



LITERARY TEXTS ON LIBRARY MANAGEMENT JOURNALS ARCHIVED IN EBSCOHOST: A BIBLIOMETRIC INQUIRY

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Abstract:

The Present Study Test of 2337 contributions and 4219 contributors of the library management journal Published in EBSCOHOST from 2012 – 2016. The evaluate covers mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. The result shows that out of 138 articles single author contributed 1046 (46%) articles while the rest 1271 (54%) articles were contributed by joint authors. This study shows that Majority of the articles contributed by author which appeared under subject Library Management 166(7.10%). Maximum number of the references 3083(26.8%) produced in 2012, the highest contribution. It reveals that maximum number of the journals contributed by the authors appeared under journals in library management 157(6.70%). The Study also found that most of the contributions are from foreign authors with 95.43 % and the rest 4.57 % only from Indian authors.

Key Words: Bibliometrics, Authorship Pattern, Geographical Distribution, Library Management Journal & EBSCOHOST.

1. Introduction:

In a developing nation like India a particular prominence is given on literacy, adult education and formal, academic education. Library should supplement the formal education in schools, colleges and universities. It should provide books and other library materials for self-education, recreation, information and knowledge. Every discipline is growing at a phenomenal rate making impact on various sections of the society and on the various aspects of life. The growth in literature as a part of discipline enables it to attain the status of an independent discipline. Management which was a part of Economics has evolved itself as a Main subject from a decade ago or the subjects such as Personnel Management, HR Management, Marketing Management, Hospitality Management or Sports Management may distil out of Managements Main Subjects. It is in this background an attempt is made to evaluate quantitatively and Bibliometrically, the literature on Library Management with special reference to a popular online database in Management, through EBSCOHOST. Library Management is a Complicated Process Which demands an expertise Knowledge, not only in the concept of management but also in the field of library and information sciences. The process of management can be defined as 'managing an organization in a systematic way, which involves a series of functions name Planning, Organizing, Coordinating, Commanding and controlling. This Definition may sound very simple but the process of management in a real situation is complex task. Managing any organization needs a deep understanding of the environment of climate of the organization which differentiates from one type of organization to another.

2. Literature Review:

Yahia Zare Mehrjerdi (2017) the purpose of the article was to propose a model for studying the patron's satisfaction level over the time of library systems. For this purpose, it was necessary to identify key factors that were influential in nature. Thereafter, the paper explained and demonstrated the procedure used for developing the casual loop diagram, the flow diagram, mathematical modeling, and the simulation of the problem. A sample problem was used to show the applicability of the proposed model. Due to the fact that the proposed methodology allowed management to look into the patrons' satisfaction level over time, it made a significant contribution to the literature of the library and information management as well as dynamic simulation modeling. Xi Qingkui, HU Wenliang and Xin Wen (2016) Library management composed of several surveillance cameras and a personal computer. Computer stored the results in the database. It will be useful for further use. These results were used for different applications. Computer technology can be used for safe guarding a library. There were many surveillance cameras in most university libraries. Computer technology was applied to library management as called library automation. Londhe Nagesh (2015) purpose of the article was to study the open source Library Management Systems (LMSs) and to find the present development. Maximum active open source LMSs has the institutional support. Fifty per cent of LMS project are inactive or abandoned. Dharani Kumar et al (2014) aimed to inquiry the research output performance of Library Management and to study the citation test of all the journal articles published in the Library Management Journal. The scrutiny revealed mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of

articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, Rank list of Journals, Bradford's Law. The study revealed that journals were the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the field of LIS. Miriam L. Matteson et al (2013) Library Management was to inquiry the current state of continuing education in management for librarians. Directors from public and academic libraries were surveyed to explore their awareness of the need for and value of management knowledge in librarians. The results showed that library directors consider a wide range of management areas which were most important for librarians to possess and believe that having above average management knowledge was a significant factor in hiring and promoting the decisions. Respondents perceive that applicants for mid to senior positions in libraries were more likely to have average or low levels of library management. Kamble V.T. Raj and Hans Sangeeta (2012) the whole awareness of library has now changed from collection of books to a single window knowledge bank. This paper discussed the definition and features of open source library management software, criteria of selection of best open source library management software, their, advantages and limitations. Open source library management software was a solution to reducing that cost. The paper also highlighted the initiatives taken in India to make use of open source library management software for developing their digital libraries.

