



## **Bibliometric study of International Information and Library Review (IILR) from 2018-2022 published by Taylor and Francis.**

### **Abstract**

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This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of research articles published in the International Information and Library Review (IILR), a Taylor and Francis journal, during the five-year period from 2018 to 2022. A total number of 169 articles downloaded from Volumes 50–54 were studied using MS Excel to analyze the year-wise and volume-wise distribution, authorship patterns, reference trends, article length, subject coverage, and geographical contributions. After analysis we found that IILR published an average of 34 articles per year, with the highest output in 2018, 2019, and 2022 (35 each) and the lowest in 2021 (30). Subject-wise analysis indicates that Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the Digital Era, Library Automation, Media, and E-information constituted the most dominant category (41 articles), followed by Academic and Special Library Programs (26) and Library Leadership and Staff Training (23). Geographical analysis shows contributions from 38 countries, with the USA and Nigeria at first and second position respectively and Jamaica on the last. The findings underscore the journal's global reach, subject diversity, and evolving collaboration patterns in library and information science research.

**1. Understanding Bibliometric Study**

It is very important to understand the different measures of bibliometric analysis and so that we can identify both uses as well as its limitation. Bibliometric studies help in measuring the quality of documents. Bibliometrics termed as statistical tool which is used to analyse quantitatively the published literature and assess the trends in the growth or decline of a subject [1]. Though bibliometrics is originally meant for application of statistics for study of bibliographic data of books, these techniques, now-a-days are widely used for measuring the influence of journals, journal articles and their authors on scientific productivity and research in a subject field. The application of bibliometric as tool has been extended even to measure the attributes of other kinds of document's theses, patents, conference proceedings and other published materials.

The effective and efficient use of library material depends on the quality and need based resources. Bibliometrics play key role in developing value based and cost- effective library collection. Especially, when library has a limited budget, bibliometrics helps the librarian to make informed and judicious decisions on selection of both print and electronic versions of books, journals and other categories information sources. This approach enables us to gauge the impact and significance of academic publications, thus providing valuable insights into the scholarly landscape.

**2. Objective of the study**

The study has been conducted taking the sample of citations appended to journal articles of the International Information and Library Review published by Taylor and Francis. Key objectives of the study are;

1. Analysis of articles year-wise
2. Analysis of articles volume-wise
3. Specific core area of the published article
4. Authorship pattern
5. Reference pattern of papers
6. Geographical distribution of authors.

**3. About the Journal**

The **International Information and Library Review** publishes 4 issue per year in current and anecdotal information for library and information professionals and paraprofessionals in public, academic, special, government, and corporate environments. Scholarly communication and publication; technology and digitization of libraries; public services; physical and virtual environments; library organizational behavior; marketing and advancement in library science, development; collaborative projects and insights; and



information in library science leadership and management are the main topics of this journal.

### **Methodology**

The study is based on the articles published in the International Information and Library Review published by Taylor and Francis for the period of 5 years i.e., 2018- 2022. The data for the study was downloaded from the website (<https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ulbr20>) in which

169 articles were retrieved from 5 volumes (Vol. 50 to Vol. 54) and the data was analysed by using MS Excel.

### **4. Review of Literature:**

Mahendra Kumar (2014) studied bibliometric of 114 articles published in the journal “Library Herald” that were published during 2011 to 2014 and found that out of 114 articles, 65 (57.01%) articles are published by Single author and the remaining 49 (42.98%) of the articles were contributed by one than more author's. His found that 89.47% contributions are from India and from the foreign sources the contribution is only 10.52 % . He showed that majority about 36 (31.57%) articles appeared under Internet, Consortia & Web Technology and it is followed by library Automation 23 (20.17 %), Library & Information Science and Information Literacy (LISIT) 19 (16.67%), Bibliometric studies 17 (14.91%), Library profession and academic, public, special libraries 12 (10.52%) and user studies 7 (6.14%). He concluded that the number of articles that appeared most in the field of the Internet, Consortia & Web Technology in library and information science.[2] Manoj Kumar Verma (2018) mapped the research for the period of five years from 2012-2016 publications in Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science on the basis of authorship pattern of articles, references, geographical distribution etc. He found that there were 251 papers published during the study period from

