

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Summer 4-1-2013

A Bibliometric analysis of the literature of IFLA Journal during 2001-2010

Sarwesh Pareek, Librarian

BVB Vidyashram, Pratap Nagar Jaipur, sarweshpareek@yahoo.com

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Pareek, Sarwesh, Librarian, "A Bibliometric analysis of the literature of IFLA Journal during 2001-2010" (2013). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 954.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/954>

A Bibliometric analysis of the literature of IFLA Journal during 2001-2010

Sarwesh Pareek

Librarian, B.V.B. Vidyashram, Pratap Nagar, Jaipur. Email: sarweshpareek@yahoo.com

Abstract: *Bibliometric is an emerging thrust area of research and has now become a well established part of information research and a quantitative approach to the description of documents. Bibliometric has grown out of the realization that literature is growing and changing out of a rate with which no librarian or information worker equipped with traditional bibliographic skills and methods could keep abreast. The present study shows that journals are most cited form of communication amongst the library and information scientists and the source journal is the most cited publication.*

IFLA Journal is one of the premier official journals of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. It is brought out by Sage publications. It has just completed 37 years of its publication. The study aims to present a bibliometric analysis on the various aspects of the Journal, such as its distribution of article by year, authorship patterns, distribution of contributions by institution, subject distributions, citation patterns, length of article, rank of cited authors, and geographical distributions of authors.

Keywords: Authorship pattern, citation analysis, Bibliometric analysis, LIS journals, IFLA Journal.

INTRODUCTION:

Bibliometrics is a research method used in library and information science. It is a quantitative study of various aspects of literature on a topic and is used to identify the pattern of publication, authorship, and secondary journal coverage to gain insight into the dynamics of growth of knowledge in the areas under consideration. This can lead to better organization of information resources, which is essential for effective and efficient use. Bibliometrics has attained sophistication and complexity with a national, international, and interdisciplinary character. (Thanuskodi, 2010)

The term “bibliometrics” was coined by Pritchard in 1969. A pioneering example of a bibliometric study was statistical analysis of the literature of comparative anatomy from 1543 to 1860, done by counting book and journal titles, and grouping them by countries of origin and periods. In 1923, a study was conducted by Hulme, entitled “Statistical Analysis of the History of Science”. His analysis was based on the entries in the English International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. A third study was the work of Gross and Gross reported in 1927. They counted and analyzed the citations in articles from the Journal of the American Chemical Society, and produced a list of journals deemed important to chemical education. Another prominent work was Bradford’s 1934 article on the distribution of literature in lubrication research. It is an important part of the theoretical foundation of bibliometrics, “Bradford’s Law of Scattering.”

In 1948, the great library scientist, S.R. Ranganathan, coined the term “Librametry”, which historically appeared first and was intended to streamline the services of

librarianship. Bibliometrics is analogous to Ranganathan's librmetrics, the Russian concept scientometrics, infometrics, and subdisciplines like econometrics, psychometrics, sociometrics, biometrics, technometrics, chemometrics, and climetrics, where mathematics and statistics are applied to study and solve problems in their respective fields. Scientometrics is now used for the application of quantitative methods to the history of science and overlaps with bibliometrics to a considerable extent. (Thanuskodi, 2010a)

According to Huang et al. (2006), bibliometric data has been used to describe and evaluate countries, universities, research institutes, journals, specific research topics and specific disciplines.

Since journals are one of the most significant vehicles of scholarly communication in any discipline, bibliometric analysis of the contents of any scholarly journal portrays the scientific productivity, trends and emphases of research in a discipline and in the journal itself. Articles published in scholarly journals, including those in library and information science (LIS), reflect changes in the interests and concerns of their author constituencies and of the discipline in general (Koehler et al. 2000). There are many journals in the LIS disciplines. Among them, the IFLA journal is one of the most important international journals of LIS.

GENESIS OF THE JOURNAL:

IFLA Journal is an international quarterly journal which publishes original peer-reviewed articles, a selection of peer-reviewed IFLA conference papers, and news of current IFLA activities. Content is selected to reflect the variety of the international information profession, ranging from freedom of access to information, knowledge management, and services to the visually impaired and intellectual property.

