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# Publication Output of Journal 'Veterinary World' (2008-2017) : A Bibliometric Analysis

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## **Abstract**

*This paper presents a bibliometric study of the journal "Veterinary World" during the year 2008-2017. The year wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, institution-wise distribution, length of the papers, type of the document published, international authored contributions and citation etc., of the journal have been taken for this study. The total number of documents published during the period has been 1954 and they have been pulled out from Scopus database. The highest number of publications registered in 2016 (250 articles, 12.79%) and the lowest was in 2008 (132 articles, 6.76%). The annual average growth rate of 7.32% and the highest growth rate are in the year 2013 with 51.70%. The degree of collaboration is 0.97 and out of a total 1954 articles 1890 (96.72%) are joint authored publications and only 64 (3.28%) are single author contribution. Indian researchers have contributed 72.62 percentages during the period.*

**Keywords:** Bibliometrics, Authorship Pattern, Degree of Collaboration, Scopus, Veterinary World

## **Introduction:**

Bibliometrics is a tool used quantitatively or qualitatively to assess the academic quality of an individual researcher, research teams, institutions, countries or journals by application of statistical methods (Sillet, 2013). These tools are widely used by library and information professionals to study literature growth rate, utilization of data, productive contributors, impact factor, h-index, the ranking of journals and future needs in a particular discipline. This analysis helps to formulate need-based development policy and well-defined objective for doing high-quality research. This type of survey of a journal is important to know how many articles published in a particular period of time. It defines literature growth rate in that specific field, citation study helps to find out how for those articles influenced by other researchers for contributing new inventions. It also gives an idea of which, institutions, countries and journals have got high impact in the specific field of knowledge.

The journals act as a prime source and major channel to transmit knowledge for literacy development in the field of knowledge. Veterinary research affects human health either directly or indirectly through biomedical research on animals. Moreover, “veterinary scientists have the responsibility to protect human health from animals who are infected by diseases and well-being of animals by ensuring food security and safety, preventing and controlling emerging infectious zoonoses, protecting environments and ecosystems” (Pappaioanou, 2004) and therefore, we have chosen one of the prime journals in the veterinary field titled is ‘Veterinary World’ for conducting this study.

The Journal of ‘Veterinary World’ (ISSN 0972-8988) published its first issue in 2008 and focusing on Animal and Veterinary Science. It is a monthly journal which has recently completed 12 successful volumes. The fields of study are “bacteriology, parasitology, pathology, virology, immunology, mycology, public health, biotechnology, meat science, fish diseases, nutrition, gynecology, genetics, wildlife, laboratory animals, animal models of human infections, prior diseases, epidemiology, zootomic and emerging infections” (<http://www.veterinaryworld.org>).

It has been published uninterruptedly as well as its application of double-blind review process to select the manuscripts, posting of each newly published article at Face book, LinkedIn, Twitter, DOAJ, Blogger, Academia.edu, Mendeley etc., open access policy, made the journal eligible to be indexed in 22 databases such as Scopus, ESCI-Thomson Reuters, AGRIS, CAS, PubMed, PubMed Central, ProQuest and DOAJ. Surely adding the journal into one of these databases increases exponentially the citation rate of the researches as the research is opened to a wide range of research community. To assess its performance bibliometric tools have been adopted in this study, a total of ten years period (2008 to 2017) has been taken to study the general overview of the journal.

## **Objectives**

The objective of the study is to understand fully well the performance of the journal, the following distinctive features are observed in this study:

- To examine year wise distribution of papers
- To examine year wise authorship pattern of papers
- To examine institution-wise distribution of papers
- To examine most prolific contributions of papers
- To find out length of the papers and references distribution pattern
- To identify year-wise distribution of citations, Average Citations per Item (ACPI)
- To show types of the document published
- To identify most frequently occurred keywords
- To reveal the most productive countries

## Literature Review

Thangamani, Palaniappan and Vinoth Kumar (2018) have carried out a bibliometric analysis of published articles in the Journal "Nature" during the period 2013-2017. They found that the journal published the highest number of articles 2944 (21.81%) out of a total of 13499 articles in five years. The average citation was 33.70, citation growth gradually decreased and publications were not constant, single author contributions were dominant (53.3%). The influenced author was Wang J published 54 articles having 17031 citations with h-index 41. The highest contributions were from United States of America (43.07%). The five-year average impact factors have been 33.07 and 2017 is 25.95, which means the values have been diminished gradually during the study period.