2012-2016 and highest no. of publications were in the collaborative authorship. The majority of contributions in this journal and in this study period are from India and only less than 4% contribution from out the India. As this journal is published from Tamil Nadu and the contribution of state is maximum in the publication and the author and S. Gopalakrishnan is the most prestigious author with 15 publications in five years. He found that in total 251 articles total 2360 references were cited with an average of 9.4 reference per article during study period in JALIS and here also author cited more collaborative publications than single author publication in their articles [3]. Juan José Prieto-Gutiérrez et. al. (2019) chooses The journal of Indian origin, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) for their study, and they did comparison of their result with the similar journals from Asia and outside Asia. The bibliometric analysis was done by Prieto-Gutiérrez et. al. from 2011 to 2017 of ALIS journal and compared it with previous analysis of ALIS articles for the period 2002–2010. They reveled that statistics for ALIS are nearly very similar to those magazines which are very important in Library and Information Science in the Asian region and in the world. By their comparison anyone can identify the research trends in the evolution of the field bibliometrics indexes. They found that India is at the top in the citations of ALIS articles. Than they further extended their analysis to citations of ALIS journals in the Asian region



and found China is at first place and it is followed by India that India is at second place but with a greater number of average citations per article than China [4]. MKG Rajev & Saju Joseph (2016) did a bibliometric study of Malaysian journal of library and information science for a period of seven years from 2007-2013. The studied a total of 142 articles from 7 volumes and 19 from this study period. They found that in this study period the journal has shown a great increment in the number of articles published, the average of published article per year is increase to 20.30 in study period 2007-2013 from 14.20 for the period 2001-2006. A deviation in the number of articles with reference is also noted by them that is the length less than or equal to 10 pages or

12% . They also reveled that the articles which have 30 references are higher and the articles which have less than 10 references per articles is very less. They also found the major contributors in this journal are from staffs and students of LIS field. In this journal highest contribution in the publication was given by library schools and special libraries have the lowest contribution [5]. Anil Kumar Siwach et. al. (2018) restricted their bibliometric study to the Research Contributions of CCS Haryana Agricultural University from the time period 2001 to 2015. In these 15 years a total of 2649 papers were published by the CCSHAU and received a total of 15282 citation which havean average of 5.77 citation/Paper . Out of the these 2649 paper, 13 have been cited more than 100 time. The most of the publication of CCSHAU comes from the subject category agricultural and biological sciences. The university has collaboration or MoU signed with many other institutes at national and international level for research. The major collaborator at international level was Wageningen University and Research Centre, Netherland and at national level was College of Veterinary Science. Approximately 47% of the university's research was published in 10 journals, with the most of research papers was published in the journal Annals of Biology, which represented over 1/10 of the total publications during the study period. The books and review articles published by CCSHAU received more citations. Overall Kumar Siwach et. al. study gives a good relationship between publication pattern and collaborations of the university [6]. K.C. Garg et.al. (2020) did their bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology papers published during 1992-2019. They examined the growth pattern, distribution of the articles- Geographically; identification of the most valuable authors & institutions, and their output; and the citations pattern of the papers and most cited authors in the journal. Their findings suggest that the most number of research paper was published during 2012-2015 followed by 2016-2019. Total 39 countries contributed 1,698 articles, which also include India. Indian authors have highest CPP and RCI and the highest percentage (86.1 %) of articles followed by USA. The contribution from different institutions of Delhi was the most (30.7 %) followed by Karnataka (13.1 %) and then Maharashtra (10.5 %). DRDO-DESIDOC and CSIR- NISTADS topped the list among the institutions. They revealed that among the 26 most prolific authors. B.M. Gupta (CSIR-NISTADS) published the maximum number of articles and highest value of CPP and RCI achieved by B.R. Babu (University of Madras, Chennai) [7]. Sanku Bilas Roy & Moutusi





Basak (2013) studied 'Journal of Documentation' from the year 2005 to 2010. A total number of 36 issues of the journal was studied. They provide information about each published article such as title, number of authors, institutional affiliations and addresses, number of references with list, total no. of pages, number of tables, and no. of figures etc. They found a trend of growth in contributions published during 2005- 10 and average number of contributions per volume is 41. They concluded that most of the researcher and scientist from library and information science prefers to contribute their papers jointly. A significantly greater number of papers published between 2005 and 2010 focus on Information Retrieval (22.76%), Information Science (philosophy and theory) (11.78%), Cataloguing and Classification (10.16%), Knowledge & Information Management with (8.94%) and ICT, Digital libraries & Web Technologies (8.52%). United Kingdom has the highest number of contribution (32.11%) followed by USA, Finland, Australia, etc respectively. [8] S. Thanuskodi (2010) studied the Journal of Social Sciences (JSS) from the year 2003-07. He found that during the period 2003-2007, a total number of 273 articles were published in this journal. He also discovered that throughout the study period, the journal has made an effort to maintain its primary goal of bringing up issues that cut across disciplinary boundaries and encouraging the sharing of opinions. This journal aims to function as a forum for social scientists, particularly those who have a shared interest in understanding a variety of issues pertaining to modern society. His study revealed that in these years Economics has the highest number of contributions. Out of 273 articles the contribution of foreign authors was 78.39% while Indian authors/researchers' contribution was less. Out of 273 articles, 136 (49.82%) articles have the length of 11 and more pages. Their study showed that majority of articles (55.98 %) contain references which include journals [9]. Aoki (2001) analyzed 4,487 publications from MEDLINE that had the publication category "Practice Guideline. The results showed in 1991, total published articles were 108 and in 1992 , total 436 articles were published that is a 4-fold increase in only one year. In these contribution of the united states was 55.8% of the total and 82% articles are in English. The most common topics in these publication are HIV infection, breast neoplasms, mass screening, asthma, and hypertension [10]. Velmurugan (2013) studied the bibliometric output of the annals of library and information during 2007- 2012. The most number of contributions i.e., 43 (21.19%) were published in the year 2010 and the double author contributions were found to be 88 (43.35%) [11].

