



LIS TODAY

Year 2025, Volume-11, Issue-2 (Dec)



## Collaborative Pattern and Authorship Trends in Library Herald Journal: A Bibliometric Study

<sup>1</sup>Shivam Pachauri \* and <sup>2</sup>Niranjan Singh

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Librarian, Sanskriti University, Mathura-281401, Uttar Pradesh, India. , ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-1049-6070>

<sup>2</sup>Librarian, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Ministry of Education, Government of India, Agra-282005, Uttar Pradesh

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

Publication Analysis; Research Collaboration; Bibliometric Analysis; Authorship Pattern; Library Herald; Scientometric

doi:10.48165/lt.2025.11.2.1

Submission date : 01.12.2025

Acceptance date : 15.12.2025

Publication date: 18.02.2026

### ABSTRACT

This paper is an analysis of the journal Library Herald's contribution to library science from 2015 to 2024. A total of 338 articles were included in this study. The research will focus on drawing out the trends, major areas of research, and the influence of the journal on the development of research in the library science field. Using specific terms and methods, we assessed the number of publications, authorship, authorship partnerships, article publication by year, and paper classification by professional category, which are covered by this study. The analysis demonstrates that the journal is gaining more and more recognition and is one of those participating in the spread of research findings of critical value. This review identifies the journal Library Herald as one of the most important channels in enhancing the quality and standards of teaching and research, and it provides an understanding of its contribution and the future formulation of research in this rapidly developing field. This abstract provides a brief background of the study, its methodology, major findings, and how the journal Library Herald is relevant to research productivity.

### Introduction

Research plays a vital role in the social and economic growth of the academic staff, leading to academic and career growth. The authorities in higher education emphasize the significance of productivity in research publication as the criteria to assess the academic staff and provide grants and funds. The status of women in Indian society has been the same as in the rest of the world. Women, especially academics, have been underrepresented compared to male writers. Previous research has also established that gender gaps in all fields of academics bring about differences in productivity, as far as publishing in academic journals is concerned (Cole and Cole, 1973). The Library Herald journal is an academic

platform used in advancing education, research, and the applicability of the Library & Information Science discipline. The Library Herald has become a leading journal of higher criticism in this discipline. The purpose of the bibliometric review is to evaluate the contribution of the journal to research by reviewing its publications from 2015 to 2024. This work aims to provide an in-depth review of the journal, its impact, and influence on research based on publication trends, important themes in research, and patterns in authorship. Understanding the role that the journal plays in this field will not just demonstrate what the journal has done, but also what has not been done and what future researchers can do. This review highlights the importance of the Library Herald in promoting digital literacy and leading scholarly

\*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [Shivampachauri27@gmail.com](mailto:Shivampachauri27@gmail.com)

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and professional practices in this fast-changing discipline.

## Review of Literature

**Garima Bisaria (2021)** Academic male LIS researchers and professional non-academic female LIS researchers both wrote articles. The research confirmed a gender gap in academic studies among UK LIS professionals, although the gap is slight. **Harish Chander and Prerna Parashar (2021)** In this study, research assesses the publishing patterns of IFLA journals from 2013 to 2019. Analyzing 189 articles from seven volumes of the journal using bibliographic methods revealed patterns in publication dates, author demographics, topic coverage, types of references cited, author rankings, etc. Findings showed a prevalence of female authors and a high representation of university-affiliated authors. The majority of the contributions were research papers, with the United States being the leading contributor compared to other countries. Assessing the bibliography can show how a journal has developed in a specific area and can assist in calculating the impact factor. **Indrakshi Das (2021)** This study reviews the bibliographic analysis of World Digital Libraries – An International Journal. 149 contributions published between 2008 and 2020 were analyzed over a twelve-year period. Various parameters were analyzed for the collected data. The distribution of top authors and most used keywords was done institute-wise.

**Rakhee Pattela and Manoj Kumar Verma (2020)** This article analyzes the publication output of 464 research papers written by 877 researchers between 2011 and 2018. The research centers on authorship trends, co-authorship patterns, and collaborative patterns by gender and average collaboration coefficient. The research shows that the most common pattern in this journal is collaboration between multiple authors. There are not many papers that involve collaboration between women researchers on an international level. The research also indicates that there are more single male authors than female authors.