3. Objectives of the Study:

- ✓ Distribution of articles in various types of publication;
- ✓ Distribution of articles in various journals in Year wise and applying Bradford's Law of Scattering;
- ✓ To analyze the articles for the subject areas, both within Management discipline and across other disciplines;
- ✓ To study the trend of Authorship among the scholars contributing articles and also to find out the productivity of authors contributing articles on Library Management, during 2012-2016;
- ✓ To carry out an test of cited References with regard to their Distribution by quantity, by Bibliographic forms

4. Methodology and Data Collection:

The contributions on Library Management in Academic Journals Covered by "EBSCO".The contributions and the Database EBSCO was assessed through SEARCH EBSCOHOST.COM and searched for the relevant data. A Search of EBSCOHOST with the search term "Library Management in the field of Title for the period of 2012-2016" refined further in the publication type Academic Journal articles led to 2337 records. All the significant information was calculated from the database and formed the source of data for the study. All the details were entered in a data base using Excel. The relevant data were sorted as per the requirement for test. The details covered were Name of the Journal, Title of the Article, Year of Publication, Authors, Subject of the study from the subject terms assigned by the publisher, cited References, etc.

5. Reasoning and Findings:

Table 1: Distribution of Contribution-Publication Type Wise

S.No	Publication Type	Contribution in					Total	Percentage
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	Academic Journal	510	508	425	448	446	2337	54%
2	Periodical	218	220	185	211	107	941	22%
3	Reference Book	73	63	75	100	71	382	9%
4	Trade Publication	168	151	128	124	92	663	15%
	Total	969	942	813	883	716	4323	100%

Table 1 gives an overall view of the various Publication types during the period 2012-2016 and the contributions published in them on Library Management with reference to the EBSCOHOST. The contribution on Library Management, as per the search in the Database EBSCOHOST appears in different types of publications, such as Academic Journal, Periodical, Book Review, Trade Publications etc. Academic Journal have published 2337 Articles in the course of 5 years 2012-2016 accounting for 54% of the total Contributions, Periodical 22%, Book Review 9%, Trade Publications 15%.

Table 2: Year wise Distribution of Articles

Year	No. of Articles	Cumulative Total	Percentage
2012	535	-	23%
2013	425	960	18%
2014	490	1450	21%
2015	441	1891	19%
2016	446	2337	19%
Total	2337		100%

Table 2 reveals that during the five year period of study (2012-2016) 2337 articles have been published. The year 2012 accounts for the maximum number of 535 articles (23%) followed by 2014 with 490 articles (21%) and 2016 with 446 articles (19%), years 2013 and 2015 have published 425 articles (18%) and 441 articles (19%) respectively.

Table 3: Distribution of Articles Journal Wise and Year Wise

S.No	Name of the Journal	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Percentage
1	Library Management	29	15	24	51	38	157	6.70%