## 7. Analysis

In this section, we will proceed with the data analysis such as year wise distribution of articles in IILR, core area wise, geographical distribution, length of the articles, Authorship pattern and article and References. These analyses will provide valuable insights into the characteristics and content of articles published in the IILR, aiding in a comprehensive understanding of the journal's profile and contributions in the field of legal research.

**7.1. Year wise Distribution of articles**

The total number of 169 were published in this journal during the period 2018-2022 has been observed for the present study. The details of these articles is shown in table 1, issues wise form the year 2018-2022. The number of articles that were published in 2018, 2019 and 2022 was the maximum i.e., 35 articles. The minimum number of articles that were published in 2021 only 30 articles. The journal published an average of 34 articles per year during this study (2018-2022) period.

Table 1		
Year wise Distribution of articles		
Year	Total no. of Articles	Percentage
2018	35	20.71
2019	35	20.71
2020	34	20.11
2021	30	17.75
2022	35	20.71
Total	169	100

**Figure 1: Volume wise, issue wise and year wise distribution of articles.**

Figure 1 shows the year wise and issue wise publication in the journal from 2018 to 2022. It is clear from the figure 1 that in the year 2018 and 2019 the publication of article is maximum in the first quarter i.e. 11 and 13 respectively.

**7.2. Core area wise distribution of articles**

Table 2 shows the core area wise distribution of 169 articles from the year 2018- 22. It is also clear from that the most of the published article are related to the Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the Digital Era, Library Automation, Media, and E-information.

