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Singh, PRERNA and Chander, Harish, "Publication Pattern of IFLA Journal (2013-2019): A Bibliometric Assessment" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4879.  
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# Publication Pattern of IFLA Journal (2013-2019): A Bibliometric Assessment

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## Abstract

The present study evaluates the publication trends of *IFLA Journal* for the period 2013-2019. Using bibliometric techniques 189 articles of seven volumes of the source journal were examined in terms to identify chronological distribution, authorship pattern and gender distribution, mapping of subjects, types of document cited, ranking of authors etc. The results highlight that majority of contributions have been made by female authors and huge amount of authors were affiliated to the universities. Most of the contributed articles were research papers and US is the top contributor among others. The bibliometric assessment provides the picture of growth of journal in particular field and also helps in determining the impact factor.

**Keywords:** Publication trends; Authorship pattern; Bibliometrics; Citations analysis; IFLA Journal.

## Introduction

The credit of origin of Bibliometrics is given to *Pritchard* who in the year 1969 coined this term. Pritchard defined Bibliometrics as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other communication medium”. Another widely accepted definition on bibliometrics was given by Sengupta (1974) according to this definition bibliometrics as “organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication pattern of macro and micro-communication along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculations.” Bibliometric techniques have been used to identify the research trends in different subject areas. It also helps in determining the research productivity of authors, institutions and countries (Nagarkar and Kengar, 2017). Earlier the bibliometric techniques and laws were only limited to library science field. But now a days this field is explored by authors and scientists of other disciplines also.

*IFLA Journal* is International peer-reviewed journal in the field of library and information science. It covers the economic, political and social issues related with information access

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through libraries and publishes the research articles, case studies, essays highlighting the emerging aspects of librarianship globally. The journal is the member of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). It is published quarterly with contributions in English language. However, the abstracts of the articles are published in IFLA working language-Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Russian and Spanish. IFLA Journal is indexed in Abi/inform; Academic Search Premier; Business Source Corporate; Compendex; Current Awareness Abstracts; IBZ: International Bibliography of the Periodical Literature; IBZ: International Bibliography of the Periodical Literature on Humanities and Social Sciences; Information and Science Abstracts; Inspec; Library Information Science Abstracts; Library Literature & Information Science; Scival; Scopus and Sociological Abstracts(<https://journals.sagepub.com>).

## Literature Review

A number of studies has been carried out in this area and each study acquaints the users with different aspects of the subjects like publication trends, growth of literature, author's productivity etc. The present study is carried out to find out the publication trends of IFLA Journal for the period 2013-2019. The review of literature has depicted that earlier study carried out on the topic by Hussain and Fatima (2011) for the period 2006-2010 conducted the bibliometric analysis of IFLA Journal. The result of the analysis depicted that research papers were more contributed followed by technical papers and majority of them by the single authors. Similarly, Siwach (2013) examined *IFLA Journal* for the period 2008-2012 and found USA was the leading country in terms of contributions and further he focused on self citation approach of authors. Sarwesh (2013) carried out bibliometric analysis of *IFLA journal* for the period 2001-2010 and reported continuous growth of articles during the decade.

Haque, Islam, Md. and Akanda (2019) analyzed the E-journal namely *Library Philosophy and Practice* during the period of 2014-2018 and revealed trends of collaborative authorship. They reported that universities among other institutions were the major contributor (83.65%). Wei (2018) examined the top five journals of in the field of economics such as *American Economic Review*, *Econometrica*, *Journal of Political Economy*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Review of Economic Studies* for the period of 2012-2016 noticed the most contributions were from USA and Europe. The research output in the subject digital library and publication trends from the period 2002-2016 assessed by Ahmad, Ming and Rafi (2018) which stated the Illinois University, University of North Carolina and University of Wisconsin were leading institutions in submitting the research papers on digital library.

