

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Indian Journal of Gender Studies: A Citation Analysis in Context to Women's Studies Literature

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the citation behavior and citation use pattern of Women's Studies researchers and authors. This study explores the results of the citation analysis of Indian Journal of Gender Studies. The major objective of the study is to find out the distribution of citation articles wise, most cited sources, chronological distribution of journal, most cited journals and authorship pattern of articles appeared in this journal from 1994 to 2008. Total 5529 citations appended in the 186 articles which related to women's issues and published in this period. The results reveal that books are the highly cited source accounted with 3051(55.18%) and journals occupies second rank with 1471 (26.61%) citations. Study indicates that highest citations 2376 (42.97%) have occurred during the 1991-2000 year and the period 1751-1850 occurred only six (0.11%). Citations. The study analyses that 4456 (80.59%) citations are single authored and one (0.02%) citation was by nine authored. This study is dominated by solo authorship pattern.

Keywords: Authorship pattern, Bibliographical measurement, Citation analysis, Indian Journal of Gender Studies, Quantitative analysis and Women's Studies.

1. Introduction

Citation Analysis is a technique of bibliometric study of literature based upon some degree of relationship between citing and cited articles or documents. When one author cites another author, a relationship is established. Citations are used in scholarly work to establish such links. Many different links can be ascertained, such as links between scholarly works, between journals, between fields, or even between countries. The first recorded citation analysis was done by Gross and Gross (1927)^[1], they used for the first time this citation analysis as a tool for identifying the core journals in a subject based on counting the citations at the end of each article from a group of primary journals. Smith (1981)^[2] defines "The Main function of a citation is to establish a relationship between the citing and cited documents". Citation can be used to evaluate the relevant sources, support the validity of an author's statements, and provide a more extensive reading list for the initiated researchers. It is also used to access the value, quality, impact, penetration, and originality.

2. Literature Review

Several studies on citation analysis have been conducted by scholars in different field in all over the world, but no study has been reported on citation analysis of *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* in particular. Some of the pertinent studies were comprehended here. For instance, a few studies have been conducted on journals in Women's studies. Cronin, Davenport and Martison (1997)^[3] examined articles in three top Women's Studies' journals which published from 1975 to 1994. Journals name are '*Feminist Studies*', *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*' and '*Frontiers: A Journal of Women's Studies*'. Authors have revealed that on average, 90% of the scholarly articles published in *Feminist Studies*, *Frontiers*, and *Signs* are solo authored. The percentage of single author papers was 94%, 90%, and 86%, respectively. Marshakova-Shaikevich (2004)^[4] analysed 7224 citations in the field of women's studies. These journals generally included 30 articles. The *Journal of Women Health* claims 88 articles and in the number of cites with an average of 289 citations and the *Journal of Sex Roles* record 1877 citations. Zainab's (2007)^[5] attempts a study on the literature of women studies published in Malaysia with total 3346 publications, which constitute 80% of total publications produced between the pre 1970 years and 2004.

Some studies focused on social science and other subjects. Sangam (1989)^[6] worked on citation study in the field of Psychology. According to his study, the psychologist referred more books (82.8%) than journals (14.16%). Lancaster (1992)^[7] attempts a study on of the citations to Ranganathan's writings over the period 1956-1990, using social sciences citations index and science citation index. The findings indicate that his influence has not diminished over the years. His books are more frequently cited than his articles. Citations to the prolegomena to library classification, colon classification, classified catalogue code, and five laws of library science account 630 citations for more than a third of the total citations. Rana (1992)^[8] conducted a study of 4698 citations in the '*Journal of*