Yadav, Singh and Verma (2019) have evaluated authorship and collaboration pattern in SRELS Journal of Information Management for the period of 2008-2017. It is noted that the highest number of articles published with the collaboration of more than two authors are 382 (66.09%) out of the total of 578 articles. In this study, it is clear that the multiple authorship patterns are well-known in the journal. The analysis exposed that the average collaboration coefficient is 0.36, The collaboration index and degree of collaboration have been 1.86, and 0.66 respectively. The high collaboration and majority of multi-authorship indicate that the team research has been done in this journal predominantly during the study period.

Asad Abdi et al. (2018) have presented the analysis of the journal titled "Information Processing & Management (IP &M) literature" during the thirty-six years of period (1980 to 2015). Of the published documents, the majority of them were articles 1956 (67.15%) out of 2,913 papers. The maximum number of citations are 8014 (13.07%) out of 29117 citations. The highest contributions are from the United States of America with 50.88% and Denmark is very less 0.86%. The most of the contributions are from Universities with 1866 (64.06%) and the degree of collaboration have been increased in three times from the period 1980-1985 to the period 2010-2015.

Mahendra Kumar (2014) has conducted a study on the journal titled "Library Herald" during the period 2011 to 2014. He came with the result that single author publication were 65 (57.01%) out of 114 articles while the rest 49 (42.98%) published are by joint authors. The study also revealed the common factors like authorship pattern, number of articles, subject wise distribution of cited journals etc. The maximum number of citations 312 (26.80%) out of the total 1164 citations, which means the majority of the authors chosen journals are the main source of information. The geographical distribution of articles of the journal showed that the highest number 102 (89.47%) has been from India and the remaining 12(10.52%) are from foreign sources.

Rajev and Joseph (2016) have examined various patterns of the research articles published in "Malaysian journal of library and information science (MJLIS)" during 2007 to 2013. This study is evaluated the growth pattern of research productivity published in the journal. The most productive year was 2011 with 21 articles out of a total 142 publications and most of the papers have got the length of 11-20 pages. It has been observed that, joint-authorship were increased when compared to the single authored papers and majority of the papers published under two authors with 42% and maximum published papers were by Malaysian authors, 56 out of 142 during the study of period.

Krauskopf, Garcia and Funk (2017) have investigated the relationship between the total number of citations and languages among the published papers of the journals. They have analyzed citation distribution of articles published by journals from the Journal Citation Reports and Web of Science under the subject category "Veterinary Science" published in English and other languages between the years 1994 and 2013. A total of 48,118 articles are published from 28 journals 55.8% are in the English language.

Bansal, S. (2017) has analyzed a total of 197 published papers in the journal "Veterinary Clinics of North America: Equine Practice" for the period from 2007 to 2011. Researcher analyzed year wise distribution of articles published, length of the articles, year wise citation distribution and authorship patterns etc. The study reveals the highest number of articles 47(23.86%) published in the year 2010 and the same year got the highest number of citations 2530(27.72%) out of total citations 9128. Most of the documents are single author publications 124(62.94%) and 66(33.5%) documents have a length between 11 and 15 pages.

Senel and Demir (2018) have conducted an analysis of the published papers in the "Journal of Religion and Health" for 1975 to 2016 and used the Web of Science database for the collection of data. They found number of journal articles are 1655 (62.1%) out of a total 2683, followed by editorials 169 (6.3%). The most productive country is United States of America (USA) with 1665 (62.45%) documents out of total publications. Cornell University from the USA has produced the majority of the papers with 73 (2.74%) followed by Duke University.