Bapte (2017) evaluated the cited references of *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)* and showed that journals were most cited source among others. Teli (2015) studied LIS journals indexed in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) for the period 2004-2014 and found that frequency of occurrence of the subject field Information and Communication Technology (ICT) was more visible in the research papers. Bark and Jena (2013) analysed *Journal of Knowledge Management Practice* (2008-2012) and stated that USA, Malaysia and India were top three countries among others contributors. Walton and Morris (2013) research on taxonomic botany found that the books were more cited sources than journal articles. Singh and Chander (2013) analysed 336 articles published from the years 2006-2012, of *Library Management* journal of Emerald. They revealed that 79.46% of research papers were

contributed by the authors from Universities. Thanuskodi (2011) conducted bibliometric analysis of *Library Herald Journal* and found that most of the articles were produced on subject library automation by authors. Literature on bibliometrics is enriched with such kinds of studies which reflect the growth of journals and their impact factor, author productivity, institution and countries productivity is also reflected through it.

## Objectives

- To find out the year wise (2013-2019) distribution of contributions;
- To analyse the authorship pattern of the contributions;
- To know the gender distribution and ranking of authors;
- To study the volume-wise distribution of articles and to find the average number of citations per volumes;
- To find out types and number of publications cited in the contributions of the journal;
- To examine the average length of articles and average number of citations per contribution in the journal;
- To know the institutions wise affiliations of the contributors and geographical distribution of the publications.
- To analyse statistics of distribution of contributions in various subjects of LIS.

## Methodology

The seven volumes and 28 issues from the year 2013-2019 of the source journal entitled *IFLA Journal* has been covered under the study. Data regarding published articles in the journal were obtained from downloaded papers from the website of IFLA (<https://www.ifla.org/publications>). The details regarding each published article such as numbers of contributors, gender wise analysis, year wise contributions, numbers of references, geographical distribution, type of paper, length of pages, etc. have been analysed and reviewed for making results. The analysed data of the study have been presented in the form of tables and figures to elucidate the results of research.

## Analysis and Discussions

### *Chronological Distribution of Articles*

Table 1 represents the distribution of articles of IFLA journal from the year 2013-2019. This seven year analysis of IFLA Journal from vol 39 to 45 includes about 189 articles. Vol 39 is having 26 articles followed by 32, 31, 26, 26, 22 and 26 articles in vol 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 respectively. Maximum number of articles (32) are in vol 40 followed by 31 articles in vol 41. Vol 39, 42, 43 and 45 have 26 articles each. Vol 44 have 22 articles which is quite less as compared to other volumes.

**Table 1: Chronological Distribution of Articles**

Year	Volume	Number of Articles Issues wise	Total	%	Cumulative
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	Number					Articles		Total
		1	2	3	4			
2013	39	08	07	07	04	26	13.76	26
2014	40	07	06	10	09	32	16.93	58
2015	41	07	07	09	08	31	16.40	89
2016	42	06	07	06	07	26	13.76	115
2017	43	09	06	06	05	26	13.76	141
2018	44	05	05	06	06	22	11.63	163
2019	45	05	07	07	07	26	13.76	<b>189</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 Vols.</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>	

### *Authorship Pattern*

Table 2 shows the distribution of authorship pattern in articles. From the analysis it is clear that single authorship is the most dominated pattern than collaborative authorship pattern. Single authors constitutes about (44.97%) followed by two authors (30.16%), three authors (14.28%), four authors (7.95%) and more than four (2.64%). This shows that single authors contribute more as compared to multiple authors.

**Table 2: Authorship Pattern of Articles**

Author	Number of Articles-Year wise(n=189)							Total	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
One Author	13	19	12	15	07	06	13	85	44.97
Two Authors	08	05	12	08	06	14	04	57	30.16
Three Authors	01	06	04	02	05	01	08	27	14.28
Four Authors	03	01	02	-	07	01	01	15	7.95
More than Four	01	01	01	01	01	-	-	05	2.64
Total Article	26	32	31	26	26	22	26	189	100
<b>Total Authors</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>368</b>	
Single Author(%)	50	59.37	38.71	57.69	26.92	27.27	50		
Joint Authors(%)	50	40.63	61.29	42.31	73.08	72.73	50		

### *Gender wise Distribution of Authors*

Fig 1 represents the gender distribution of authorship in articles. The result shows that about 217 (58.96%) female authors have contributed in the IFLA journal from the year 2013-2019. About 151 (41.04%) male authors have contributed for the same period. This shows that female authors are more productive in submission of research articles as compared to their male counterparts.