Wildlife Management during the year of 1989. This study concluded that the Wildlife Scientists cited journals (59.98%), which have been (19.46%) more than of cited books. Lal (1993)^[9] examines of 4136 citations which have appeared in the *Indian Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding* for the year 1985- 1989. He observes that the authorship pattern revealing the multiauthored papers are more in practice. Kanungo (1995)^[10] analyses 3509 citations which appended in the *Indian Journal of Political Science* during 1990-1993. She observes that the Social Scientists uses Indian journals (41.46%) and (58.14%) are foreign journals. Biradar and Kumbhar (1998)^[11] examines 2993 citations which have appended in the *Indian Journal of Environmental Protection* for the years 1994 and 1995 respectively. Study reveals that out of 2993 citations, journals have occupied the highest position with (59.97 %). Ramesh and Nagaraj (2000)^[12] studied of 901 citations which have cited 138 articles of *Indian Journal of Information, Library and Society* and have found out that on an average 7 citations are cited per article. Shokeen and Kaushik, (2003)^[13] attempt a study on the citation analysis of *Indian Journal of Economics* they have observed that the majority of citations i.e. 64% are single authored. The two authored and three authored citations were 27.53% and 5.85% respectively. Koley and Sen (2003)^[14] have studied 457 citations appeared in the four issues of *Indian Journal of Physiology and Allied Sciences* for the year 2001. They observed that citations of journals which have occupied first position with (76.8%) of total citations. Kaushik (2003)^[15] has analysed 1447 citations which have appended in the *American Journal of Sociology* for the years July 2002 to May 2003 to find out the citations pattern of articles. He observes that 630 citations are below 10 years old. Singh (2013)^[16] in his research work analyses 9240 citations which have appended in the *Gandhi Marg journal* in the period 1991- 2010. He observes that books are highest 4377 (47.37%) cited, followed by journals with 1139 (13.41%) citations and composite books with 1112 (12.03%) occupies second and third rank respectively. Rajneesh (2015)^[17] has studied of 10799 citations which are appended in the ACM journal in the period 1999- 2008. She observes that only 3926 (36.88%) citations have been found to be of by single author, whereas 6719 (63.12%) citations are by more than one authors.

3. Purpose of the Study

This study makes an effort to know the characteristic features of Women's Studies literature including the core journals of the field by analyzing the citations of the articles published in this journal. For the purpose of this study *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* has been selected because its objective is to encourage and published research, analysis and discussion on issues related to women. The journal has focused on women in politics, violence as a phenomenon, disability, legal and policy questions, motherhood and also matters pertaining to women's livelihood.

4. Objectives of the Study

The present study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- To observe the frequency distribution of citations (volume wise)
- To analysis the quantitative growth of citations (Articles wise)
- To record the most Frequently cited Information sources
- To find are the chronological distribution of citation
- To attain the chronological distribution of journals citations
- To define the rank list of most frequently cited journals
- To explain the authorship pattern of cited documents

5. Methodology

The required data of the present study is consisting of 5529 citations which have appended in the *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* from 1994 to 2008, in the 15 volumes with 186 articles. In this study, the data is recorded in the computerized data input sheet from the issues themselves, each individual article is scanned, checked, examined and the results are obtained in tabular form by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Some diagrams have also been provided using MS-Excel software. The collected data have been analyzed and is presented in the form of tables and figures as follows.

6. Results and Discussion

6.1. Frequency Distribution of Citations (Volume Wise)

The study analyzed the citations assess by volumes wise and clearly shows in the Table 1 that every volume has an average of 369 citations and year wise shows that the highest number of citations appeared in volume 15 in year 2008 with 629 (11.38%) citations and volume 13 in year 2006 with 627 (11.34%) citations respectively. Lowest number of citations is in the volume 6, in year 1999 with 115 (2.08%) citations.