**Garima Bisaria and Babita Jaiswal (2018)** The goal of the research is to analyze the publication through bibliometric measures from a gender standpoint between 2007 and 2017. Research output patterns were examined in 606 publications, with 435 (71.78%) articles authored by males and 171 (28.21%) authored by females. Men wrote the most articles in “Bibliographic Analysis,” while women wrote many articles in “Usage Studies.” Male LIS professionals are more productive in their research than female authors in general.

**Ravi Shukla and Manoj Kumar Verma (2018)** This paper’s objective was to analyze the distribution of references, the prolific author, the authorship pattern, and the geographical distribution and discovered that single authors contributed to 97 (43.68 percent) of the articles, while two authors contributed to 87 (39.18 percent).

**Bebi and Kumar (2017)** investigated how women faculty members have positively impacted the field of Physics at various institutions. The research includes 44 women professors and their 802 published works from 2011 to 2015. A study analyzed 463 journal articles using scientometrics and found that many papers had multiple authors. Additionally, it was noted that most women authors chose to be the second author in collaborative writing.

**C. Swain; D.K. Swain and B. Rautaray (2013)** The research revealed that papers written by a sole writer hold a significant place, indicating the dominance of individual studies in LR. It was discovered that the level of cooperation between journals in this publication was 0.36. LR published articles with 22 or more citations each from 2007 to 2011. When it comes to national productivity, the UK is at the top, with the USA and Nigeria following closely. Nevertheless, Poland ranks at the lowest position. Therefore, it is clear that the majority of the contributions included in LR’s publications during that time period came from the UK and USA.

## Objectives

The objectives of this research are as follows:

- . To examine the year-wise articles and authors’ distribution.
- . To examine the year-wise authorship pattern and degree of collaboration.
- . To examine the gender-wise authorship pattern.
- . To examine the authors’ collaboration pattern.

## Methodology

The method of bibliographic analysis is utilized to examine the bibliographic features of articles published in the Library Herald journal from 2015 to 2024, comprising 10 volumes with a total of 338 articles analyzed. The writers examined information from 338 articles in this publication and gathered data from them. The data were organized, tabulated, and interpreted by the author using MS-Excel in order to extract information.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

Library Herald journal has gathered all the information, including authors’, titles, and publication years, institutional affiliations, and other details of every publication released between 2015 and 2024 that were documented for the study examination.