### Figure 1: Gender Distribution of Authorship

Table 3 highlights the gender wise distribution in each year. The year 2013 shows that the male contributed (51%) while female contribution is (49%) followed by (52.54%) contribution of research papers by male while (47.46%) by female in the year 2014. In the year 2015 (27.86%) male contributed and (72.14%) female contributed. Likewise in the year 2016 (40.47%) male contributed and (59.53%) female contributed followed by in the year 2017 (38.80%) male contributed while (61.20%) female contributed. The year 2018 highlights that only (34.14%) male contribution while (65.86%) female contribution. Similarly in the year 2019 male contribution is limited to (42.85%) while female contribution is limited to (57.15%). From this analysis it is concluded that female contribution is dominated in the year 2015 (72.14%), 2016 (59.53%), 2017 (61.20%), 2018 (65.86%) and 2019 (57.15%).

**Table 3: Authorship Pattern and Gender Wise Distribution**

Year	Gender Distribution (Authors)		Total
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
2013	25 (51%)	24 (49%)	49 (13.31%)
2014	31 (52.54%)	28 (47.46%)	59 (16.03%)
2015	17 (27.86%)	44 (72.14%)	61 (16.58%)
2016	17 (40.47%)	25 (59.53%)	42 (11.41%)
2017	26 (38.80%)	41 (61.20%)	67 (18.21%)
2018	14 (34.14%)	27 (65.86%)	41 (11.15%)
2019	21 (42.85%)	28 (57.15%)	49 (13.31%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>151 (41.04%)</b>	<b>217 (58.96%)</b>	<b>368(100%)</b>

### *Subject Mapping*

The table 4 reveals that different subjects areas are analyzed to find out their occurrence in the IFLA journal literature from the period under study. From the table it is clear that research articles on Information Literacy subject is the most published one. Their occurrence in the literature is (8.99%). The second most favoured topic of authors is academic library (8.47%) and the third topic which is chosen by authors is Information Management (6.35%). In spite of these three topics, others topic which is preferred by authors for research papers are Public Library (5.82%), LIS Profession (5.29%), Library Management (4.76%), Digital Preservation (4.23%), LIS Education, Knowledge Management, National Library, Open Access and Reading Culture (3.70%), Library History and Information Seeking Behavior (3.18%), Information Services, Digital Library, Digitization, University Library, Information and Communication Technology and E-Resources (2.64%), Library Association and Web 2.0 (2.12%), Institutional Repository, Cultural Competencies, Library Innovation, School Library and Information Retrieval (1.59%). Least number of research papers are published in the topics like Special Library, Bibliometrics and Scholarly Communication (1.06%).

**Table 4: Mapping of Subjects**

Subjects Area Distribution	Number of Articles-Year wise(n=189)							Total	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Public Library	3	1	4	-	-	1	2	11	5.82
Information Literacy	3	1	2	5	2	-	4	17	8.99
Library History	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	06	3.18
Library Management	3	1	-	1	1	2	1	09	4.76
Information Management	1	2	3	4	1	-	1	12	6.35
Information Services	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	05	2.64
Digital Library	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	05	2.64
Library Association	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	04	2.12
Institutional Repository	-	-	1	1	1			03	1.59
Academic Library	1	-	2	3	9	1	-	16	8.47
Digitization	-	-	2	2	1	-		05	2.64
Information Seeking Behavior	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	06	3.18
Open Access	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	07	3.70
Digital Preservation	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	08	4.23
Cultural Competencies	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	03	1.59
LIS Education	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	07	3.70
University Library	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	05	2.64
LIS Profession	-	1	1	3	1	1	3	10	5.29
Library Innovation	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	03	1.59
Knowledge Management	1	-	-	1		3	2	07	3.70
Information and Communication Technology	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	05	2.64
National Library	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	07	3.70

Web 2.0	-	1	-	-		3		04	2.12
Special Library	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	02	1.06
Reading Culture	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	07	3.70
School Library	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	03	1.59
Bibliometrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	02	1.06
Information Retrieval	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	03	1.59
E-Resources	-	1	-	1	--	3	-	05	2.64
Scholarly Communication	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	02	1.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>

### *Types of Articles*

Table 5 reveals the different categories of research communication of authors submitted in IFLA Journal like research articles, Case studies, General review, Conceptual papers, Viewpoints and Technical papers. The analysis highlights that research articles (41.27%) are the most preferred category by the authors followed by Case studies (20.11%), General Review (14.29%), Conceptual Papers (8.99%), Viewpoints (10.05%) and Technical Papers (5.29%). The analysis shows that research articles is the most preferred category (41.27%) while technical papers (5.29%) are the least preferred choice of the authors.