Volume No.	Year	No. of citations	Percentage
1	1994	267	4.83
2	1995	301	5.44
3	1996	257	4.65
4	1997	373	6.75
5	1998	154	2.79
6	1999	115	2.08
7	2000	380	6.87
8	2001	417	7.54
9	2002	314	5.68
10	2003	468	8.46
11	2004	465	8.41
12	2005	354	6.40
13	2006	627	11.34
14	2007	408	7.38
15	2008	629	11.38
	Total	5529	100

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Citations (volume wise)

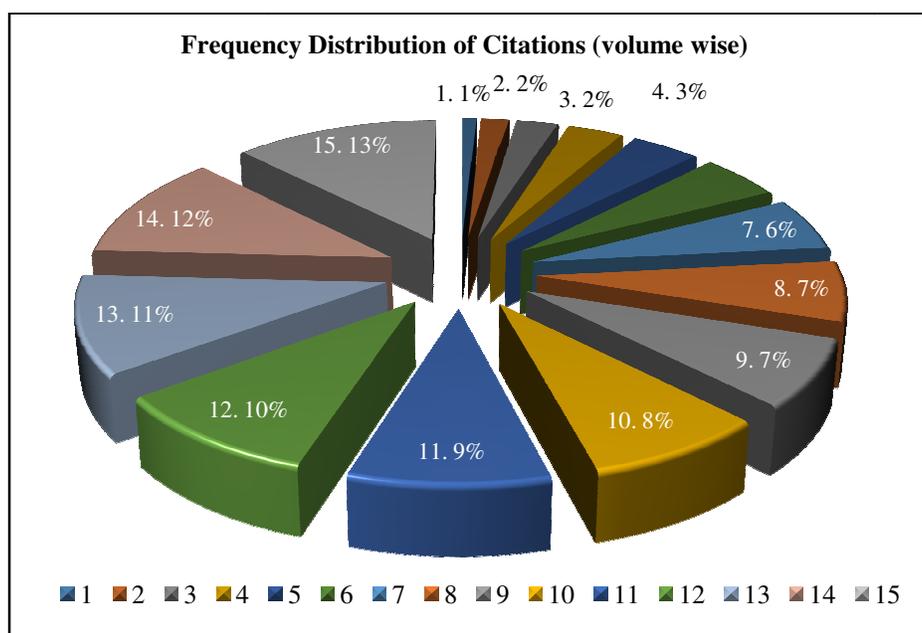


Figure 1: Frequency Distribution of Citations (volume wise)

6.2. Quantitative Growth of Citations (Articles Wise)

Source data arranged in a format, year-wise articles with number of citations given in the Table 2, It is observed that the number of citations is highest in the 2004 in article number 11 with 119 citations out of total 5529 citations, followed by 2006 in article number 8 with 96 citations. In the year 1997, article number 10 and 8 has been 77 and 73 citations respectively. It is noted that only 1 citation has been in the volume 5, year 1999 in this journal.

Publication Year	Articles																				Total Citation
	A1 Cit.	A2 Cit.	A3 Cit.	A4 Cit.	A5 Cit.	A6 Cit.	A7 Cit.	A8 Cit.	A9 Cit.	A10 Cit.	A11 Cit.	A12 Cit.	A13 Cit.	A14 Cit.	A15 Cit.	A16 Cit.	A17 Cit.	A18 Cit.	A19 Cit.	A20 Cit.	
1994	22	20	37	21	52	40	17	33	25												267
1995	19	34	59	35	27	22	49	21	35												301
1996	67	58	19	9	58	13	8	25													257
1997	35	18	18	13	32	21	70	73	16	77											373
1998	19	37	10	12	35	41															154
1999	21	12	45	33	1	3															115
2000	32	10	15	43	5	12	8	7	14	13	23	9	14	19	20	36	12	19	69		380
2001	34	33	51	68	8	11	15	28	3	14	37	34	4	62	15						417
2002	48	40	19	37	68	10	36	2	11	18	14	11									314
2003	52	32	37	8	25	66	53	13	27	24	66	35	30								468
2004	44	22	10	32	13	24	18	23	43	20	119	58	39								465
2005	37	15	15	6	15	39	14	5	32	63	15	29	20	5	44						354
2006	38	12	25	29	26	62	46	96	22	67	9	4	54	64	27	46					627
2007	44	45	5	9	15	19	19	6	63	34	39	36	26	33	15						408
2008	59	32	16	27	25	23	8	47	21	24	67	46	57	18	9	22	59	25	31	13	629
Total																					5529