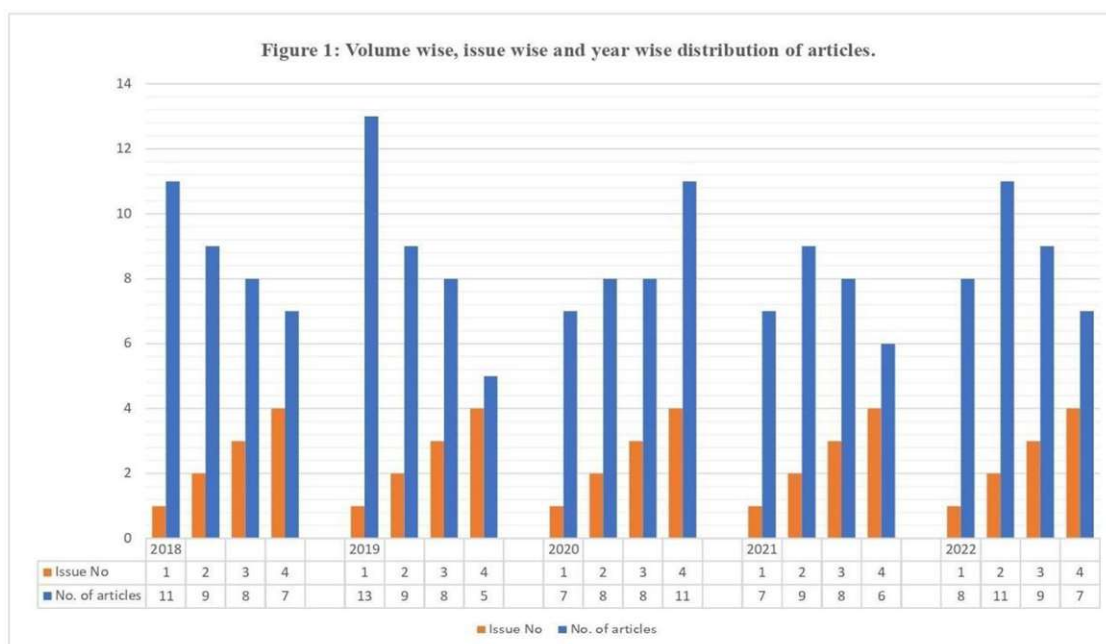
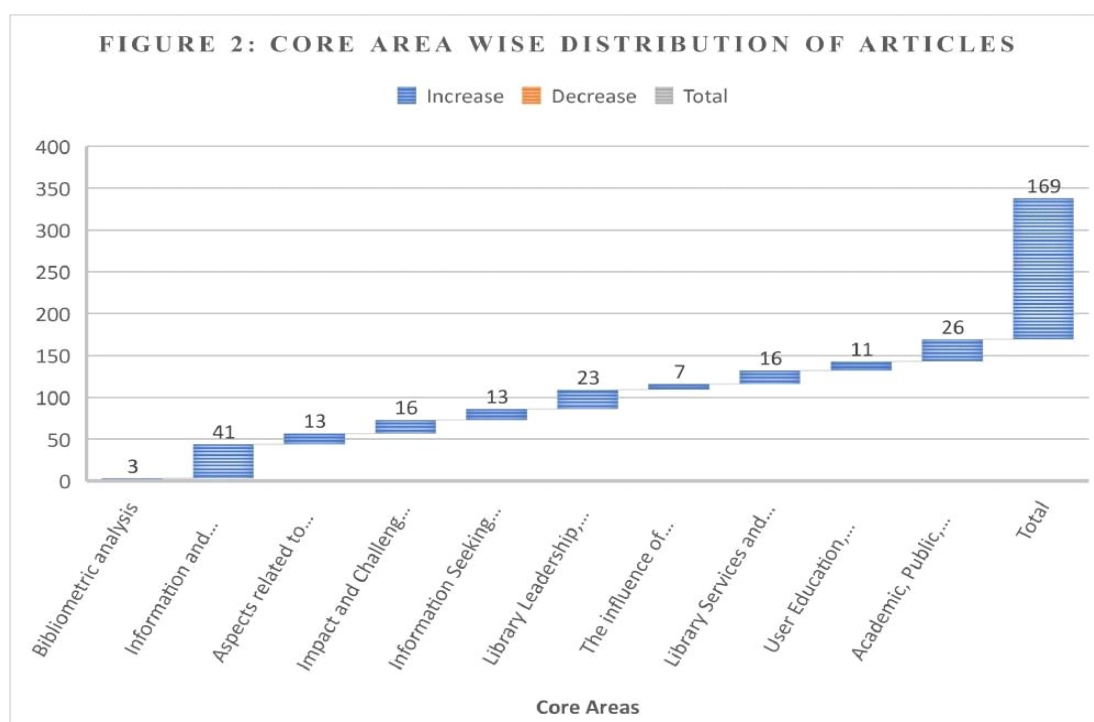


Table 2 Core area wise distribution of		
1	Bibliometric analysis	3
2	Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the Digital Era, Library Automation, Media, and E-	41
3	Aspects related to Management, Collection Development, and Training	13
4	Impact and Challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic.	16
5	Information Seeking Behaviour and Information Literacy.	13
6	Library Leadership, Qualities, Skills, and Staff Training.	23
7	The influence of Language on libraries and their services.	7
8	Library Services and the associated challenges.	16
9	User Education, Studies, and Literacy.	11
10	Academic, Public, School, and Special Library Programs, alongside the challenges associated with Education and Librarianship.	26
Total		169

The subject-wise distribution International Information and Library Review articles are indicated in Table 2. The major subject category for this journal is related to the Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the Digital Era, Library Automation, Media, and E- information 41 publications from 2018-22 appeared under this subject category. The next subject category is Academic, Public, School, and Special Library Programs, alongside the challenges associated with Education and Librarianship under which 26 articles are published.



The third important subject category is Library Leadership, Qualities, Skills, and Staff Training in which 23 articles are published. It is clear from the figure 2 that almost 90 articles out of 169 articles (i.e. 53.25 %) of the journal belongs to these three categories. Rest 7 core areas only contributed 79 articles (i.e. 46.75 %) in this journal from 2018-22.

### 7.3. Geographical distribution of articles

Table 3 presents the distribution of papers that were published in IILR during 2018- 22 by different countries. Based on the total number of articles, it was observed that 38 countries contributed 169 articles, including India. Out of 38 countries top 10 countries contributed a total of 129 articles and rest 28 countries only contributed 40 articles. Whereas Table 4 lists ten countries that contributed 129 papers out of 169 papers in a span of five years. In this list USA tops the list with total contribution of 38 articles (22.48%) followed by Nigeria and Italy, they contributed 26 (15.38%) and 14 (8.28%) articles respectively. Further, out of the ten listed countries (Table 4), a total of 14 papers (7.1%) were contributed by Indian authors. Africa and Canada secured the 5th and 6th position in this list with a contribution of 10 articles (5.92%) and