**Table 5: Category wise Classification of Papers**

Category	Number of Articles-Year wise(n=189)							Total	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Research Articles	10	09	13	12	11	11	12	78	41.27
Case Studies	06	10	05	04	04	03	06	38	20.11
General Review	04	06	04	04	04	02	03	27	14.29
Conceptual Papers	02	01	04	02	03	02	03	17	8.99
Viewpoints	02	05	03	02	02	03	02	19	10.05
Technical Papers	02	01	02	02	02	01	-	10	5.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>

### *Institution wise Affiliations of Authors*

Table 6 highlights the Institution wise affiliations of authors. The result reveals that authors affiliated with Universities contributed (70.92%), followed by National Library (7.33%), Information and Documentation Centers (6.52%), Colleges/Institutes (4.61%), Government Departments and Library Associations (3.26%), Miscellaneous (1.64%), Special Library (1.37%) and Public Library (1.09%). It is clear from this analysis that authors affiliated with Universities



contributed maximum in the IFLA journal in the period 2013-19 while authors affiliated with Public Library contributed least.

**Table 6: Institution wise Affiliations of Authors**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Universities	34	20	50	28	55	35	39	261	70.92
College/Institutes	01	03	01	03	04	04	01	17	4.61
National Library	02	20	03	-	-	01	01	27	7.33
Information/Documentation Centers	06	05	01	03	06	01	02	24	6.52
Government Departments	02	01	03	04	01	-	01	12	3.26
Special Library	01	01	01	-	01	-	01	05	1.37
Public Library	01	-	01	-	-	-	02	04	1.09
Library Associations	01	08	-	02	-	-	01	12	3.26
Miscellaneous	01	01	01	02	-	-	01	06	1.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>

### *Geographical Distribution of Contributions*

Table 7 highlights the Geographical distribution of authors/Contributors. The result shows that authors from USA contributed (28.53%), followed by Australia (5.98%), UK (3.80%), France and Nigeria (3.26%) each, India (2.99%) and The Netherlands, Bangladesh, Japan and Canada (2.72%) each, Singapore, Jamaica, Tanzania and South Africa (2.17%), Germany, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland (1.90%), Ghana (1.63%), Brazil, Argentina, Sweden, Iran and Greece (1.36%). These countries fall in the top ten ranking starting from USA. The countries which contributed least fall in the low ranking level include Nepal, UAE, Russia, Hong Kong, Austria, Italy, Columbia, Finland, Kazakhstan, Barbados, Hungary, Uruguay, Uganda, Lebanon, Philippines, Romania and Croatia.

**Table 7: Geographical Distribution of the Contributors**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Country</b>	<b>Number of Contributors</b>							<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rank</b>
		<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>			
1	USA	14	10	23	13	20	14	11	105	28.53	1
2	Australia	3	2	5	5	2	2	3	22	5.98	2
3	UK	4	7	1	-	-	1	1	14	3.80	3
4	France	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	3.26	4
5	Nigeria	2	-	2	1	1	3	3	12	3.26	4
6	India	-	2	3	2	4	-	-	11	2.99	5
7	The Netherlands	2	4	1	3	-	-	-	10	2.72	6
8	Bangladesh	1	1	-	2	-	2	4	10	2.72	6