It was established in 1975 and is currently published by SAGE Publications on behalf of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. J. Stephen Parker is the editor-in-chief of IFLA journal. IFLA Journal is abstracted and indexed in Academic Premier, Business Source Corporate, Compendex, Inspec, Library Information Science Abstracts, Library Literature and Information Science, SciVal, Scopus, Sociological Abstracts, Zetoc. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IFLA_Journal)

The IFLA Journal aims to promote and support the aims and core values of IFLA as the global voice of the library and information profession by providing authoritative coverage and analysis of the activities of IFLA and its various constituent bodies and members, and those of other bodies with similar aims and interests. The Journal also provides information on completed, ongoing and proposed policies, plans and programmes relating to the development of library and information services around the world. IFLA membership includes a free subscription to the IFLA journal.

Contributions to the journal may include:

1. Original articles and features
2. News and information about current and forthcoming activities and events in the field of library and information services
3. Reviews or announcements of new publications, products or services
4. Information about education and training opportunities, fellowships, honours and awards
5. Personal news
6. Obituaries
7. Letters to the editor

Articles and features are subject to peer review by the Editorial Committee. Articles and features are normally published only in English and should be accompanied by keywords and an English-language abstract. Abstracts will be translated into the other working languages of IFLA - French, German, Russian or Spanish - for publication. The primary language of publication for other contributions is English, but such contributions may be published in the other working languages of IFLA if appropriate.

The decision of the Editorial Committee with regard to the publication of any article or feature is final. Other contributions are published at the discretion of the Editor, if necessary after consultation with the Editorial Committee.
(<http://www.sagepub.com/journals/Journal201719>)

Changes to the IFLA Journal:

A number of changes have been made in the layout and organization of the *IFLA Journal*. The aim is to make the journal more attractive, easier to read and easier to use, while still maintaining continuity in its overall appearance.

1. The issue now carries an outline of the main contents, so that readers can see what is inside before they open it. The layout of the Contents page has been modified, and used a double-column layout for articles, and the type size and leading have been increased throughout.
2. The former three-column layout for the News section has been retained, but substantial reports are now to be found in a separate Reports section, set in double column.
3. The News section now has its own separate table of contents, and the layout of the International Calendar has been modified to make it easier to use.
4. The changes are not confined to the printed version of the journal. Up to now, the PDF version on IFLANET has been presented in four parts: Table of Contents, Abstracts, Articles and News Section. The lack of links between and within these documents meant that it was impossible, for example, to identify an interesting item in the Table of Contents, or the Abstracts, and then go directly to the desired text.

5. To make the online PDF version easier and quicker to use, it now includes embedded bookmarks to enable readers to go directly to any article, report or news subsection in the issue. The contents are shown as bookmarks in the bookmark pane. To view an item, simply click on its title and the full text will appear.
6. The IFLA journal is available online on [IFLANET](#).
7. With effect from Vol. 29, no. 1, the *IFLA Journal* will be published quarterly in March, June, October and December. The total number of pages in each volume will remain the same as before (320-360 pages) and the fourth issue in each volume will be an extra large issue containing a selection of the best papers from that year's IFLA Conference.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

During the last few decades, many articles have addressed the bibliometric aspects of journals across many fields across the world. Heydon et al. (2000); Bauer and Balkalbasi (2005); Patra (2006); Tigga (2005); Hussain (2011); Chaurasia (2004); Kumar (2011); Khaparde (2011); Thanuskodi (2011); Thanuskodi (2011); Tsay (2011); Isiakpona (2012).

According to Thanuskodi (2010), the majority of articles of bibliometric study contain bibliographic references to journals, books, conference proceedings, dissertations, etc. Verma, Tamrakar and Sharma (2007) revealed that the majority of articles in journals published in India have two authors and that the majority of the contributions are from New Delhi. Tiew (2000) found that 53% of journal articles contained self-citations and that there was a tendency for authors affiliated to the institution that published the journal to cite the journal. Shokeen and Kaushik (2004) in their study on Indian Journal of Plant Physiology found that journal articles are predominant with 81% of total citations. The ratio of author self citation to total citations is 1:16.65. The ratio of Journal Self Citation to total citation is 1:31.91. The results also highlight that 398 citations are below 10 years old, whereas 358 citations are below 20 years but more than 10 years old.

Jena, Swain and Sahu (2012) in their bibliometric study of The Electronic Library from 2003 to 2009 revealed some interesting bibliometric traits of this journal. Taking the above mentioned literature into context, the present study aims to provide some value addition to the corpus of literature on bibliometric studies. Zainab (2009) in their bibliometric study on Malayasian Journal of Computer Science evaluated the article productivity of the journal from 1985 to 2007 using Lotka's Law. The study further revealed authorship, co-authorship pattern by degree of authors' collaboration that ranged from 0.25 to 0.95. Patra, Bhattacharya and Verma (2006) analyzed the growth pattern, core journals and authors' distribution in the field of bibliometrics, using data from Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA).