7 articles (4.14%) respectively. Among these 10 countries, the share of (China & Australia) and



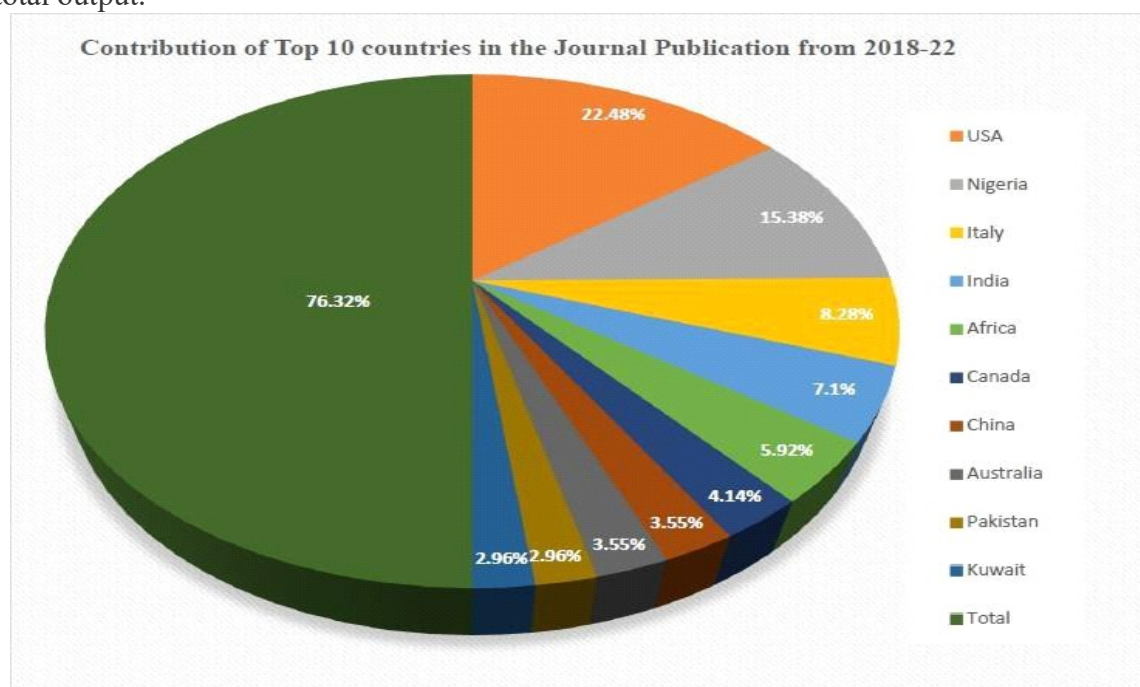
(Pakistan & Kuwait) is 6 articles (3.55%) and 5 articles (2.96 %) respectively.

Table 3: List of Participating Countries in the Journal Publication from 2018-22						
Sr. No.	Country Name	No. of Publications	Sr. No.	Country Name	No. of Publications	Total
1	USA	38	20	Russia	1	39
2	Nigeria	26	21	Poland	1	27
3	Italy	14	22	West Indies	1	15
4	India	12	23	Peru	1	13
5	Africa	10	24	Serbia	1	11
6	Canada	7	25	Ukraine	1	8
7	China	6	26	Kenya	1	7
8	Australia	6	27	Quatar	1	7
9	Pakistan	5	28	Estonia	1	6
10	Kuwait	5	29	Ireland	1	6
11	Bangladesh	4	30	Spain	1	5
12	Ghana	4	31	Tanzania	1	5
13	Greece	2	32	New Zealand	1	3
14	Kosovo	2	33	Malaysia	1	3
15	Argentina	2	34	France	1	3
16	Bulgaria	2	35	Germany	1	3
17	Iran	2	36	Philippines	1	3
18	UK	2	37	Turkey	1	3
19	Kyrgyzstan	1	38	Jamica	1	2
	Total	150			19	169

Table 4: Contribution of top 10 countries in the journal publication from 2018-22			
Sr. No.	Country Name	Total no. of article published	Percentage (Out of 169)
1	USA	38	22.48
2	Nigeria	26	15.38
3	Italy	14	8.28
4	India	12	7.1
5	Africa	10	5.92
6	Canada	7	4.14
7	China	6	3.55
8	Australia	6	3.55

9	Pakistan	5	2.96
10	Kuwait	5	2.96
	Total	129	76.32

As, it is clear from the figure 3 that contribution of top 10 countries in the journal publication from the year 2018-22 is 76.32 %. The remaining 28 countries contributed only 23.68 % in the total output.



**Figure 3: Contribution of top 10 countries in the journal publication from 2018-22** publication for top ten countries over a span of five years is 12.9 publication per year which is far greater than average of rest of countries i.e., 1.42 publication per year.