## Year Wise Distribution of Article

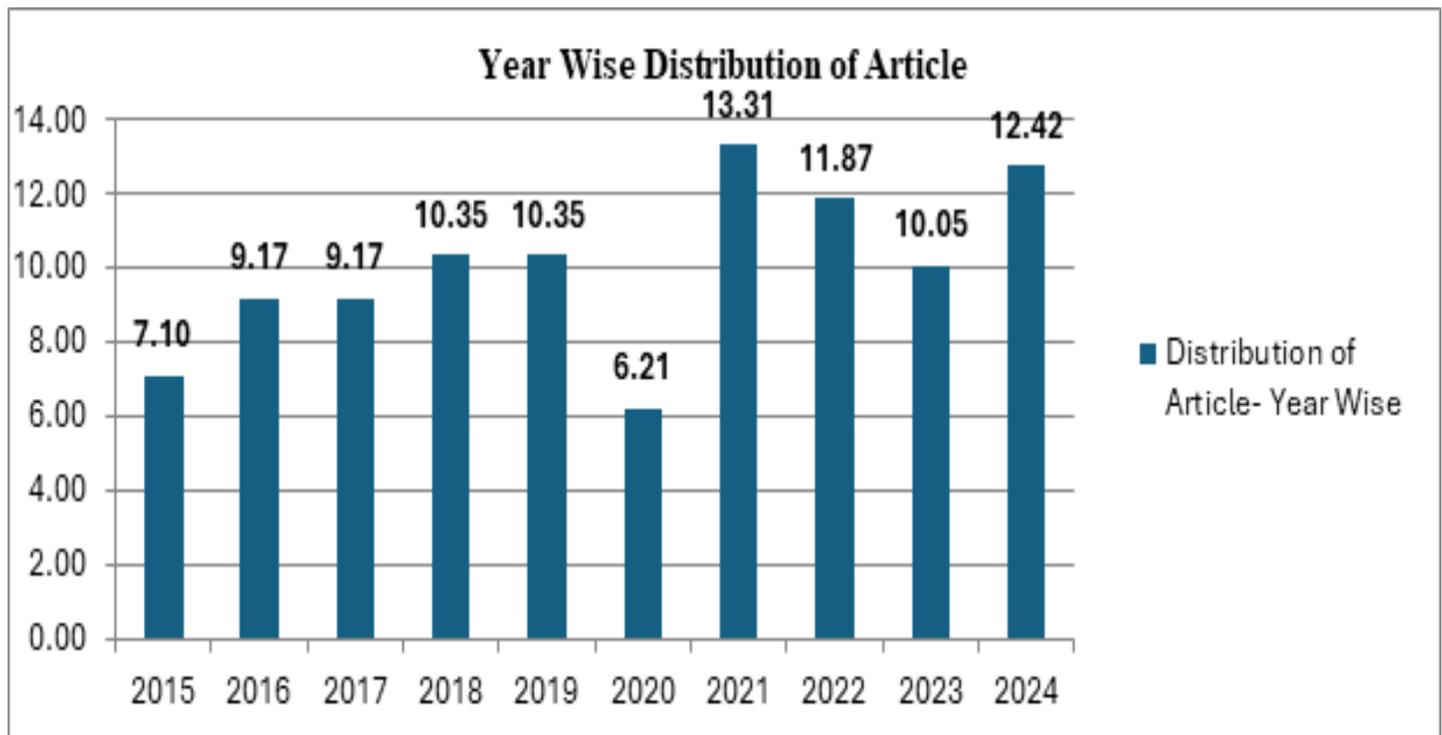
**Table-1** examines the year-wise distribution of articles. During the years 2015 to 2024, 10 volumes were published, and 338 articles were published in these volumes. The largest

number of articles—45, or 13.31% of the total publications—was published in 2021, while the year 2020 had the lowest number of articles ever published—21, or 6.21% of all publications.

**Table-1**

S. No.	Year	Vol.	Number of Issue	Number of Articles	(%)
1	2015	Vol. 53	1-4	24	7.10
2	2016	Vol. 54	1-4	31	9.17
3	2017	Vol. 55	1-4	31	9.17
4	2018	Vol. 56	1-4	35	10.35
5	2019	Vol. 57	1-4	35	10.35
6	2020	Vol. 58	1-4	21	6.21
7	2021	Vol. 59	1-3	45	13.31
8	2022	Vol. 60	1-4	40	11.87
9	2023	Vol. 61	1-4	34	10.05
10	2024	Vol. 62	1-4	42	12.42
Total				338	100

**Figure-1** Year Wise Distribution of Article



### Year Wise Author's Distribution

**Table -2** illustrates the overall amount of authors who wrote research papers in the journal, regardless of their placement in the article as first, second, or any other position. A grand total of 662 writers participated between the years 2015 and 2024. In 2020, the number of authors was at its lowest

point, accounting for only 5.13% of the total. 2022 saw the most authors contributing, with 96 (14.40% of the total). The number of authors has been steadily increasing, with a significant rise in both 2021 and 2022.