In the aforesaid direction, Jena (2006) in his study on Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research, 1996–2004' revealed various details of the trend of publications of this journal. Biswas, Roy and Sen (2007) conducted a bibliometric study on Economic Botany from 1994-2003 and revealed that among the citations, books accounted for 59%, journals 41% while, e-citations were quite negligible. Furthermore, they found that the highest numbers of contributions were emanated from academic institutions such as universities. Dhiman (2000) has done ten year bibliometric study Ethno botany Journal published during 1989-1998. In this paper examines year-wise, institution-wise, country-wise, authorship pattern, range of references cited and length of the articles.

To the best of my knowledge no bibliometric study has yet been conducted to analyze the several quantifiable characteristics of the content of IFLA journal during 2001–2010. In this bibliometric analysis, we examined 3 elements: articles, authors and citations. This journal was chosen as the single source journal for the bibliometric study because of its uniqueness.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present study intends to analyze the publication trends in IFLA Journal during the period 2001 to 2010. The major objectives of the study are:

1. To study the year wise distribution of articles;
 2. To study the language of articles;
 3. To study the category wise classification of papers;
 4. To study the authorship pattern of the articles;
 5. To study degree of collaboration;
 6. To study the length of articles;
 7. To study the citation pattern of articles;
 8. To study the Ranking of authors;
 9. To study the geographical distribution of authors;
 10. To study the institution type with which the authors of articles were affiliated;
- and

METHODOLOGY:

For the analysis of the study, ten volumes (Vol. 27 to 36) containing 42 issues of "IFLA Journal" published during the year 2001 to 2010 have been taken up for evaluation. The details with regard to each published article such as number of articles in each issue of the journal, number of authors, name of authors, place of authors, number of references and their forms, number of pages, etc., were recorded and analyzed for making observations. The data were collected; organised and analysed using MS-Excel spreadsheets. The tables and graphs were generated in accordance with the objectives of the study. For the sake of convenience, only three major forms of citations comprising of journals, books and web resources were taken into the purview of the study while proceedings (conference/seminars/workshops), reports, theses, notes,

lectures, speeches, press releases, white papers, employment gazettes, interviews, commentary, news items and such other materials which were found relatively less by their individual numbers were clubbed up into others category. Furthermore, web resources were differentiated from electronic journals. The gathered data after due scrutiny, were tabulated and processed for analysis and subsequent interpretation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The IFLA journal has extracted all the details such as author(s), title, year of publication, institutional affiliation, etc. of all articles published from 2001 to 2010 were recorded for the following analysis.

1. Year wise distribution of the articles:

Table 1 shows the number of papers published in IFLA journal during 2001-2010. It is evident from the table that during 2001-2002 five issues each were brought out. However 2003 onwards, the journal has been coming out regularly with all the four issues and with more papers. Table also shows that maximum papers (34 papers, 12.01 percent each) were published in 2001, and minimum papers (22 papers, 7.77 percent) were published in 2008.

Table 1: Year-wise distribution of papers during 2001-2010

Year	Vol. No.	Issues	Total	% of articles	Cumulative Total of Articles	Cumulative % of Articles	Cumulative Average no of Articles per Issue
2001	27	5	34	12.01%	34	12.01%	6.80%
2002	28	5	31	10.95%	65	22.97%	6.50%
2003	29	4	33	11.66%	98	34.63%	7.00%
2004	30	4	28	9.89%	126	44.52%	7.00%
2005	31	4	30	10.60%	156	55.12%	7.09%
2006	32	4	33	11.66%	189	66.78%	7.27%
2007	33	4	25	8.83%	214	75.62%	7.13%
2008	34	4	22	7.77%	236	83.39%	6.94%
2009	35	4	23	8.13%	259	91.52%	6.82%
2010	36	4	24	8.48%	283	100.00%	6.74%

2. Language of Publications:

It is also important to note the language of publication. As usual English is the predominant language of publications (Figure- 1). Out of the 283 records retrieved up to 2010, English occupies the first position with 280 records (98.94 percent) while French language is occupying second position with 3 records (1.06 percent). English is the dominant language in Bibliometrics because English is official language in many countries and many conference proceedings are published in English language only.