## **Materials and methods**

The required data for this study has been extracted from the Scopus database published by Elsevier on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019. We have used the basic search strategy for data collection of the journal 'Veterinary World' was as follows: "source title = "Veterinary World" and ISSN "0972-8988". The journal was founded in 2008 from that year to 2017, a ten year period has taken for this study. The total retrieved results of 1954 documents are exported in CSV and RIS format to Microsoft-Excel and Bibexcel software for data analysis. In addition, collaboration networks were generated by using VOSviewer software.

## Data analysis and interpretation

**Table.1 Year-wise distribution of papers**

Year	Volume and Issue No.	No. of Articles	%	Cumulative	%
2008	1 and (1-12)	132	6.76	132	6.76
2009	2 and (1-12)	159	8.14	291	14.89
2010	3 and (1-12)	172	8.80	463	23.69
2011	4 and (1-12)	151	7.73	614	31.42
2012	5 and (1-12)	147	7.52	761	38.95
2013	6 and (1-12)	223	11.41	984	50.36
2014	7 and (1-12)	231	11.82	1215	62.18
2015	8 and (1-12)	249	12.74	1464	74.92
2016	9 and (1-12)	250	12.79	1714	87.72
2017	10 and (1-12)	240	12.28	1954	100.00

### **Growth pattern of “Veterinary World” Journal:**

The year wise distribution of articles published in the “Veterinary World” journal shows in the above Table 1. The period of study included 10 volumes, starting from 2008 (Vol.1) to 2017 (Vol.10) and a total of 1954 papers have been published by authors from all over the world during this 10 years period of study. An average of 195 papers has been published in this journal per year. The journal has published 132 articles with an average of 6.76% in 2008 and 240 articles with the average of 12.28% in the year 2017, from which it clearly shows the growth of publication pattern has gradually increased almost doubled in the last ten years span of time. The highest number of publications has been recorded in 2016 (250 articles, 12.79%) and the lowest is in 2008 (132 articles, 6.76%). The cumulative publications and percentage for each year has also been given.

**Table.2 Year wise growth of publication**

Year	No. of Articles	Growth Rate	Average Growth Rate percentage (%)
2008	132	0	0
2009	159	27	20.45
2010	172	13	8.18
2011	151	-21	-12.21
2012	147	-4	-2.65
2013	223	76	51.70
2014	231	8	3.59
2015	249	18	7.79
2016	250	1	0.40
2017	240	-10	-4.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Average=7.32</b>

## Annual growth of publication

To get an overview of publication growth, the number of articles published during 2008-2017 is shown in Table 2. A total of 1954 research articles published with the average of 7.32 %. From this table, we can also find that the years 2008-2010 & 2013-2016 growth rate is been positive but the years 2011, 2012 and 2017 growth rate is been negative. The highest growth rate is recorded in 2013 with 51.70% followed by in 2009 with 20.45%. Year wise growth rate is been found out with the help of following formula:

$$r = \frac{P1-P0}{P0} \times 100$$

Where, r = Publication growth in percentage

P0 = Number of publication in the base/ previous year

P1 = Number of publication in present year

**Table.3 Year wise authorship patterns.**

Author ship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	No. of Articles	%	Total Authors
Single	12	8	4	14	6	6	2	2	8	2	64	3.28	64
2 Authors	27	22	39	29	32	23	20	18	19	23	252	12.90	504
3 Authors	28	27	40	35	34	38	36	28	37	44	347	17.76	1041
more than 3 Authors	65	102	89	73	75	156	173	201	186	171	1291	66.07	7072
Total Articles	132	159	172	151	147	223	231	249	250	240	1954	100.00	-
Total Authors	480	639	656	540	562	973	1090	1282	1239	1220	-	-	8681
Average Authors per Articles	3.64	4.02	3.81	3.58	3.82	4.36	4.72	5.15	4.96	5.08	--	-	-
Single Author %	9.09	5.03	2.33	9.27	4.08	2.69	0.87	0.80	3.20	0.83	3.28	-	-
Joint Authors %	90.91	94.97	97.67	90.73	95.92	97.31	99.13	99.20	96.80	99.17	96.72	-	-

