Bibliography of Indian bibliometric publications (1958 -1994)

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Provides a bibliography of publications on bibliometrics and related subjects published in India as well as generated from India and published abroad during 1958 to 1994.

Keywords: Bibliography; Bibliometrics

Introduction

The term ‘Indian bibliometric publications’ given in the title of this article includes research papers, books, etc., in bibliometrics and related subjects produced from India and published in India and abroad; and also the foreign articles published in India.

Evidences suggest that the first bibliometric publication appeared from India in 1958. It appears that during 1959 to 1962, no bibliometric publication appeared in India. In 1963, the first DRTC Seminar was organized. It was devoted to bibliometrics. More than half a dozen papers were presented in the Seminar. Since then one or more papers were published every year. The papers appeared in journals, conference documents, and festschrift volumes published from India and abroad. Till 1963, less than ten authors contributed articles on bibliometrics. With the passage of time more and more bibliometricians like TS Rajagopalan, B K Sen, J S Ghosh, B Guha, A R Chakarborty, S Naranan, I K Ravichandra Rao, I N Sengupta, K Subramanyan, S Arunachalam, B M Gupta, B S Maheswarappa, Khaiser Jahan Begum and many others appeared on the scene and by 1984, they started contributing not only in Indian but also in foreign journals. The contributions of some of the above authors attracted worldwide attention and they went on to become prolific authors. It may be said that by 1984 a strong base for conducting bibliometric studies was formed in India.

A review article on the Indian contribution of that period was published. However, in the absence of databases like Scopus and Indian Citation Index in those days, the compilation of the articles reviewed was done through manual searching. Recently, Garg and Tripathy compiled a fairly comprehensive bibliography covering the period 1995-2014. In this paper, a bibliography is being appended for the period 1958 to 1994. These two bibliographies combined together is expected to be a more or less complete listing of bibliometric works done in India or published in India.

Usefulness of the bibliographies

The two bibliographies can to serve as a base for numerous bibliometric studies and generation of reliable indicators. In most bibliometric articles sent for publication in journals, the literature search is generally found to be sketchy. The same is the case with the literature survey included in PhD theses. Using these bibliographies, the shortcoming can be easily overcome.

The bibliometric indicators such as the most prolific authors and journals can be determined now more or less without any flaw. Numerous single journal bibliometric studies have been conducted in India. The single journals can now be easily detected
and found out how many times *Annals of Library and Information Studies* or any other journal has been studied bibliometrically. Single author bibliometric studies also abound. Who are the persons studied and by whom are now quite clear. One can easily find out the extent of studies on Bradford’s law, Lotka’s law, and Zipf’s laws. Using these two bibliographies, the growth pattern of Indian bibliometric literature has been depicted (Table 1). The per year productivity (PYP) is continuously on the rise and in 2014 it has crossed 100.

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Table 1—Year-wise distribution of bibliometric publications 1958-2014

**Conclusion**

The two bibliographies are fairly comprehensive but not complete due to the fact that bibliometric literature is scattered in not only English journals but also non-English journals like *Granthagar*, proceedings of national and international conferences, non-LIS journal like *University News* and *Current Science*, festschrift volumes, and so on. It is also not clear as to how many national bibliometric conferences have been organized so far. Similar is the case with festschrift volumes. In such a situation, a compilation of a complete bibliography is just about impossible. Hence, it is requested that the missing items in the bibliography may please be brought to our notice so that they can be included in the forthcoming *Indian Bibliometrics Abstracts*.

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