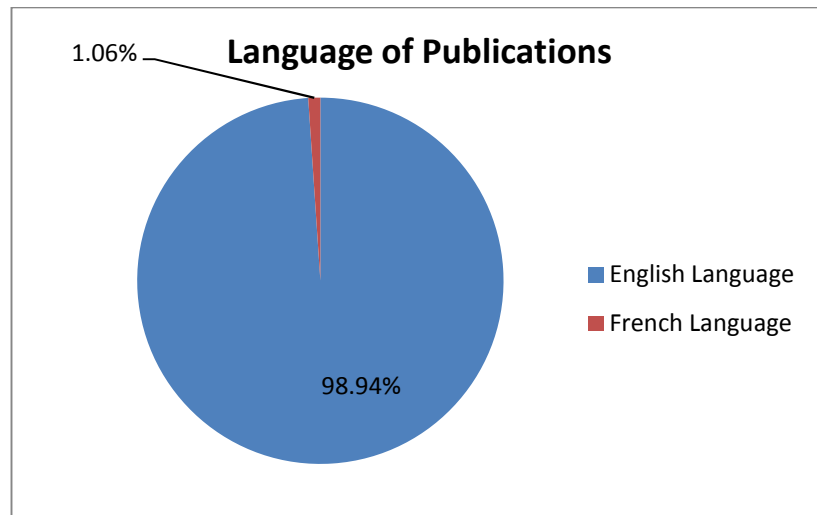


Figure1: Language of Publications

3. Category-wise classification of papers:

Table 2 focuses that the category wise classification of the papers published during period from 2001 to 2010. The study reveals that the maximum number of articles published as under the category of view point, i.e. 93 (32.86 percent), whereas research paper i.e. 57 (20.14 percent), whereas 38 (13.43 percent) articles published under the technical and conceptual category. There were a small numbers of articles published as under the comparative and Bibliometric study, i.e. 1(0.35 percent).

4. Authorship Pattern:

The authorship pattern was analyzed to determine the percentage of single and multiple authorship. It is clear that articles are the major constituent of IFLA journal items. Due to that we decided to continue our study on articles only, and ignore other kinds of contribution, which have little if any relevance to trends in LIS research.

Table 3 indicates that majority of authors preferred to publish their research results in single authorship mode (214 articles; 75.62 percent) followed by two authorship mode (47 articles; 16.61 percent) and three authorship mode (12 articles; 4.24 percent) followed by four authorship mode (8 articles; 2.83 percent) while, articles published by more than five authors (1 articles; 0.35 percent) were quite negligible.

Chen and Chen (2005) have also found that in the area of metadata research in library and information science maximum papers are published by single authors.

Table 2: Category wise classification of the articles

Category	Year										No. of Articles	%
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Research paper	3	7	3	3	9	12	4	10	4	2	57	20.14%
Technical paper	6	3	8	7	3	2	5	1	-	3	38	13.43%
Conceptual paper	3	7	6	3	6	10	-	1	1	1	38	13.43%
Viewpoint	17	13	10	7	7	4	8	9	10	8	93	32.86%
Case study	2	-	4	7	5	4	2	1	6	4	35	12.37%
Literature review	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1.06%
General review	1	1	2	1	-	-	6	-	1	3	15	5.30%
Bibliometric Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.71%
Comparative study	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.35%
Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.35%
Total	34	31	33	28	30	33	25	22	23	24	283	100.00

Table 3: Authorship pattern of the articles

Authorship Pattern	Number of articles published (n=283)											% of Articles	Total Authors
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total		
Single Authors	31	26	28	23	26	24	18	11	13	14	214	75.62	214
2 Authors	1	4	4	5	3	4	5	6	8	7	47	16.61	94
3 Authors	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	12	4.24	36
4 Authors	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	8	2.83	32
5 Authors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.35	5
6 Authors	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.35	6
Total articles	34	31	33	28	30	33	25	22	23	24	283	100.00	
Total authors	41	40	39	33	36	48	36	39	36	39			387
Average authors per articles	1.21	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.45	1.44	1.77	1.57	1.63			
Single %	91.18	83.87	84.85	82.14	86.67	72.73	72.00	50.00	56.52	58.33			
Joint %	8.82	16.13	15.15	17.86	13.33	27.27	28.00	50.00	43.48	41.67			

5. Degree of authors Collaboration:

To determine degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula given by Subramanyam (1983) was used. This formula can be represented as follows: $C = \frac{NM}{(NM+NS)}$, (table 4), Where, C = Degree of collaboration; NM = Number of multiple authored papers; NS = Number of single authored papers.