#### 7.4. Length of the articles

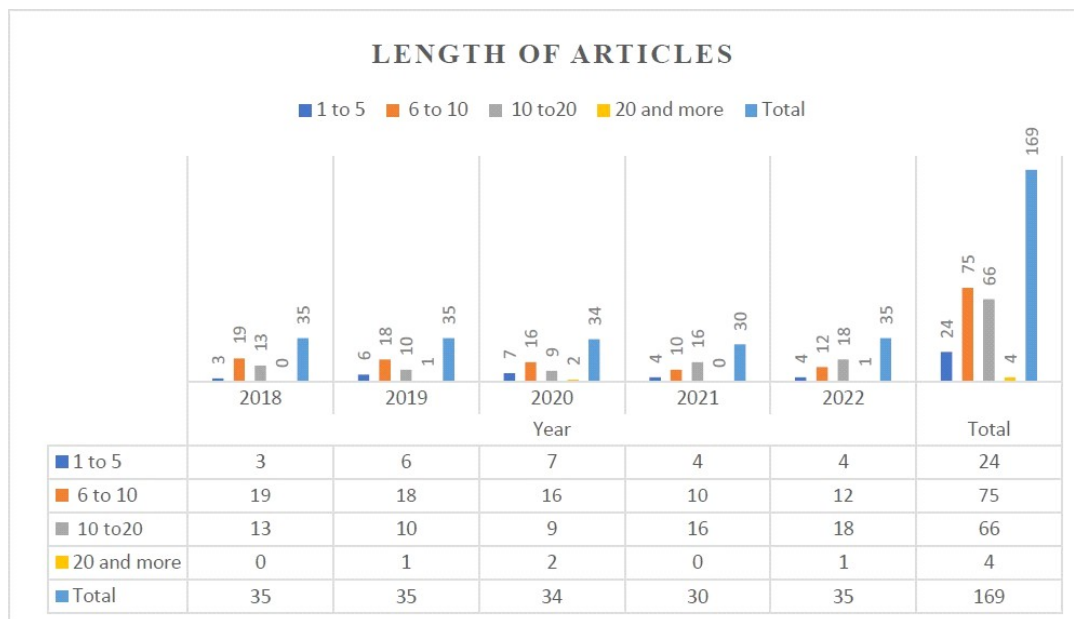
Table 5 illuminates that the most of the articles 75 (44.4 %) have the 6-10 pages length followed by 66 (39%) articles with length of 10-20 pages, 24 (14.2 %) articles with length of 1-5 pages

and the remaining 4 articles have the length of 20 and more pages.

Table 5: Length of articles							
Pages	Year					Total	Percentage
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
1 to 5	3	6	7	4	4	24	14.2
6 to 10	19	18	16	10	12	75	44.4
10 to 20	13	10	9	16	18	66	39

20 and more	0	1	2	0	1	4	0.024
Total	35	35	34	30	35	169	100

It is evident from the figure 4 that article length between 6-10 and 10-20 are more common in these years. Because a total no. of 141 articles (83.4 %) out of the 169 articles are published in these two categories.