**Table – 2**

Year	No. of Authors	Percentage
2015	42	7.24
2016	59	8.81
2017	46	6.84
2018	69	10.42
2019	65	9.71
2020	34	5.13
2021	93	14.04
2022	96	14.40
2023	72	10.77
2024	86	12.85
Total	662	100

**Figure-2 Year Wise Authors Distribution**



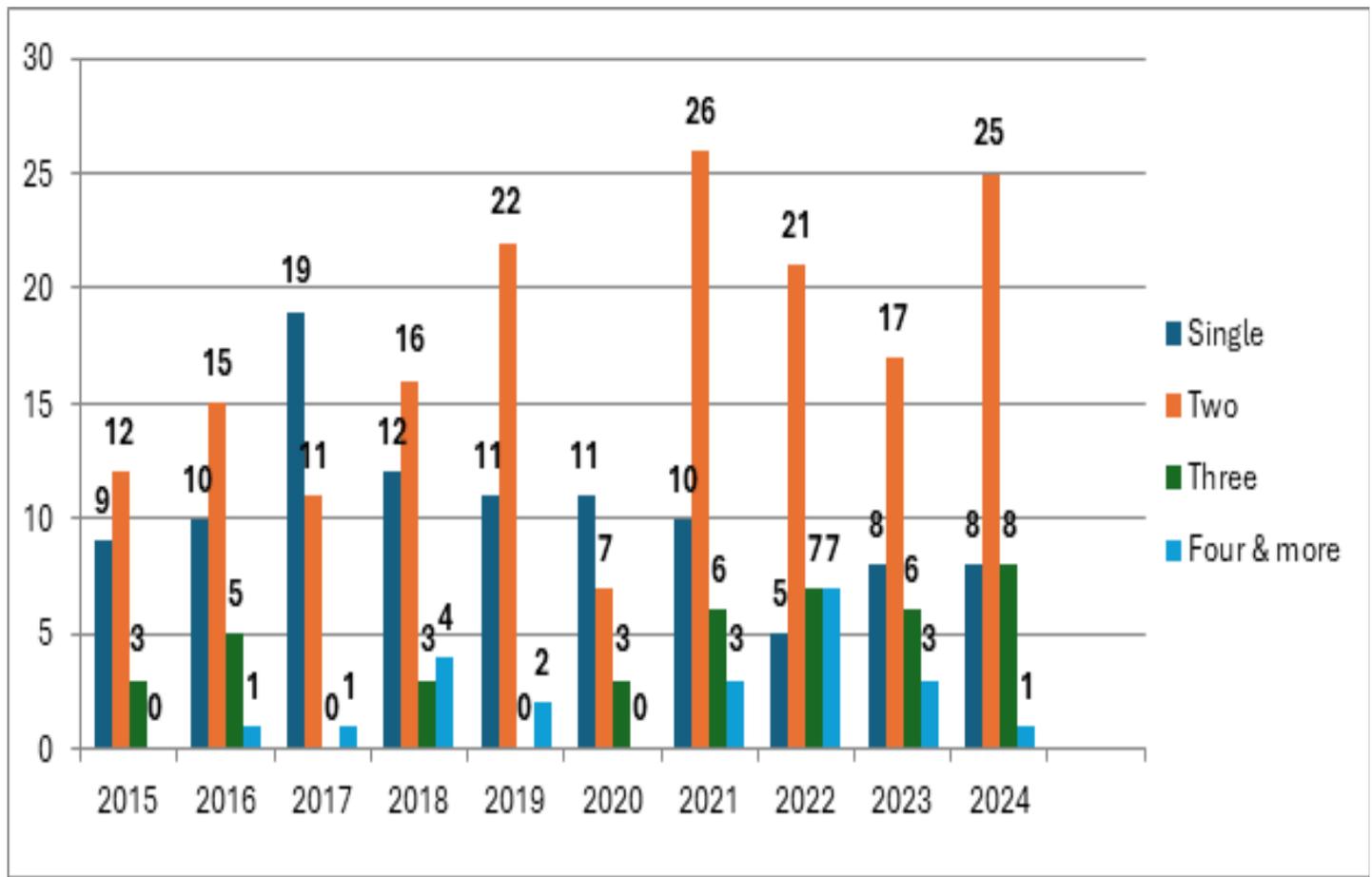
**Year Wise Authors Collaboration Pattern**

In **Table-3**, the authorship pattern from 2015 to 2024 is examined. There were the highest number of papers written with the collaboration of two authors, which is 172, and the lowest number of papers written with the collaboration of four or more authors, which is only 22.