## Authorship pattern of papers:

The year wise authorship pattern has been studied to determine the percentage of single, two, three and multiple authorships. As shown in Table 3, our sample study consists of 8681 authors for 1954 articles. Table 3 exposes that during 2008 to 2017 the highest percentage of papers are by multi authors that too, more than 3 authors 1291 (66.07%), followed by papers with 3 authors 347 (17.76%), 2 authors 252 (12.90%) and single authors 64 (3.28%). It means out of a total 1954 articles 1890 (96.72%) multi authored publications and the only 64 (3.28%) are single author contribution. It indicates that the maximum works in this journal are in collaborative work between two or more than three authors. This table represents single author contributions gradually reduced and multi author contributions gradually increased, it ascertains the team work and information sharing has been increased

progressively from 2008 to 2017. The average number of authors per paper is 4.44%, i.e. 8681 authors have written 1954 articles.

**Table.4 Year-wise degree of collaboration:**

Authorship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	No. of Articles
Single authored papers	12	8	4	14	6	6	2	2	8	2	64
Multi authored papers	120	151	168	137	141	217	229	247	242	238	1890
Degree of Collaboration	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.97

**Degree of Collaboration:**

Subramanyam (1983) proposed a formula to calculate the degree of collaboration in quantitative as follows:

$$\text{Degree of Collaboration (DC)} = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

$N_m$  = Number of multi authored papers

$N_s$  = Number of single authored papers

As a result, the degree of collaboration is:  $1890/1954 = 0.97$ .

Table 4 points out that there is significant increase in DC during the study period from 2008 to 2017. The highest DC 0.13 is shown in the year 2015, it means majority of collaboration works happened in this particular year and lowest DC is in 2008 (0.06). Table 3 also is displayed that out of a total 1954 articles multi authored papers were 1890 (DC 0.97), it shows maximum articles are published with collaboration and single authored papers are very less only 64 (DC 0.3) and year wise degree of collaboration is gradually increased.

**Table.5 Top ten prolific authors with number of papers**

Sl. No	Authors	No. of Articles	% of Articles	Total Citations	Average Citations per item	h-index
1.	Maini, S.	23	1.18	54	2.35	4
2.	Ravikanth, K.	23	1.18	55	2.39	4
3.	Rekhe, D.S.	17	0.87	73	4.29	5
4.	Kumar, A.	16	0.82	26	1.63	3
5.	Ananda, K.J.	15	0.77	87	5.80	4
6.	Khan, L.A.	13	0.67	33	2.54	4
7.	Chauhan, H.C.	12	0.61	48	4.00	5
8.	Sahatpure, S.K.	12	0.61	27	2.25	4
9.	Gupta, A.K.	11	0.56	19	1.73	3
10.	Maske, D.K.	10	0.51	32	3.20	4