Table 2: Quantitative Growth of Citations (Articles Wise)
A1 to A20 indicate source articles

6.3. Most Frequently Cited Information Sources

Generally, authors cite different kind of documents in their articles according to their needs of information. Table 3 exhibits the rank list of these sources. It is observed that the books were the backbone 3051 (55.18%) of sources for writing of articles. Out of total 5529 citations, journals are the second highest position with 1471 (26.61%) reports are the next highly cited source accounted with 342 (6.19%), research papers 208 (3.76%) respectively, other 117 (2.14%) cited very little in the preparation of articles.

S. No.	Rank	Document Type	Citations	Cumulative Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
1	1	Book	3051	3051	55.18	55.18
2	2	Journal	1471	4522	26.61	81.79
3	3	Report	342	4864	6.19	87.97
4	4	Research Papers	208	5072	3.76	91.73
5	5	Institute	109	5181	1.97	93.70
6	6	News paper	79	5260	1.43	95.13
7	7	Conference	66	5326	1.19	96.33
8	8	Ph. D. thesis/ Dissertations	52	5378	0.94	97.27
9	9	Web Resources	34	5412	0.61	97.88
10	10	Magazine	28	5440	0.51	98.39
11	11	Research Report	8	5448	0.14	98.53
12	11	Mimeo	8	5456	0.14	98.68
13	12	Policy	7	5463	0.13	98.80
14	13	Project Report	6	5469	0.11	98.91
15	13	Proceeding	6	5475	0.11	99.02
16	14	Bill	5	5480	0.09	99.11
17	14	Survey	5	5485	0.09	99.20
18		Others	44	5529	0.80	100.00
		Total	5529		100.00	

Table 3: Most Frequently Cited Information Sources

6.4. Chronological Distribution of Citation

To analysis the chronological distributions of citations, the present study is divided into various groups, the period of 1751 to 2008, whereas the first group taken for study is (1751- 1850) 100 years and the last group is of 8 years. Table 4 indicates that highest 2376 (42.97%) citations have occurred during the 1991-2000 year, followed by 1305 (23.6%) of citations are used during 1981-1990. The period 1851-1860 has the least 3(0.05) citations.

Year	Citations	Cumulative Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
1751-1850	6	6	0.11	0.11
1851-1860	3	9	0.05	0.16
1861-1870	5	14	0.09	0.25
1871-1880	15	29	0.27	0.52
1881-1890	12	41	0.22	0.74
1891-1900	26	67	0.47	1.21
1901-1910	24	91	0.43	1.65
1911-1920	33	124	0.6	2.24
1921-1930	65	189	1.18	3.42
1931-1940	39	228	0.71	4.12
1941-1950	46	274	0.83	4.96
1951-1960	60	334	1.09	6.04
1961-1970	173	507	3.13	9.17
1971-1980	478	985	8.65	17.82
1981-1990	1305	2290	23.6	41.42
1991-2000	2376	4666	42.97	84.39
2001-2008	763	5429	13.8	98.19
Without date	100	5529	1.81	100
Total	5529		100	

Table 4: Chronological Distribution of Citation

6.5. Chronological Distribution of Journal's Citations

For chronological distribution of journals data divided different groups as needed for analysis. It is examined that journals occupies the second rank with 1471 citations. The sequential distribution of journal, 1465 citations are found with year and 6 citations found without year. The data for analysis are made decades wise from the time period 1751 to 2008 is illustrated in Table 5. It is observed that the recent period 1971- 2008 have been 1363 citations that are 92.66% of the total citations.