As a result, the degree of collaboration in the IFLA Journal is 0.45, which clearly indicates the dominance of single authors in its contributions.

Table 4: Degree of Collaboration by Year (Subramanyam's formula)

Year	No of authors per article		Degree of collaboration
	Single	Multiple	
2001	31	10	0.24
2002	26	14	0.35
2003	28	11	0.28
2004	23	10	0.30
2005	24	12	0.33
2006	26	22	0.46
2007	18	18	0.50
2008	11	28	0.72
2009	13	23	0.64
2010	14	25	0.64
	214	173	0.45

The degree of collaboration varied from 0.24 to 0.72 and seemed to be inconsistent from 2001 to 2010. In 2009 and 2010, it was constant and increased from 2001 to 2008. Chaurasia (2008) however recorded the degree of collaboration for Annals of Library and Information Studies ranged from 0.60 to 0.76. This may indicate that collaborative research is more likely and higher in the field of library and information science.

6. Length of Articles:

Tables 5 reveal the length and range of page length of articles published in IFLA journal during 2001–2010. Out of 283 articles, 172 (60.78 percent) had between 5-9 pages, 50(17.67 percent) 10-14 pages, 16(5.65 percent) 15-19 pages, 5(1.77 percent) 20-24 pages. There is one article (0.35 percent) in the range of more than 30 pages.

The arithmetic mean of page length of all articles ranges from 6.00 to 11.27. Throughout the years the median values varied between 6-10, which means that the page length of 50 percent or more of the articles was 6/8 pages. It is worth considering whether or not it is appropriate to set a minimum page length for a publication in order to know the quality of contributions. One could even take into account differences in the number of printed characters (or words) per page in any journal.

7. Year wise distribution of articles and Corresponding Citations:

Table 6 shows the details of the number of citations appearing at the end of articles. Of the 283 articles published in the period 231(81.63 percent) articles are having citations,

40(14.13 percent) have citations between 1-5 in number, 45(15-90 percent) between 6-10, 58(20.49 percent) between 11-20, 40(14.13 percent) between 21-30, 21(7.42 percent) between 31-40, 13(4.59 percent) between 41-50, 14(4.95 percent) between 51-99 and 3(1.06 percent) have 1 citations with having 206 citations.

8. Ranking of Authors:

Table 7 shows the ranking of authors/contributors of articles. There are a total of 387 contributors or authors for 283 articles. John V. Richardson Jr., contributed 3 articles whereas Andrew K. Shenton, Bernard Dione, Brinley Franklin, Charles Batambuze, Chris Watts, Daniel G. Dorner, Elisam Magara, Elizabeth Reade Fong, Ferdinard N. Kasimu, Fiona Bradley, G.E. Gorman, Gary E Gorman, H. Kay Raseroka, Jeffrey M. Wilhite, Jenes Thorhauge, and others have contributed 2 articles each. 338 other authors have contributed 1 article each during the period of study. The total number of the article and the percentage as well that for other authors that contributed 1 article in Table 9 are higher than the actual numbers because some articles have co-authors.

Table 7: Ranking of authors

S. No.	Name of Contributor	No. of Contributions	%
1	John V. Richardson Jr.	3	0.78
2	Andrew K. Shenton	2	0.52
3	Bernard Dione	2	0.52
4	Brinley Franklin	2	0.52
5	Charles Batambuze	2	0.52
6	Chris Watts	2	0.52
7	Daniel G. Dorner	2	0.52
8	Elisam Magara	2	0.52
9	Elizabeth Reade Fong	2	0.52
10	Ferdinard N. Kasimu	2	0.52
11	Fiona Bradley	2	0.52
12	G.E. Gorman	2	0.52
13	Gary E Gorman	2	0.52
14	H. Kay Raseroka	2	0.52
15	Jeffrey M. Wilhite	2	0.52
16	Jenes Thorhauge	2	0.52
17	Karin de Jager	2	0.52
18	Lois Mai Chan	2	0.52
19	Marcelle Beaudiquez	2	0.52
20	Niels Ole Pors	2	0.52
21	Paul Sturges	2	0.52
22	Ruth Rikowski	2	0.52
23	Stuart Hamilton	2	0.52
24	Umunna N. Opara	2	0.52
25	Other authors that contributed 1 article	338	87.34
	Total	387	100.00