**Table- 3**

Author	Single	Two	Three	Four & more	Total
2015	9	12	3	0	24
2016	10	15	5	1	31
2017	19	11	0	1	31
2018	12	16	3	4	35
2019	11	22	0	2	35
2020	11	7	3	0	21
2021	10	26	6	3	45
2022	5	21	7	7	40
2023	8	17	6	3	34
2024	8	25	8	1	42
Total	<b>103</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>338</b>

Figure-3 Year Wise Authors Collaboration Distribution



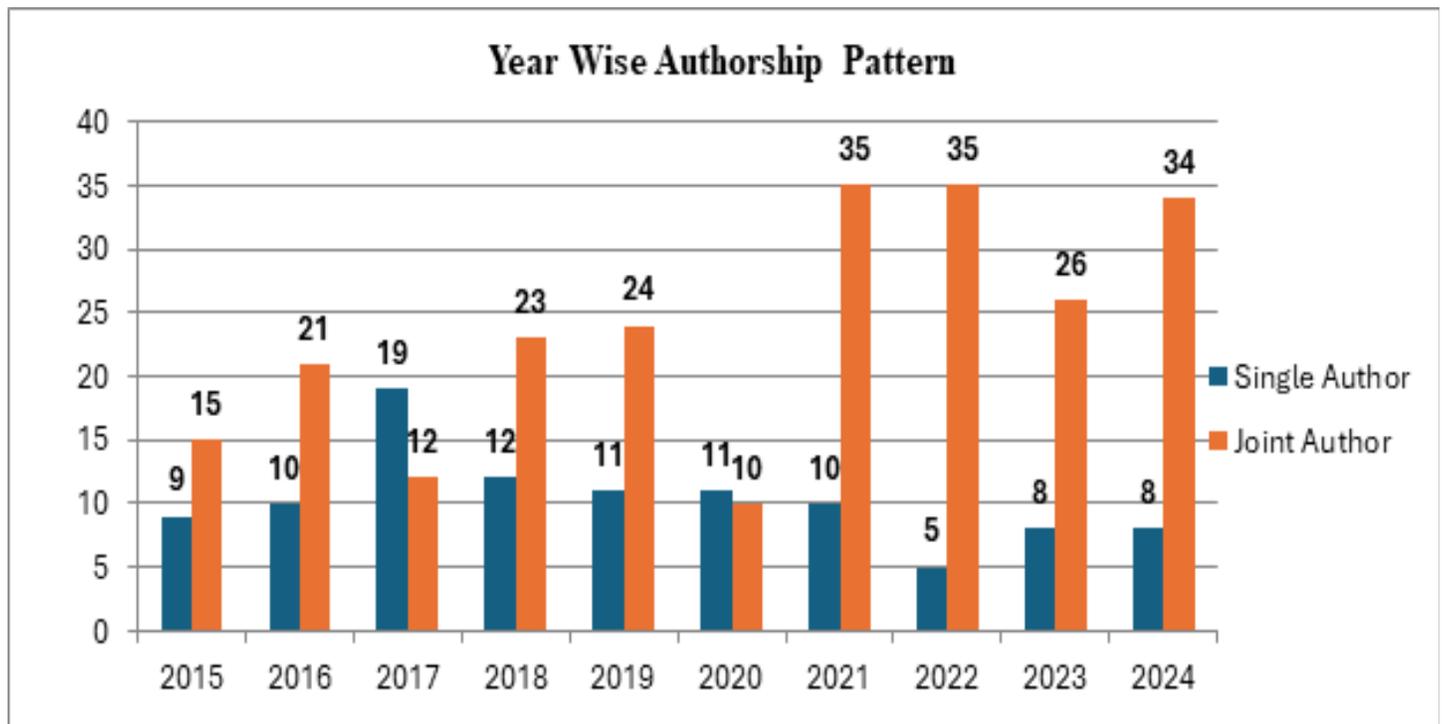
Year Wise Authorship Pattern

Table 4 examined the year-wise authorship collaboration pattern. This table shows that joint author papers were published more, with a total of 69.53% or 235 out of 341 articles, while single author papers were published less, with a total of 103, or 30.47%, during the years 2015 to 2024.