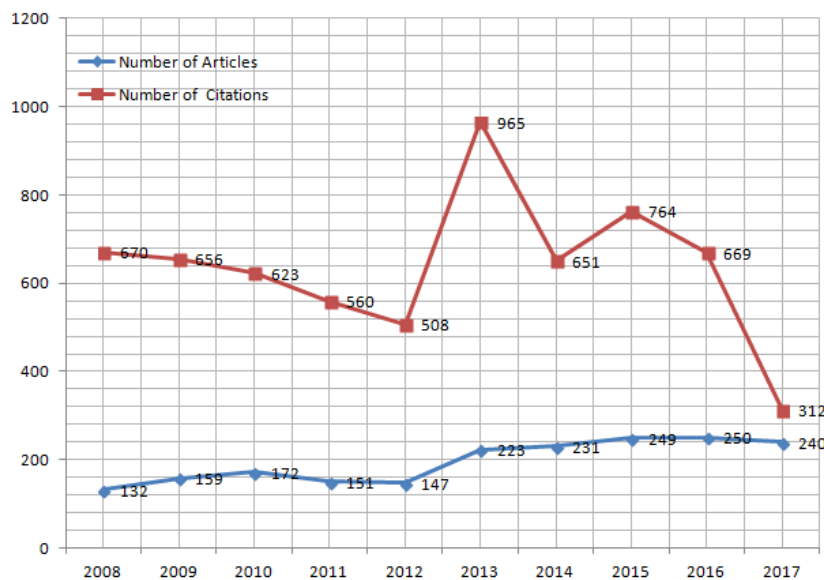
Table-5 is listed out top ten prolific authors out of a total 8681 authors according to the number of publications they have published during the study period 2008-2017. The table shows the most published authors Maini S ( 23 articles; average1.18; 54 citations) and Ravikanth K ( 23 articles; average1.18; 55 citations). The most citations have got by Ananda K.J. (15 articles; 87 citations) with average of 5.80% per article. The document h-index values varies 3-5 for top ten authors and two authors Rekhe D.S. and Chauhan H.C. have received highest h-index: 5. Among the top ten authors, six of them received the h-index: 4 and two of them received the h-index 3.

**Table.6 Year-wise distribution of Citations**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Articles</b>	<b>Number of Citations</b>	<b>ACPI</b>
2008	132	670	5.08
2009	159	656	4.13
2010	172	623	3.62
2011	151	560	3.71
2012	147	508	3.46
2013	223	965	4.33
2014	231	651	2.82
2015	249	764	3.07
2016	250	669	2.68
2017	240	312	1.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>6378</b>	<b>3.26</b>

**Analysis of citations:**

The reference provided by the researchers at the end of their article consider as the source of citation analysis. Citation analysis involves counting of the number of citations to a particular paper for a period of years after its publication. Table 6 shows, there are 6378 citations received over period of ten years with the total contribution of 1954 articles. The maximum number of citations 965(ACPI 4.33%) received in 2013 followed by 764 (ACPI 3.07%) citations in 2015 and minimum number of citation 312(ACPI 1.30%) in the year 2017.



**Figure 1. Year wise distribution of Articles and Citations**

**Table.7 The top fifteen prolific institutions with number of papers:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>No. of Articles</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Uttar Pradesh	205	10.49
2.	College of Veterinary Science India, Tirupati	163	8.34
3.	College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Gujarat	162	8.29
4.	Veterinary College Bangalore	127	6.50
5.	College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Palampur	125	6.40
6.	National Dairy Research Institute India, Haryana	84	4.30
7.	Anand Agricultural University, Gujarat	79	4.04
8.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	70	3.58
9.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai	61	3.12
10.	Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur	57	2.92
11.	Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur	54	2.76
12.	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar	42	2.15
13.	Veterinary College and Research Institute Tamil Nadu, Chennai	40	2.05
14.	College of Veterinary Science and A.H. India, Chhattisgarh	39	2.00
15.	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Gujarat	35	1.79

**Institutions-wise distribution of papers:**

Researches from different institution like government organizations, research institutions and universities etc. are published their papers in “Veterinary World” Journal. Table 7 is listed an author affiliation of the number of papers in top fifteen institutions/ Universities were taken for discussion. It describes that majority of the publications are from Indian Veterinary Research Institute 205 (10.49%) located at Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh), followed by College of Veterinary Science India, located at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) has contributed articles, that is 163 (8.34%), College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry located at Anand, (Gujarat) has 162 articles (8.29%) and rest of the 12 institutions are produced an average of less than 8%. A total of fifteen institutions/ universities are from India.