Table 5: Mean and median page length of articles and articles published by number of pages

Year	Total articles	Total pages for articles	Mean page length of articles	Median page length of articles	1-4 pages	5-9 pages	10-14 pages	15-19 pages	20-24 pages	< 30 pages
2001	34	204	6.00	6	10	21	2	1	-	-
2002	31	208	6.71	6	9	16	4	2	-	-
2003	33	219	6.64	7	9	20	2	2	-	-
2004	28	215	7.68	7	3	21	3	-	1	-
2005	30	238	7.93	8	-	25	4	1	-	-
2006	33	277	8.39	8	2	21	8	2	-	-
2007	25	242	9.68	9	1	16	5	1	2	-
2008	22	248	11.27	10	1	10	7	2	1	1*
2009	23	251	10.91	10	1	9	9	3	1	-
2010	24	223	9.29	8	2	13	6	2	-	-
Total	283	2325	8.22	7	38	172	50	16	5	1
%	100.00	-	-	-	13.43	60.78	17.67	5.65	1.77	0.35

* Maximum page length of 33 pages

Table 6: Year wise Distribution of Articles, Citations and number of citations received

Year	Total Articles	Articles with citations	Total Citations /Year	% of total	Average Citations /Article	Articles without citations	1-5 Citation	6-10 Citation	11-20 Citation	21-30 Citation	31-40 Citation	41-50 Citation	51-99 Citation	< 100 Citation
2001	34	25	547	10.56	16.09	9	5	3	11	3	2	-	-	1*
2002	31	23	490	9.46	15.81	8	6	3	6	2	1	2	3	-
2003	33	24	530	10.23	16.06	9	5	4	8	2	2	-	3	-
2004	28	19	342	6.60	12.21	9	5	9	3	2	3	1	-	-
2005	30	24	395	7.62	13.17	6	5	5	6	6	1	-	1	-
2006	33	29	611	11.79	18.52	4	2	8	7	6	2	2	2	-
2007	25	21	473	9.13	18.92	4	1	4	7	6	1	1	-	1
2008	22	19	622	12.01	28.27	3	2	2	2	5	2	4	1	1
2009	23	23	541	10.44	23.52	0	4	4	6	2	3	3	-	1
2010	24	24	630	12.16	26.25	0	5	3	2	6	4	-	4	-
Total	283	231	5181	-	-	52	40	45	58	40	21	13	14	3
%	100.0	81.63	-	100.00	18.30	18.37	14.13	15.90	20.49	14.13	7.42	4.59	4.95	1.06

* 206 citations in year 2001

9. Geographical Distribution of Contributors:

Examining the geographic distribution of contributing authors to IFLA journal led to some interesting findings. From table -8 it is evident that there are a total of 387 authors representing 69 different countries. Out of 387 contributions, authors from USA have been contributed 71(18.35 percent), UK 46(11.89 percent), South Africa 25(6.46 percent), Canada and Germany 14(3.62 percent) each, are top five contributors. It is also found that Authors from Amsterdam, Bangladesh, Brazil, California, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, England, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Great Britain, Havana, Jamaica, Malta, Nicaragua, Ohio, Republic of Belarus, Scotland, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, and Virginia have contributed one article each. The geographical distribution of articles is decided basing upon the address of authors' affiliation given in the article.

Table 8: Geographical distribution of the contributors

	Name of the country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	%	Rank
1	USA	14	5	8	7	4	14	1	3	7	8	71	18.35	1
2	UK	8	6	12	2	3	5	4	2	4	-	46	11.89	2
3	South Africa	3	2	1	2	1	1	6	6	1	2	25	6.46	3
4	Canada	3	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	-	14	3.62	4
5	Germany	2	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	14	3.62	4
6	Australia	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	13	3.36	5
7	India	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	3.10	6
8	China	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	2	11	2.84	7
9	Norway	-	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	11	2.84	7
10	Italy	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	10	2.58	8
11	Korea	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	10	2.58	8
12	New Zealand	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	10	2.58	8
13	Denmark	-	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	2.33	9
14	Sweden	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	9	2.33	9
15	Netherland	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	8	2.07	10
16	France	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	6	1.55	11
17	Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	1.55	11
18	Argentina	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.29	12
19	Israel	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	5	1.29	12
20	Latin America	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1.29	12
21	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	1.29	12
22	Uganda	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1.29	12
23	Russia	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	1.03	13
24	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	0.78	14
25	Japan	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	0.78	14
26	Kenya	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.78	14
27	Malaysia	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.78	14
28	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	0.78	14
29	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	0.78	14
30	Senegal	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.78	14
31	Zimbabwe	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	0.78	14
32	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.52	15
33	Berkley	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.52	15