Table 4

Authorship	Single	Collaboration	Total
Year			
2015	9	15	24
2016	10	21	31
2017	19	12	31
2018	12	23	35
2019	11	24	35
2020	11	10	21
2021	10	35	45
2022	5	35	40
2023	8	26	34
2024	8	34	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>103 (30.47%)</b>	<b>235 (69.53%)</b>	<b>338</b>

Figure-4 Year Wise Authorship Pattern



**Degree of Collaboration**

Table 5 analyzes the level of teamwork for the years from 2015 to 2024. There are 103 contributions by a single author compared to 235 works that are collaborative. The level of

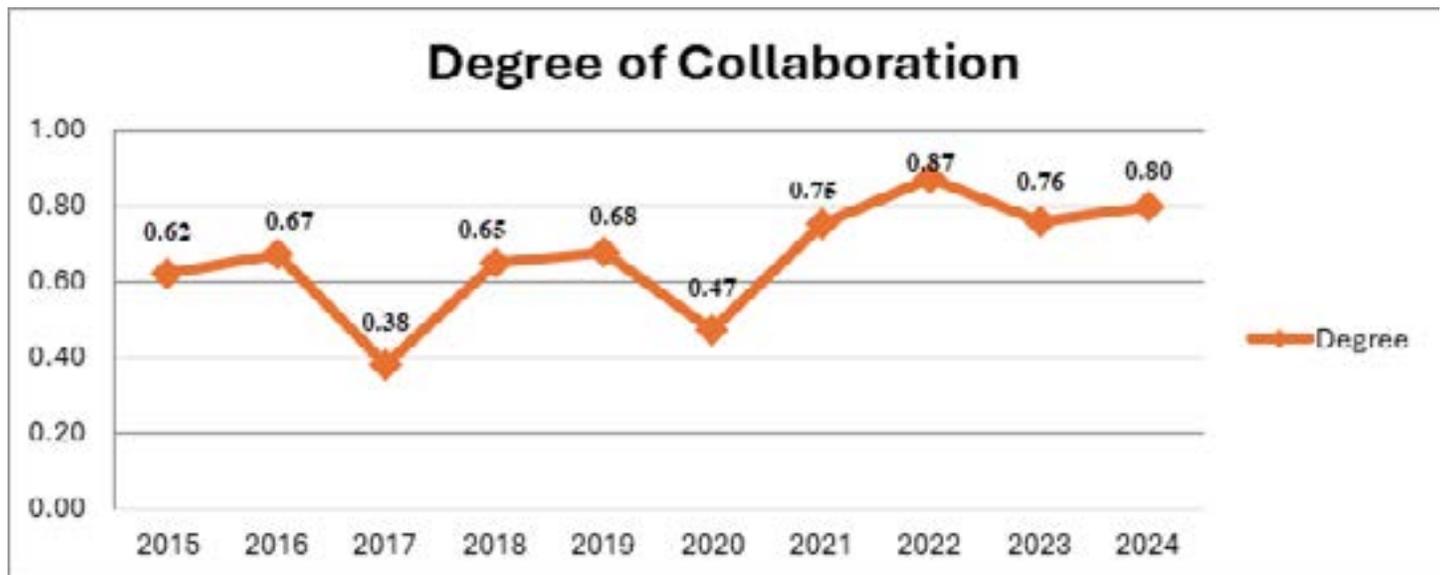
collaboration ranges from 0.38 to 0.87, with the total for the entire period studied being 0.69. This shows that library science professionals have strong collaborative relationships.