Year	Citations	Cumulative Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
1751-1850	1	1	0.07	0.07
1851-1860	1	2	0.07	0.14
1861-1870	0	2	0.00	0.14
1871-1880	2	4	0.14	0.27
1881-1890	2	6	0.14	0.41
1891-1900	1	7	0.07	0.48
1901-1910	1	8	0.07	0.54
1911-1920	6	14	0.41	0.95
1921-1930	33	47	2.24	3.20
1931-1940	13	60	0.88	4.08
1941-1950	17	77	1.16	5.23
1951-1960	9	86	0.61	5.85
1961-1970	16	102	1.09	6.93
1971-1980	107	209	7.27	14.21
1981-1990	339	548	23.05	37.25
1991-2000	657	1205	44.66	81.92
2001-2008	260	1465	17.68	99.59
Without date	6	1471	0.41	100.00
Total	1471		100.00	

Table 5: Chronological Distribution of Journal's Citations

6.6. Half Life of Journals

Half-life means the time during which one half of all the currently active literature has been published. It will also help the pioneer in any discipline how far they will go back to obtain a published literature in the field of interest. Table 6 demonstrates that the year wise distribution of citations. Over half of the total numbers of citations were only 14 years old and 80.56% citations were not more than 24 years old i.e. these were published during or after 1984. Over 87.36% citations were published within 28 years and remaining 12.64% were published over 135 years of period prior to 1980. Journal citations, 14 years old journals cover cumulative of 50.17%. Thus, half-life period of journal citation for the present analysis is taken has 14 years. The overall half-life of Women's Studies literature is 14 years. It can be said that 14 years back literature as being the most active life of literature. This study can be quite useful for the librarian as a decision to support tool to retain the most frequently used literature and discarding the less used literature as part of space planning.

Period (in years)	Year	No. of Citations	(%)	Cumulative %
1	2007	9	0.61	0.61
2	2006	15	1.02	1.63
3	2005	29	1.97	3.60
4	2004	26	1.77	5.37
5	2003	41	2.79	8.16
6	2002	74	5.03	13.19
7	2001	82	5.57	18.76
8	2000	77	5.23	24.00
9	1999	63	4.28	28.28
10	1998	59	4.01	32.29
11	1997	68	4.62	36.91
12	1996	63	4.28	41.19
13	1995	78	5.30	46.50
14	1994	54	3.67	50.17
15	1993	72	4.89	55.06
16	1992	52	3.54	58.60
17	1991	51	3.47	62.06
18	1990	54	3.67	65.74
19	1989	56	3.81	69.54
20	1988	37	2.52	72.06
21	1987	37	2.52	74.57
22	1986	31	2.11	76.68
23	1985	28	1.90	78.58
24	1984	29	1.97	80.56
25	1983	26	1.77	82.32
26	1982	23	1.56	83.89
27	1981	28	1.90	85.79
28	1980	23	1.56	87.35
135	1751- 1979	186	12.64	100.00
		1471	100	

Table 6: Half Life of Journals

6.7. Rank List of Most Frequently Cited Journals

Learned journals constitute the most important media of communication of information about new ideas in any subject Table 7 represents the rank list of journals out of 1471 cited in the *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*. The journals cited below 5 times are not included in the Table. Among the highest cited journals, The *Economic and Political Weekly* scores the first rank accounting for 217 (14.75%) citations. Followed by *Population and Development Review* with 32 (2.18%), *World Development* with 31(2.11%) and *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* with 28 (1.90%) respectively with 2nd, 3rd and 4th rank in this study.

Sr. No.	Source	No. of Citations	Cum. Citations	Percent	Cum. Percent	Rank
1	Economic and Political Weekly	217	217	14.75	14.75	1
2	Population and Development Review	32	249	2.18	16.93	2
3	World Development	31	280	2.11	19.03	3
4	Indian Journal of Gender Studies	28	308	1.90	20.94	4
5	Saogat	26	334	1.77	22.71	5
6	Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society	21	355	1.43	24.13	6
7	Women's Equality	20	375	1.36	25.49	7
8	Contribution to Indian Sociology	20	395	1.36	26.85	7
9	Women's Studies Quarterly	16	411	1.09	27.94	8