9	Japan	2	5	-	-	2	1	-	10	2.72	6
10	Canada	-	3	-	2	-	1	4	10	2.72	6
11	Singapore	2	1	-	-	4	-	1	08	2.17	7
12	Jamaica	2	-	2	-	3	-	1	08	2.17	7
13	Tanzania	1	3	-	-	1	-	3	08	2.17	7
14	South Africa	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	08	2.17	7
15	Germany	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	07	1.90	8
16	Saudi Arabia	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	07	1.90	8
17	Switzerland	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	07	1.90	8
18	Ghana	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	06	1.63	9
19	Brazil	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	05	1.36	10
20	Argentina	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	05	1.36	10
21	Sweden	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	05	1.36	10
22	Iran	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	05	1.36	10
23	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	05	1.36	10
24	Namibia	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	04	1.08	11
25	Portugal	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	04	1.08	11
26	Egypt	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	04	1.08	11
27	Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	04	1.08	11
28	Ireland	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	03	0.81	12
29	Pakistan	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	03	0.81	12
30	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	03	0.81	12
31	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	03	0.81	12
32	Malaysia	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	03	0.81	12
33	South Korea	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	03	0.81	12
34	Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	03	0.81	12
35	Botswana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	0.54	13
36	Norway	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	02	0.54	13
37	Qatar	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	02	0.54	13
38	Algeria	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	02	0.54	13
39	Belgium	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	02	0.54	13
40	Turkey	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	02	0.54	13
41	Kuwait	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	02	0.54	13
42	Nepal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
43	UAE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
44	Russia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
45	Hong Kong	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
46	Austria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
47	Italy	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
48	Columbia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	01	0.27	14
49	Finland	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
50	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	01	0.27	14
51	Barbados	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
52	Hungary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	01	0.27	14
53	Uruguay	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	01	0.27	14

54	Uganda	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	01	0.27	14
55	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	01	0.27	14
56	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	01	0.27	14
57	Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	01	0.27	14
58	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	01	0.27	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>	

### *Pagination Pattern*

Table 8 highlights the page range of the articles. This shows that research articles with page range between 6-10 (48.67%) are maximum submitted in the IFLA journal followed by papers with page range 11-15 (34.92%), page range 16-20 (8.47%), page range 1-5 (6.35%) and papers with page range 21-25 (1.59%). Papers with page range 6-10 are in maximum number i.e. 92, while papers with range 21-25 are least in number 3.

**Table 8: Length of Articles**

Number of Pages	Year of publication							Total	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
1-5	1	8	1	1	1	-	-	12	6.35
6-10	15	16	19	14	9	7	12	92	48.67
11-15	8	6	10	9	11	10	12	66	34.92
16-20	2	2	1	2	5	3	1	16	8.47
21-25	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	03	1.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>

### *Citations Analysis*

Table 9 highlights the citation analysis of research papers. It is clear from the table 9 that research papers with citation range 21-30 and 41-50 are maximum published in IFLA journal. About 35 articles in each citation range. The second maximum citation range is seen in 11-20 and 31-40 with 31 articles each followed by citation range 1-10 with 24 articles, papers with citation range 51-60 are 11 in number, papers with citation range 61-70 are 8 in number, papers with citation range 71-80 are 7 in number, papers with citation range 81-90 and 91-100 are 3 in number each. Only one paper is having more than 100 citations.

**Table 9: Citation Analysis**

Number of Citations	Year of Publication							Total Articles	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
1-10	5	13	2	3	1	-	-	24	12.70
11-20	8	6	5	3	5	1	3	31	16.40
21-30	6	4	11	5	2	4	3	35	18.52
31-40	2	4	4	6	6	3	6	31	16.40
41-50	3	3	6	4	3	8	8	35	18.52
51-60	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	11	5.82
61-70	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	08	4.23

71-80	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	07	3.70
81-90	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	03	1.59
91-100	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	03	1.59
>100			1	-	-	-		01	0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 10 highlights the distribution of citations in different volumes of IFLA Journal from the year 2013-19. In the present analysis Vol. 39 to 45 are under study. Maximum number of citations 1096 are in vol.45 followed by 1091 citations in vol.43, 990 citations in vol.41, 969 citations in vol.44, 960 citations in vol.42, 659 citations in vol.39 and 618 citations in vol.40. The result highlights that Vol.45 having maximum citations with (17.17%) while vol.40 is having least citations (9.68%).

**Table 10: Distribution of Citations**

Year	Volume Number	Number of Citations -Issues wise				Total Citations	%
		1	2	3	4		
2013	39	166	167	267	59	659	10.33
2014	40	138	89	76	315	618	9.68
2015	41	214	212	313	251	990	15.51
2016	42	265	168	269	258	960	15.04
2017	43	275	171	309	336	1091	17.09
2018	44	223	219	249	278	969	15.18
2019	45	232	302	291	271	1096	17.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 Vols.</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>1774</b>	<b>1768</b>	<b>6383</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 11 depicts the types of documents cited by research papers in IFLA Journal. It is clear from the above table 11 that journals are the most frequent cited by the authors (40.46%) followed by online/web documents (27.62%) and Books (15.24%). The other documents which are cited by authors include Chapter in edited books (6.36%), Seminar/Conferences (3.94%), Reports (Government/Commission etc.) (3.23%), Thesis/Dissertation (1.63%) and Miscellaneous (1.52%).