34	British Columbia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.52	15
35	Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	0.52	15
36	Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.52	15
37	Iceland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.52	15
38	Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.52	15
39	Namibia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	0.52	15
40	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.52	15
41	Spain	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	0.52	15
42	Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.52	15
43	Amsterdam	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
44	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.26	16
45	Brazil	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
46	California	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
47	Croatia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
48	Cuba	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
49	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.26	16
50	England	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
51	Fiji	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
52	Finland	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
53	Ghana	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
54	Great Britain	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
55	Havana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
56	Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
57	Malta	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
58	Nicaragua	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
59	Ohio	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
60	Republic of Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
61	Scotland	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
62	Singapore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
63	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
64	Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
65	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.26	16
66	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.26	16
67	Turkey	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
68	Venezuela	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
69	Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.26	16
	Total											387	100.0	

10. Institution type with which the authors of articles were affiliated:

Table 9 shows the type of institutions with which the authors of the articles were affiliated. 142 articles (50.18 percent) were from authors affiliated with Academic/Research Institutes. This is followed by others 56(19.79 percent), Special Library with 36(12.72 percent) and government departments 27 (9.54 percent). Only 22 articles (7.77 percent) were contributed from authors affiliated with Information /document centres.

Table 9: Institution type with which the authors of articles were affiliated

Contributed by	Year										No. of Articles	%
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Academic/Research Institutes	14	15	11	12	17	17	15	10	13	18	142	50.18
Special Library	1	2	4	3	2	6	5	6	5	2	36	12.72
Government Departments	5	3	4	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	27	9.54
Information/Document Centres	6	2	6	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	22	7.77
Others	8	9	8	9	6	5	2	4	2	3	56	19.79
Total	34	31	33	28	30	33	25	22	23	24	283	100.0

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Bibliometric studies do provide some guide lines for the librarians and Information scientist in the decision making process in their acquisition policy. These finding are much helpful for librarians and information scientists while taking decision regarding collection development removing out dated documents from the shelves and also in maintaining need based collection in librarians.

The journal has published 283 articles during the period of study. The year 2001 shows the maximum number of contributions (34 articles; 12.01 percent) to the IFLA journal. This study reveals that the categories of article distributions are remarkable in this research journal. Almost 99 percent articles are written in English language. The majority of the articles were contributed by single authors (214 articles; 75.62 percent); and most authors were librarians, faculty members or researchers affiliated with academic or research institutions. Similarly most of the contributions are from USA with (71 articles; 18.35 percent), while Indian contribution is very less. The study revealed that maximum number of citations accounted in the period 2008 (12.01 percent). And maximum lengths of the citations are belonging to 11-20 citations. IFLA Journal is the highly preferred journal for communication by the library and information science professionals.

Bibliography:

1. Thanuskodi, S (2010): Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009. Library Philosophy and Practice 2010. <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/thanuskodi-lpp.htm>
2. Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics. Journal of Documentation, 25(4), 348-349.
3. Hulme, E.W. (1923). Statistical bibliography in relation to the growth of modern civilization. Grafton, London.
4. Thanuskodi, S. (2010a). Bibliometric analysis of the journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009. Library Philosophy and Practice, October 2010. Retrieved May 13, 2011, from <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/thanuskodi->