**Collaboration of Degree =  $Nm / Nm + Ns$**

**Table - 5**

S. No.	Year	Vol.	Multiple Author (Nm)	Single Author (Ns)	Total (Nm+Ns)	Collaboration Degree (C)
1	2015	53	15	09	24	0.62
2	2016	54	21	10	31	0.67
3	2017	55	12	19	31	0.38
4	2018	56	23	12	35	0.65
5	2019	57	24	11	35	0.68
6	2020	58	10	11	21	0.47
7	2021	59	35	10	45	0.75
8	2022	60	35	5	40	0.87
9	2023	61	26	8	34	0.76
10	2024	62	34	8	42	0.80
	Total		235	103	338	0.69

Figure-5 Degree of Collaboration



Year-wise Male and Female Collaboration Pattern

Table 6 displays the rise in the number of male solo authors in 2017 and the rise of female solo authors in the year 2023. Male authors as leads published more frequently in joint (male) authorship in 2021, whereas female leads with male co-authors published in 2024. In 2023, the highest percentage of articles was written by women (20.58%), while

in 2024, the highest percentage of articles was published through female-female collaboration (11.92%). In general, the highest number of articles was contributed by male-male co-authorship (48.88%) in 2021, while male-female collaboration reached 41.66%.

Table- 6 Male and Female collaboration

Year	Only Male	Only Female	Male-Male	Female-Female	Male-Female	Total
2015	8 (33.33%)	1 (4.16%)	6 (25%)	0 (0%)	9 (37.5%)	24
2016	5 (16.12%)	5 (16.12%)	10 (32.25%)	2 (6.45%)	9 (29.03%)	31
2017	13 (41.93%)	6 (19.35%)	8 (25.80%)	1 (3.22%)	3 (9.67%)	31
2018	10 (28.57%)	2 (5.71%)	11 (31.42%)	3 (8.57%)	9 (25.71%)	35
2019	6 (16.66%)	5 (13.88%)	7 (19.44%)	3 (8.33%)	14 (41.66%)	35
2020	11 (52.38%)	0 (0%)	5 (23.80%)	0 (0%)	5 (23.80%)	21
2021	4 (8.88%)	6 (13.33%)	22 (48.88%)	2 (4.44%)	11 (24.44%)	45
2022	4 (10%)	1 (2.5%)	17 (42.5%)	2 (5%)	16 (40%)	40
2023	1 (2.94%)	7 (20.58%)	11 (32.35%)	2 (5.88%)	13 (38.23%)	34
2024	4 (9.52%)	4 (9.52%)	17 (40.47%)	5 (11.92%)	12 (28.57%)	42
Total	66 (19.51%) 37 (11.04%)		114(33.71)	20 (5.91)	101 (29.84)	338

Distribution of Average Male and Female per Paper according to Year

Table 7 computes the mean quantity of males and females in every article. The lowest AMPP count (0.97) occurs in 2019, with the highest (1.8) seen in 2022. AFPP is at its lowest (0.23) in 2020 but peaks at 0.88 in 2019. In total, the number of AMPP is 13.44, while AFPP is 5.71.

AMPP (Average Male per Paper) = No. of male authors divided by No. of papers.  
AFPP is calculated by dividing the No. of female authors by the No. of papers.

**Table-7 Distribution of Average Male and Female**

Year	No. of Articles	Male	Female	Total	AMPP*	AFPP**
2015	24	30	12	42	1.25	0.5
2016	31	40	19	59	1.29	0.61
2017	31	35	11	46	1.12	0.35
2018	35	45	24	69	1.28	0.68
2019	35	34	31	65	0.97	0.88
2020	21	29	05	34	1.38	0.23
2021	45	72	21	93	1.6	0.46
2022	40	72	24	96	1.8	0.6
2023	34	46	26	72	1.35	0.76
2024	42	59	27	86	1.40	0.64
Total		462	200	662	13.44	5.71