**Table.8: Length of articles**

<b>Year Pages</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1	81	85	65	35	10	7		1		3	287	14.69
2	33	43	62	34	22	35	16		2	2	249	12.74
3	16	20	29	39	34	77	68	48	37	24	392	20.06
4	1	7	5	19	31	64	66	82	77	66	418	21.39
5		3	6	14	26	21	46	64	57	57	294	15.05
6	1		4	10	11	13	15	20	46	43	163	8.34
7		1	1		5	5	15	12	11	16	66	3.38
8					4	1		7	9	15	36	1.84
9					1		4	5	6	2	18	0.92
10					1		1	3	3	7	15	0.77
11								3	1	1	5	0.26
12								2		1	3	0.15
13					1					1	2	0.10
14								1	1	1	3	0.15
15					1			1			2	0.10
17										1	1	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Articles Length:**

Table 8 illustrates that the majority of articles 418 (21.39%) have length of more than 4 pages followed by 392 (20.06%) articles with minimum 3 pages, 294 (15.05%) articles have got 5 pages. Besides this, the maximum number of articles 1640 (83.93%) have the length of 1-5 pages, 298(15.25%) articles have the length of 6-10 pages and only 16(0.81%) have the length of 11-17 pages.

**Table.9 Year wise distribution of references**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Articles</b>	<b>No. of References</b>	<b>Average reference per articles</b>
1.	2008	132	1086	8.23
2.	2009	159	1780	11.19
3.	2010	172	2267	13.18
4.	2011	151	2693	17.83
5.	2012	147	3579	24.35
6.	2013	223	6272	28.13
7.	2014	231	6399	27.70
8.	2015	249	7449	29.92
9.	2016	250	8149	32.60
10.	2017	240	8655	36.06
11.	Total	1954	48329	24.73

### Year wise distribution of References:

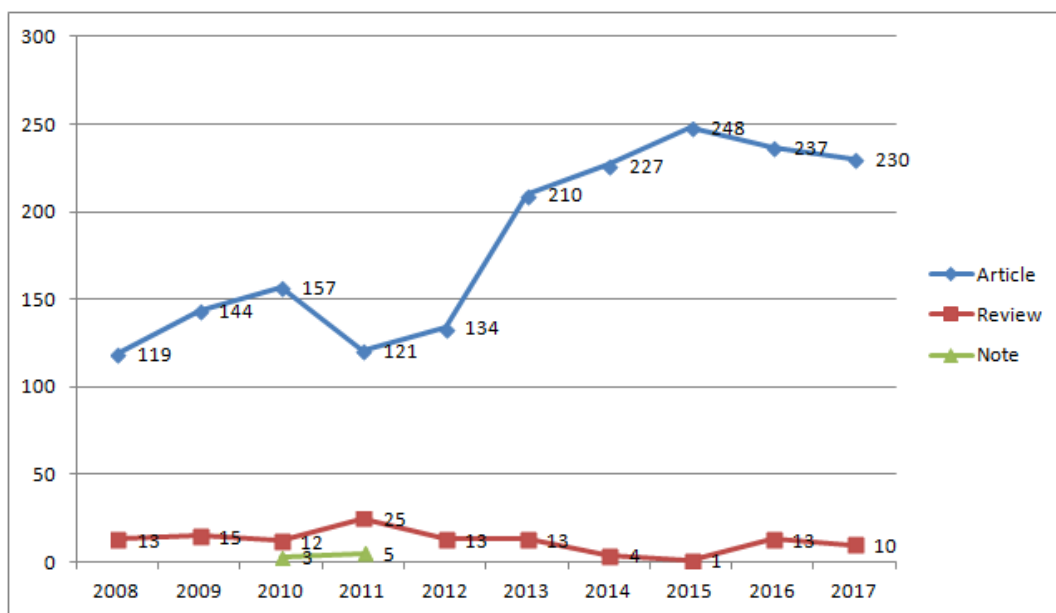
Table 9 gives the information about the references appearing at the end of the research papers published in the “Veterinary World” journal during the period from 2008 to 2017. There are a total of 48,329 references found in this ten years period for 1954 articles and an average references per article are 24.73%. The reference average is increased progressively from 2008 (8.23%) to 2017 (36.06%) more than four times, it indicates authors are carefully and critically assess the other literature in the relevant field and providing more references for better understanding of their research works. Therefore, the famous sayings “quality over quantity” is the key to decide how many references are sufficient.