- lpp.htm
5. Huang, Ya-Li, Ho, Yuh-Shan and Chuang, Kun-Yang. (2006) Bibliometric analysis of nursing research in Taiwan 1991–2004. *Journal of Nursing Research*, 14(1), 75–80.
 6. Koehler, W., Aguilar, P., Finarelli, S., Gaunce, C., Hatchette, S., Heydon, R. et al. (2000) A bibliometric analysis of select information science print and electronic journals in the 1990s. *Information Research*, 6(1) Available at: <http://InformationR.net/ir/6-1/paper88.html>
 7. Heydon, R. et al. (2000) A bibliometric analysis of select information science print and electronic journals in the 1990s. *Information Research*, 6(1). Retrieved 12 April 2008 from <http://InformationR.net/ir/6-1/paper88.html>
 8. Bauer, K. and Bakkalbasi, N. (2005) An examination of citation counts in a new scholarly communication environment. *D-Lib Magazine*, 11(9). Retrieved 22 June 2009 from <http://www.dlib.org/dlib/september05/bauer/09bauer.meta.xml>
 9. Patra, Swapan Kumar; Bhattacharya, Partha; & Verma, Neera. (2006). Bibliometric study of literature on bibliometrics. *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*, 26(1), 27-32. Retrieved 1 April 2011 from: <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/viewFile/82/19>
 10. Tigga, Usha P.; Lihitkar, Shalani R. & Rajyalakshmi, D.(2005): Content analysis of *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology (1997-2002)*. *DESIDOC Bull. Inf. Technol.*, 2005, 25(4), 5-18.
 11. Hussain, Akhtar; & Fatima, Nishat. (2011). A bibliometric analysis of the ‘Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal, (2006-2010)’. *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, 31. URL: <http://www.iclc.us/cliej/cl31HF.pdf>
 12. Chaurasia, K. K. (2004). *Bibliometric Analysis of ILA Bulletin (1998-2003)*. Dissertation Submitted to Lucknow University for the award of degree of Master of Library & Information Science, 2004
 13. Kumar, Manoj and Moorthy, A.L. (2011): *Bibliometric Analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during 2001-2010*. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, Vol. 31, No. 3, May 2011, pp. 203-208.
 14. Khaparde, Vaishali (2011): *Bibliometric Study of Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship*. *British Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*. September 2011, Vol. 1 (2). 33-43.
 15. Thanuskodi, S (2011): *Bibliometric Analysis of the Indian Journal of Chemistry. Library Philosophy and Practice 2011*.
 16. Thanuskodi, S (2011): *Library Herald Journal: A Bibliometric Study*. *International Refereed Research Journal*. www.researchersworld.com. Vol.– II, Issue –4, Oct. 2011, 68-76.
 17. Tsay, Ming-Yueh (2011): *A Bibliometric Analysis on the Journal of Information Science*. *Journal of Library and Information Science Research* 5:2 (June 2011): 1-28.
 18. Isiakpona, Chidi Deborah (2012): *Bibliometric Analysis of the Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal from 2004 to 2010*.
 19. Thanuskodi, S. (2010): *Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009*. <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/thanuskodi-lpp.htm>
 20. Verma, N.; Tamrakar, R.; & Sharma, P. (2007). Analysis of contributions in “Annals of library and information studies”. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*,

- 54(2), 106-111.
21. Tiew, W. S. (2000). Characteristics of self-citations in Journal of natural rubber research 1988- 1997: A ten-year bibliometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, 5(1), 95-104.
 22. Shokeen, A. & Kaushik, S. K. *Indian Journal of Plant Physiology: A citation analysis*. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. 51:108-115.
 23. Jena, K.L., Swain, D. K. and Sahu, B. B. (2012). Scholarly communication of The Electronic Library from 2003-2009: a bibliometric study. *The Electronic Library*. 30(1), pp.103-119. DOI: 10.1108/02640471211204097.
 24. Zainab, A.N., Anyi, K.W.U. and, Anuar, N.B (2009): A single journal study: Malaysian journal of computer science. *Malaysian Journal of Computer Science*, Vol. 22(1), 2009, 1-18.
 25. Patra, Swapan Kumar; Bhattacharya, Partha; & Verma, Neera. (2006). Bibliometric study of literature on bibliometrics. *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*, 26(1), 27-32. Retrieved 1 April 2011 from: <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/viewFile/82/19>
 26. Jena, Kamal Lochan. (2006). A bibliometric analysis of the journal "Indian journal of fibre and textile research, 1996-2004". *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 53(1), 22-30.
 27. Biswas, B. C., Roy, A. & Sen B. K. (2007). *Economic Botany: A bibliometric study*. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*. 12 (1):23-33.
 28. Dhiman, A.K. (2000). *Ethno botany Journal: A ten years bibliometric study*. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 45(4), 177-182.
 29. Chen, Y.-N., & Chen, S.-J. (2005). Analysis of metadata research and application development in LIS based on a hybrid approach of quantity and quality. *Bulletin of Library and Information Science*, 55, 51-77.
 30. Subramanian, K. (1983). *Bibliometric Studies of Research Collaboration: A Review*. *Journal of Information Science*. 6: 35-37.
 31. Chaurasia, K.K. "Bibliometric analysis of annals of library and information science (2002-2006)". *Proceedings MANLIBNET 9th Annual National Convention*. New Delhi, India, 2008.