	1888 (27.85)	19.31
Total		92	962	926	1888 (100)	6778 (100)	

Authorship Pattern of References

Table 10 and fig. 5 shows the authorship pattern of references for publication published in Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management and after study, it found that the total number of references were 1888. The maximum

number of references were cited by a single author with 757, constituting (40.09%) followed by two authors 635, constituting (33.63%) references. 190, constituting (10.06%) references were cited by three authors. The complete distribution of authorship pattern of references is depicted in a below-mentioned Table 10.

Table 10: Authorship Pattern of References

Sl. No.	Author Type	Distribution of References Issue wise		Total References (%)	Cumulative References (%)
		Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2		
1	Single	389	368	757 (40.09)	757 (5.27)
2	Two	308	327	635 (33.63)	1392 (9.69)
3	Three	92	98	190 (10.06)	1582 (11.02)
4	Four	32	32	64 (3.39)	1646 (11.47)
5	Five	5	8	13 (0.69)	1659 (11.56)
6	Six	3	1	4 (0.21)	1663 (11.58)
7	Organization	128	89	217 (11.49)	1880 (13.09)
8	More than Six	4	3	7 (0.37)	1887 (13.14)
9	Not accessible/ Found	1	0	1 (0.05)	1888 (13.15)
Total		962	926	1888 (100)	14354 (100)

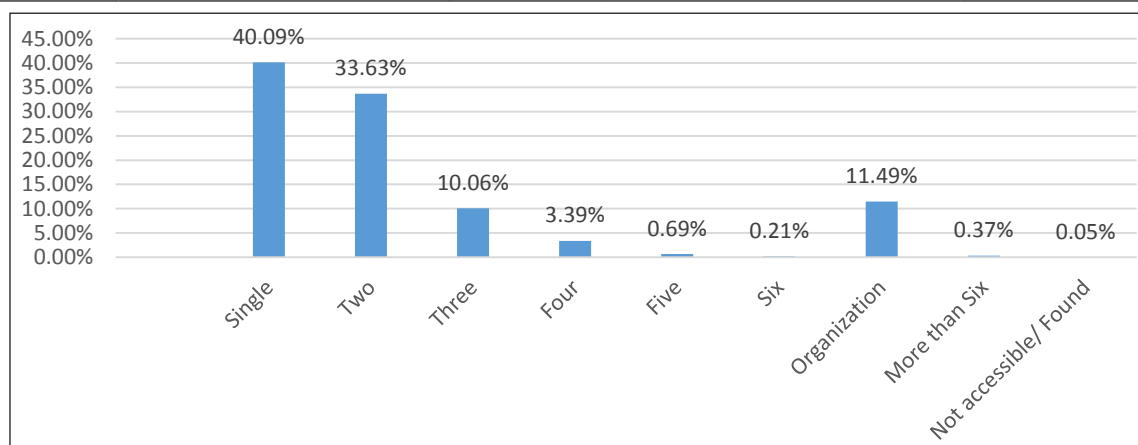


Fig. 5: Authorship Pattern of References

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management is one of the popular journals in the field of Library and Information Science. During the investigation, the particular journal published 92 source articles. Majority 47, constituting (51.08%) articles were published by two authors. The highest contributions 91, constituting (90.09%) contributions were contributed by India, followed by other 6 countries with total 10 (9.91%) contributions. The most prolific author was K.M. Shibu with 5 (17.85%) publications and the average author's productivity is 0.55 per authors.

The journal is rich in its information content in the field of Library and Information Science. It gives emphasis to LIS from the country but publishes a smaller share of articles of foreign countries too. A large number of topics included in the journal on LIS which focus interest on advanced studies and research.

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