**Figure 4: Length of articles**

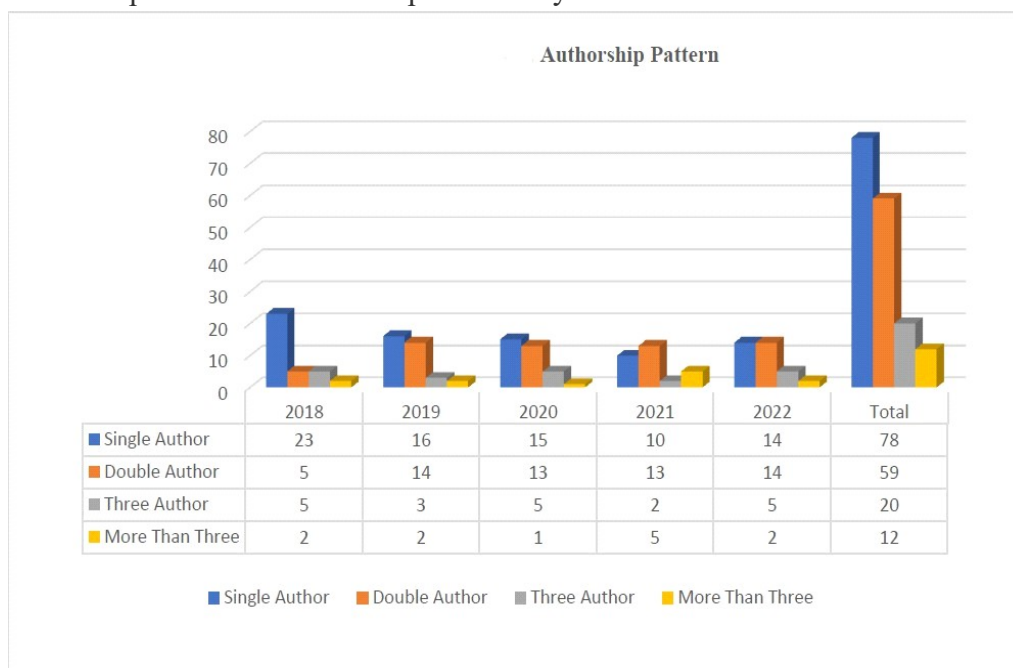
### 7.5. Authorship Pattern

Collaborative publication trend is an important step in all bibliometric analysis which is shown by this analysis. Table 6 and figure 5 describes the volume-year wise study and after analysis it was found that in last five years highest papers (78) published in single authorship pattern, followed by double authorship (59) and three authorship (20). It also indicates that authors have published more collaborative articles (91) than single authors (78) publications over a span of five years.

Table 6: Authorship pattern					
Years	No. of authors				Total
	1	2	3	Greater than 3	
2018	23	5	5	2	35
2019	16	14	3	2	35
2020	15	13	5	1	34
2021	10	13	2	5	30
2022	14	14	5	2	35

Total	78	59	20	12	169
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Figure 5 shows the authorship pattern year from 2018-22 and reveals that the trend of double authorship is increased over a span of five years.



**Figure 5: Authorship pattern**

In 2018 there are only 5 articles that are contributed by the two authors. But it subsequently increased to 14 in 2022.

### 7.6. Reference of Articles

Table 7 depicts the reference distribution pattern of articles in International Information and Library Review. We found that the total 4698 references were cited in 150 articles with an average reference per article of 31.32 during the period of study. 19 articles out of 169 does not include any reference.

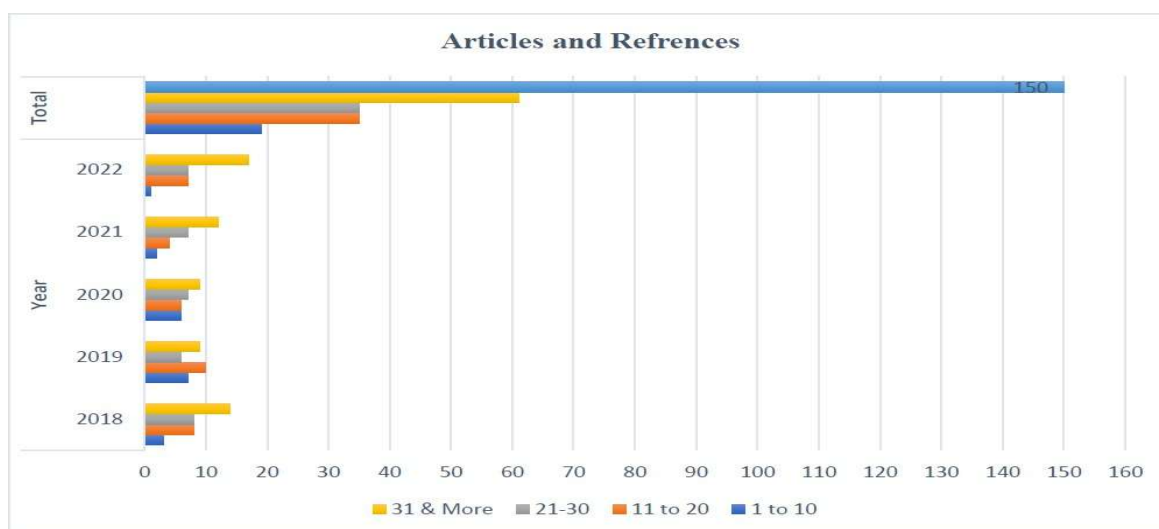
Table 7: Reference of Articles							
No. of references	Year					Total	Percentage
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
1 to 10	3	7	6	2	1	19	12.66
11 to 20	8	10	6	4	7	35	23.33
21-30	8	6	7	7	7	35	23.33
31 & More	14	9	9	12	17	61	40.66
	33	32	27	25	32	150	100

Figure 6 shows the distribution of references volume wise from the year 2018- 22. Analysis

reveals that in last five years 61 papers have more than 30 references followed by both category of references 11-20 and 21-30, they both have 35 references each. It also indicates that only 19 articles have 1-10 number of references.