**Table 11: Types of Document Cited**

Types of Documents	Year of Publication							Total Citations	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Journals	205	272	280	383	496	433	514	2583	40.46
Books	135	128	159	114	173	121	143	973	15.24
Online/Web Documents	183	144	368	340	256	226	246	1763	27.62
Chapter in Edited Book	28	22	81	50	62	76	87	406	6.36
Seminar/Conferences	26	17	42	33	36	63	34	251	3.94

Reports (Govt./Commission etc.)	49	11	34	27	46	15	24	206	3.23
Thesis/Dissertation	19	08	15	07	09	17	29	104	1.63
Miscellaneous	14	16	11	06	13	18	19	97	1.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1091</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>6383</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 2: Documents Cited**

Figure 2 shows that the journals (2583) are the maximum cited by authors followed by online/web documents (1763) while miscellaneous documents (97) are less cited.

### ***Ranking of Authors***

Table 12 highlights the ranking of authors on the basis of their contributions in IFLA Journal for the period 2013-19. The result shows that Md Anwarul Islam has four contributions and stand at position 1. The authors which occupy rank 2 with three contributions are Cherry-Ann Smart, James M. Matarazzo, Jenny S. Bossaller, Mitsuru Ikeda and Tony Pearlstein. The authors which are at rank 3 with 2 contributions include Abbas Mohamed Omar, Andrew K Shenton, Brooke M. Shannon, Chimezie P. Uzuegbu, Ellen Ndeshi Namhila, Guy Berthiaume, Jonna Richardson, Kodjo Atiso, Liz Cooper, Muhammad Mezbah-Ul-Islam, Naresh Kumar Agarwal, Neha Fouad, Ngozi P. Osuchukwu. About 323 authors contributed only one article.

**Table 12: Ranking of Author**

Sr.No.	Name of Author	Number of Contributions	Rank
1	Md Anwarul Islam	4	1
2	Cherry-Ann Smart	3	2
3	James M. Matarazzo	3	2
4	Jenny S. Bossaller	3	2
5	Mitsuru Ikeda	3	2
6	Toby Pearlstein	3	2
7	Abbas Mohamed Omar	2	3
8	Andrew K Shenton	2	3
9	Brooke M. Shannon	2	3
10	Chimezie P. Uzuegbu	2	3
11	Ellen Ndeshi Namhila	2	3
12	Guy Berthiaume	2	3
13	Joanna Richardson	2	3
14	Kodjo Atiso	2	3
15	Liz Cooper	2	3
16	Muhammad Mezbah-ul-Islam	2	3
17	Naresh Kumar Agarwal	2	3
18	Nehal Fouad	2	3
19	Ngozi P. Osuchukwu	2	3
20	Author Contributed 1 Article each	323	4

## Conclusion

The present study highlights the publication patterns of IFLA Journal for the period 2013-2019 by using bibliometric techniques. The results depicted that there is continuous increase in the publication of articles. Single authorship is more seen in the research papers than collaborative initiatives among the authors. Single authorship constitutes about (44.97%) followed by two authors (30.16%), three authors (14.28%), four authors (7.95%) and more than four (2.64%). Gender analysis shows that female authors are more productive than their male counterparts. Subject mapping of the research papers presents the picture which shows that research articles on Information Literacy are the most occurrence (8.99%) followed by research papers on academic library (8.47%) and the third topic which is chosen by authors is Information Management (6.35%). Type of research papers submitted in IFLA journal reveals that research articles are contributed more (41.27%) followed by Case studies (20.11%). Institution wise analysis shows that Universities are the major contributor in terms of submission of articles in IFLA journal. Geographic distribution of authors depicts that authors from USA are the most productive in terms of submission of articles in IFLA Journal followed by Australia and UK. Journals are the most cited items in the articles. Pagination pattern of the research papers shows that papers with

page length of 6-10 pages are mostly written by the authors. The present research as bibliometric analysis of *IFLA Journal* attempted to show the publication trends such as author's impact and growth of subject during the covered period. Authors can conduct bibliometric analysis of different journals, different areas to know more about their growth and impact.

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