**Table.10- Year wise distribution of document types**

Document Types	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
Article	119	144	157	121	134	210	227	248	237	230	1827	93.5
Review	13	15	12	25	13	13	4	1	13	10	119	6.09
Note			3	5							8	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>100</b>

### Numbers of Published Items:

Table 10 and Figure.2 shows the various forms of documents published in “Veterinary World” journal during the year (2008 – 2017). Majority of the researchers preferred the form of publication is articles (1827, 93.5%) followed by reviews (119, 6.09%) and notes (8, 0.41%) etc.,



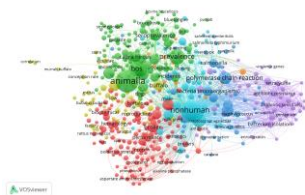
**Figure.2 Year wise distribution of Document Types**

**Table.11 The 10 top Keywords with number of papers**

Sl. No	Keyword	No. of Articles
1.	Animalia	209
2.	Nonhuman	147
3.	Article	145
4.	Prevalence	98
5.	Bos	92
6.	controlled study	82
7.	Polymerase chain reaction	73
8.	Escherichia coli	72
9.	Cattle	69
10.	Goat	64

### Frequency of Keywords

Table 11 shows the top ten keywords have been used in the journal “Veterinary World” during the period of study 2008-2017. The highest frequency keyword has been “Animalia” which is topped with 209 publications followed by “nonhuman” and it has scored 147 publications. The keywords play a vital role in literature search and it will bring up the relevant publications from the vast collection of related documents. Keywords act as ‘keys’ to unlock your research paper searchable.



**Figure 3. The keywords co-occurrence network**

**Table.12 The 12 Top countries with number of articles**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>No. of Articles</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	India	1422	72.62
2.	Egypt	133	6.81
3.	Nigeria	67	3.43
4.	Malaysia	37	1.89
5.	Indonesia	33	1.69
6.	Iran	28	1.43
7.	Bangladesh	24	1.23
8.	Algeria	23	1.18
9.	Pakistan	21	1.07
10.	United States	21	1.07

**The geographical most contributed countries:**

Table 12 shows the geographical distribution of top ten research contribution of the journal “Veterinary World”. The highest number of publications 1422 (72.62%) has been contributed by India followed by Egypt, Nigeria, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indonesia are on the second position. Third, fourth and fifth places are 133 (6.81%), 67 (3.43%), 37 (1.89%) and 33 (1.69%) contributions respectively.

**Conclusion:**

This study presents the analysis of the journal “Veterinary World” for the period of ten year viz., 2008 to 2017 during which, 1954 papers are published. This journal has started with 132 (average 6.76%) publications in 2008 and 240 (average 12.28 %) in 2017. It indicates the growth of publication and the pattern has been almost doubled in the last ten years alone. An average of 195 papers published annually. The journal has the highest degree of collaboration 0.97. It gives details about the collective works and sharing of more information among the scholars in the field of veterinary science. The maximum number of citations (965 out of 6378; 15.13%) has been accounted especially in the year 2013. The maximum number of articles is 1640 (83.93%) which has the length of 1 to 5 pages and majority of the researches preferred 1827 (93.5%) articles as the main source of information. The study demonstrates the highest contributions are from 15 research institutes/ universities which published 1343 (68.62%) articles in the field of veterinary science. Similarly, majority of publications are 1422 (72.62%) from India. The journal is not only popular in India; it is popular in other countries as well.

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