**Figure 6: Article and Reference****8. Analysis**

Present study provides the quantitative analysis of the progress of Library and Information Science (LIS) as reflected in the literature published in the form of articles in international information and library review published by Taylor and Francis during 2018 to 2022. It aims at ascertaining different aspects of the journals, year wise distribution of articles, core area wise distribution, geographical distribution of articles, authorship pattern, length of the



articles and references. This chapter focusses on the conclusions drawn based on the findings of bibliometric analysis of international information and library review published during 2018 to 2022.

**8.1 Analysis of year wise distribution of articles:**

The total number of 169 contributions during the period 2018-2022 has been recorded for the present study. The number of articles published in 2018, 2019 and 2022 was the maximum i.e., 35 articles. The minimum number of articles were published in 2021 only 30 articles. The journal publishes on an average of 34 articles per year during this five-year period. Here we can say that the publication frequency of the journal is affected by Covid19.

**8.2. Analysis of Core area wise distribution of articles:**

We distributed International Information and Library Review journal into 10 major core areas indicated in Table 2. The major subject category for this journal is related to the Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the Digital Era, Library Automation, Media, and E-information 41 publications from 2018-22 appeared under this subject category. The next subject category is Academic, Public, School, and Special Library Programs, alongside the challenges associated with Education and Librarianship under which 26 articles are published. The third important subject category is Library Leadership, Qualities, Skills, and Staff Training in which 23 articles are published. It is clear from the





figure 2 that almost 90 articles out of 169 articles (i.e. 53.25 %) of the journal belongs to these three categories. Rest 7 core areas only contributed 79 articles (i.e. 46.75 %) in this journal from 2018-22.8.3. Analysis of Geographical distribution of articles

Based on the total number of articles, it is observed that 169 articles are contributed by 38 countries including India. Out of 38 countries top 10 countries contributed a total of 129 articles and rest 28 countries only contributed 40 articles. It was found that ten countries that contributed 129 papers out of 169 papers in a span of five years. In this list, USA tops the list with total contribution of 38 articles followed by Nigeria and Italy, they contributed 26 and 14 articles respectively. Further, out of the ten listed countries, Indian authors contributed 14 papers only. Africa and Canada secured the 5th and 6th position in this list with a contribution of 10 articles and 7 articles respectively. Among these 10 countries, the share of (China & Australia) and (Pakistan & Kuwait) is 6 articles and 5 articles respectively.

#### **8.4. Analysis of Length of the articles**

Analysis showed that number of articles that are publishes in this journal during study period, 75 articles have the length of 6-10 pages followed by 66 articles with 10-20 pages, 24 articles with 1-5 pages and the remaining 4 articles have the length of 20 and more pages. It is clear from the analysis that article length between 6-10 and 10-20 are more common during study period. Because a total no. of 141 articles out of the 169 articles are published in these two categories.

#### **8.5. Analysis of Authorship pattern:**

This analysis shows the important step in all bibliometric analysis which tells us that the journal has a collaborative publication trend. By analysis it revealed that in last five year highest papers (78) published in single authorship pattern, followed by double authorship (59) and three authorship (20). It also indicates that authors have published more collaborative articles (91) than single authors (78) publications over a span of five years. The authorship pattern from year 2018-22 reveals that the trend of double authorship is increased over a span of five years. In 2018 there are only 5 articles that are contributed by the two authors. But it subsequently increased to 14 in 2022. This data study shows that more research oriented peoples and library-professionals are doing the research projects and studies in the field of library and information science.

#### **8.6. Analysis of Reference of Articles**

Analysis of journal article over a span of five years reveals that the total 4698 references were cited in 150 articles with an average reference per article of 31.32 during the period of study. 19 articles out of 169 does not include any reference. This analysis reveals that in last five years 61 papers have more than 30 references followed by both category of references 11-20 and 21-30, they both have 35 references each. It also indicates that only 19 articles have 1-10 number of references.



## 9. Conclusions

From the above findings we can conclude that in every year this journal publishes 35 articles. But in the year 2020 and 2021 this count drops to the 34 and 30 respectively, this may be due to Covid-19 pandemic. This journal published 169 articles during the period of study and highest number of articles approximately 25% have appeared in the area of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the Digital Era, Library Automation, Media, and E-information. In geographical distribution USA contribution is maximum in the publication i.e. 38 papers alone contributed by the USA. During the period of study article length between 6-10 and 10-20 are more common. In authorship pattern it was found that in last five years from 2018-2022 highest papers (78) published in single authorship pattern, followed by double author (59) and three authors (20). Analysis of journal article over a span of five years reveals that the total 4698 references were cited. This analysis reveals that in last five years 61 papers have more than 30 references followed by both category of references 11-20 and 21-30.

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**International Educational Applied Research Journal****Peer-Reviewed Journal-Equivalent to UGC Approved Journal****A Multi-Disciplinary Research Journal**

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