AMPP\*= Average Male Per Paper, AFPP\*\*= Average Female Per Paper

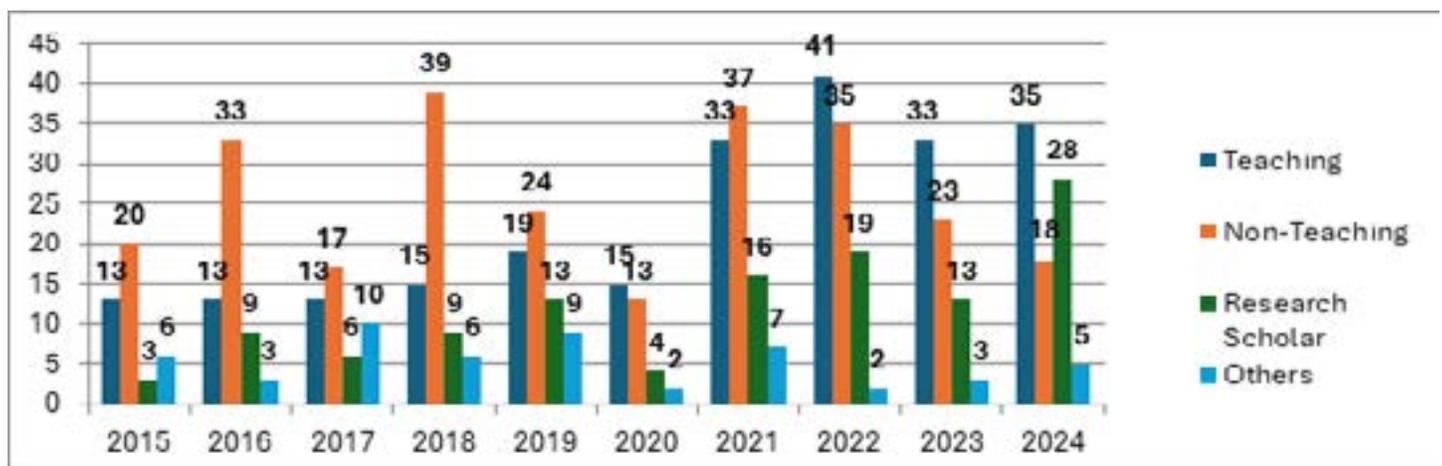
**Men and Women Authors categorized by Profession**

259 authors. This demonstrates higher research output in educating non-teaching male and female LIS professionals compared to teaching male and female library professionals.

Table 8 shows that out of 230 contributing authors in the teaching category, the non-teaching category consists of

**Table -8**

Category	Teaching	Non-Teaching	Research Fellow	Others	Total
2015	13	20	03	06	42
2016	13	33	09	03	58
2017	13	17	06	10	46
2018	15	39	09	06	69
2019	19	24	13	09	65
2020	15	13	04	02	34
2021	33	37	16	07	93
2022	41	35	19	02	97
2023	33	23	13	03	72
2024	35	18	28	05	86
Total	230	259	120	53	662



**Figure-6 Profession Wise Distribution**

## Limitation

This research focuses solely on research articles published in the Library Herald journal, omitting reviews, notes, reports, editorials, and letters. The precision, legitimacy, and dependability of the results are contingent on the data supplied by the Library Herald journal. As a result, the findings and conclusions should be interpreted with the limitations mentioned above in mind. Despite such limitations, the research is valuable since it is a preview of what research can produce. This study can be used to identify areas for improvement and track the progress of the journal as time progresses.

## Conclusion

Article growth was relatively stable in the period between 2015 and 2024, although it was negative in certain years. This may be because of the standards that the journal uses in selecting articles to ensure high standards in publication. The total number of research articles is 338, out of which 69.53% are collaborative efforts and 30.47% of them are single-authored research work. The collaboration level is determined to be 0.69. The LIS professionals have robust collaborative research connections and opt to conduct research together. The average number of male authors per paper is 13.44, whereas the average number of female authors per paper is 5.71. There are 114 (33.71%) articles written by male-male authors, the highest percentage, compared to only 20 (5.91%) articles by female-female authors, the lowest percentage. This implies that male researchers in LIS tend to collaborate with peers of the same gender. Gender distribution among professional categories includes contributions from male authors (69.78%) and female authors (30.22%) in all categories, totaling 662 authors. Both men and women in the field of non-teaching had more research publications than the teaching male and female population.

Non-academic professionals in LIS should prioritize conducting research in addition to their teaching responsibilities in order to enhance their scholarly productivity. Men surpass women in terms of research publications in the Library Herald. Additional investigation is necessary to examine the root causes of disparities in academic research output between genders, as well as to understand the factors contributing to low research productivity among academics.

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