10	Development and Change	16	427	1.09	29.03	8
11	Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics	14	441	0.95	29.98	9
12	Current Science	13	454	0.88	30.86	10
13	Samay Shakti	12	466	0.82	31.68	11
14	Reproductive Health Matters	12	478	0.82	32.49	11
15	Social Science and Medicine	12	490	0.82	33.31	11
16	Mahila Saogat	11	501	0.75	34.06	12
17	American Sociological Review	11	512	0.75	34.81	12
18	Hypatia	9	521	0.61	35.42	13
19	Feminist Review	9	530	0.61	36.03	13
20	Indian Economic and Social History Review	9	539	0.61	36.64	13
21	Gender and Society	8	547	0.54	37.19	14
22	Modern Asian Studies	8	555	0.54	37.73	14
23	Seminar	8	563	0.54	38.27	14
24	Feminist Studies	8	571	0.54	38.82	14
25	Journal of Peasant Studies	8	579	0.54	39.36	14
26	Population and Development Review	8	587	0.54	39.90	14
27	Journal of Women's Studies	7	594	0.48	40.38	15
28	Man in India	7	601	0.48	40.86	15
29	International Sociology	7	608	0.48	41.33	15
30	American Anthropologist	7	615	0.48	41.81	15
31	Manushi	7	622	0.48	42.28	15
32	Sociological Bulletin	7	629	0.48	42.76	15
33	Feminism and Psychology	7	636	0.48	43.24	15
34	Journal of Peace Research	7	643	0.48	43.71	15
35	Disability and Society	7	650	0.48	44.19	15
36	Journal of Political Economy	7	657	0.48	44.66	15
37	Journal of Interpersonal Violence	7	664	0.48	45.14	15
38	American Ethnologist	7	671	0.48	45.62	15
39	Disasters	6	677	0.41	46.02	16
40	Higher Education	6	683	0.41	46.43	16
41	Eastern Anthropologist	6	689	0.41	46.84	16
42	Annual Review of Sociology	6	695	0.41	47.25	16
43	Indian Psychologist	6	701	0.41	47.65	16
44	Journal of Comparative Family Studies	6	707	0.41	48.06	16
45	Psychology of Women Quarterly	6	713	0.41	48.47	16
46	Journal of Family Welfare	6	719	0.41	48.88	16
47	Population Studies	6	725	0.41	49.29	16
48	Gender and Development	6	731	0.41	49.69	16
49	Human Rights Quarterly	6	737	0.41	50.10	16
50	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies	5	742	0.34	50.44	17
51	Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute	5	747	0.34	50.78	17
52	Lancet	5	752	0.34	51.12	17
53	Journal of South Asian Studies	5	757	0.34	51.46	17
54	Psychological Studies	5	762	0.34	51.80	17
55	Gulzare-Hakimi	5	767	0.34	52.14	17
56	Journal of Health and Social Behaviour	5	772	0.34	52.48	17
57	Social change	5	777	0.34	52.82	17
58	Public Culture	5	782	0.34	53.16	17
59	Feminist Economics	5	787	0.34	53.50	17
60	Journal of Marriage and Family	5	792	0.34	53.84	17
61	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology	5	797	0.34	54.18	17
62	International Journal of Psychology	5	802	0.34	54.52	17
63	Journal of Women in Culture and Society	5	807	0.34	54.86	17
64	Journal of Applied Psychology	5	812	0.34	55.20	17
65	Scientific American	5	817	0.34	55.54	17
66	Journal of Human Resources	5	822	0.34	55.88	17
67	Indian Journal of Labour Economics	5	827	0.34	56.22	17
68	Productivity	5	832	0.34	56.56	17
69	Women's Studies in International Forum	5	837	0.34	56.90	17
70	Journal of Social and Economic Studies	5	842	0.34	57.24	17
71	Demography India	5	847	0.34	57.58	17

Table 7: Rank List of Most Frequently Cited Journals

6.8. Authorship Pattern of Cited Documents

A total number of 5529 citations have been analyzed which ascertain the authorship pattern of cited documents. The Table 8 and Figure 6.2 indicates that maximum citations 4456 (80.59%) are by single authored, followed by 851 (15.39%) citations have two authored and the lowest 1 (0.02%) citations by 9 authors. The analysis of authorship pattern reveals that the articles in women's studies are least collaborative.

Sr. No.	Authors	Citations	Cumulative Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
1	1	4456	4456	80.59	80.59
2	2	851	5307	15.39	95.98
3	3	113	5420	2.04	98.03
4	4	80	5500	1.45	99.48
5	5	17	5517	0.31	99.78
6	6	7	5524	0.13	99.91
7	7	4	5528	0.07	99.98
8	8	0	5528	0.00	99.98
9	9	1	5529	0.02	100.00
	Total	5529		100.00	

Table 8: Authorship Pattern of Cited Documents

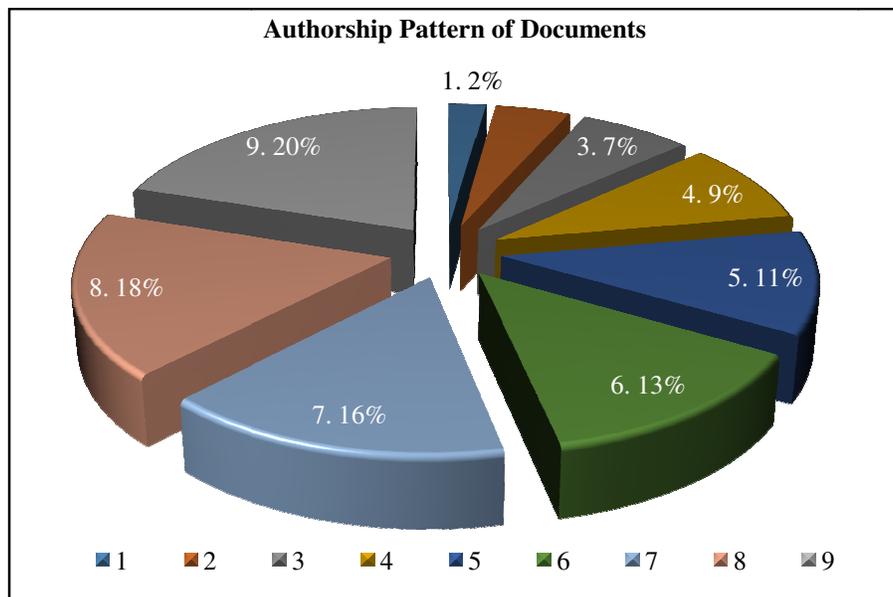


Figure 2: Authorship Pattern of Documents 6.

7. Conclusions

The present study analyses 5529 citations from *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, during 1994- 2008. On the basis of this analysis the following conclusions are drawn:

- Volume wise distribution of citations have shown that highest number of citations appeared in volume 15 in year 2008 with 629 (11.38%) citations and lowest number of citations are in the volume 6, in year 1999 with 115 (2.08%).
- Growth of citations in articles wise observes that the number of citations is highest in the 2004 in article number 11 with 119 citations and it is noted that only 1 citation has been in the volume 5, year 1999 in this journal.
- It is evident by the analysis that the highest number of citations recorded by books 3051 (55.18%) followed by journals with 1471 (26.61%) citations.
- Chronological distributions of citations show that highest 2376 (42.97%) citations have occurred during the 1991-2000 and the period 1851-1860 have the least 3(0.05) citations.
- Chronological distributions of journals observed that recent period 1971- 2008 have been 1363 citations that were 92.66% of the total citations.
- In the rank list of journals *Economic and Political Weekly* scores the first rank accounting with 217 (14.75%) citations and *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* occupied 4th rank with 28 (1.90%) citations.
- Authorship pattern of cited documents revealed that maximum citations 4456 (80.59%) are by single authored and the lowest 1 (0.02%) citations by 9 authored.

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