2	International journal of digital libraries	28	15	20	45	38	146	6.00%
3	Journal of Library Administration	25	12	23	24	21	105	4.00%
4	Liber Quarterly: The Journal of European Research Libraries	8	14	34	24	13	93	4.00%
5	Library leadership and Management	13	14	11	10	19	67	2.80%
6	D-Lib Magazine	14	11	11	10	16	62	2.62%
7	Singapore Journal of Library & Information Management	9	13	23	7	6	58	2.50%
8	Library Review	10	7	7	8	25	57	2.40%
9	CILIP	14	12	12	10	6	54	2.30%
10	Against the Grain	6	15	17	4	10	52	2.20%
11	Technical Services Quarterly	7	14	14	7	7	49	2.10%
12	IFLA Journal	13	6	6	11	7	43	2.00%
13	Journal of Business and finance Librarianship	7	8	8	8	12	43	2.00%
14	Herald of Library Science	4	15	15	3	6	43	2.00%
15	Library Quarterly	4	5	5	8	19	41	1.80%
16	Cataloguing& classification Quarterly	5	12	14	7	3	41	1.70%
17	Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France	16	12	12	0	0	40	1.70%
18	Scientometrics	6	10	14	8	0	38	1.60%
19	DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	16	3	3	10	4	36	1.50%
20	Evidence Based Library & Information Practice	5	4	4	8	15	36	1.50%
21	Library Philosophy & Practice	14	8	8	3	2	35	1.50%
22	Communications in information literacy	3	11	11	5	5	35	1.50%
23	Access	11	7	7	2	7	34	1.40%
24	Information Services and use	2	8	8	11	4	33	1.40%
25	Library Technology Report	1	11	11	5	3	31	1.30%
26	Online information review	4	4	4	14	4	30	1.30%
27	Performance Measurement & Metrics	2	12	12	1	3	30	1.30%
28	Journal of Academic Librarianship	4	8	8	9	0	29	1.20%
29	Electronic Library	3	5	5	7	7	27	1.20%
30	Journal of Access Services	5	6	6	2	7	26	1.10%
31	Public Library Quarterly	3	1	1	6	14	25	1.10%
32	Library Resources & Technical Services	3	6	6	4	5	24	1.00%
33	Library Trends	11	6	6	1	0	24	1.00%
34	Collection Building	7	5	5	3	4	24	1.00%
35	Kelpro Bulletin	3	8	9	0	4	24	1.00%
36	Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances	8	4	4	5	2	23	1.00%
37	Australian Academic & Research Libraries	2	3	3	3	12	23	1.00%
38	The UKSG journal	3	5	5	4	6	23	1.00%
39	Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship	4	1	1	10	6	22	1.00%
40	International Information & Library Review	5	2	2	2	10	21	1.00%
41	Inter lending and document supply	6	5	5	0	3	19	1.00%
42	Catalogue & Index	13	0	0	0	5	18	0.80%
43	Teacher Librarian	1	6	10	0	1	18	0.80%
44	New Library World	5	4	4	3	1	17	0.70%
45	New Library World	5	4	4	3	1	17	0.70%
46	Journal of Library & Information Science	7	4	4	0	2	17	0.70%
47	Information Technology & Libraries	5	4	4	1	3	17	0.70%
48	Serials Review	3	1	1	5	6	16	0.70%
49	Collaborative Librarianship	4	2	2	6	2	16	0.70%
50	Library & Information Science Research	4	3	3	0	4	14	0.60%
51	Reference Librarian	2	4	4	0	4	14	0.60%
52	College & Undergraduate Libraries	2	0	0	9	1	12	0.50%
53	Library Hi Tech	3	2	2	3	2	12	0.50%
54	APLIS	12	0	0	0	0	12	0.50%
55	Journal of Classification	4	2	2	4	0	12	0.50%
56	Program	2	3	3	4	0	12	0.50%
57	Serials Librarian	9	0	0	0	2	11	0.50%
58	Legal Information Management	4	2	2	1	2	11	0.50%
59	Journal of Information Processing & Management	2	2	2	4	1	11	0.50%
60	Journal of Web Librarianship	2	3	3	1	2	11	0.50%
61	OCLC Systems & Services	5	2	2	1	0	10	0.40%
62	Georgia Library Quarterly	2	2	2	1	3	10	0.40%
63	Advances in Librarianship	1	4	4	1	0	10	0.40%
64	Journal of Library Innovation	8	1	1	0	0	10	0.40%
65	Australian Library Journal	1	4	4	1	0	10	0.40%
66	Information Services & Use	2	3	3	0	1	9	0.40%
67	Public Services Quarterly	2	1	1	1	3	8	0.30%
68	Knowledge Quest	1	3	3	0	1	8	0.30%

69	Journal of Educational Media & Library Sciences	2	3	3	0	0	8	0.30%
70	Leadership & Management Section	2	2	2	0	1	7	0.30%
71	Library with the direct Pipe	4	1	1	0	1	7	0.30%
72	Alexandria	2	0	0	0	5	7	0.30%
73	FontesArtisMusicae	3	0	0	4	0	7	0.30%
74	School Libraries Worldwide	3	0	0	0	3	6	0.30%
75	Journal of Interlibrary Loan, Document Delivery & Electronic Reserves	6	0	0	0	0	6	0.30%
76	Journal of Library Metadata	1	1	1	2	1	6	0.30%
77	Journal of Education for Library & Information Science	1	0	0	4	1	6	0.30%
78	Statement of the fine art Libraries Society of North America	2	1	1	1	1	6	0.30%
79	IASSIST Quarterly	1	2	2	1	0	6	0.30%
80	Art Libraries Journal	1	2	2	0	1	6	0.30%
81	Modern Librarian	1	0	0	2	2	5	0.30%
82	Knowledge Organization	2	0	0	2	1	5	0.20%
83	Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association	1	0	0	3	1	5	0.20%
84	Mousaion	2	0	0	1	1	4	0.20%
85	Kentucky Libraries	1	0	0	2	1	4	0.20%
86	Library Collection, Acquisitions, & Technical Services	4	0	0	0	0	4	0.20%
87	Microform & Digitization Review	4	0	0	0	0	4	0.20%
88	Progressive Librarian	1	1	1	0	1	4	0.20%
89	Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries	3	0	0	1	0	4	0.20%
90	Education for Information	1	0	0	1	2	4	0.20%
91	African Research & Documentation	2	1	1	0	0	4	0.20%
92	African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science	1	0	0	1	1	3	0.10%
93	International Journal on Digital Libraries	1	0	0	2	0	3	0.10%
94	Medium	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.10%
95	International Journal of Libraries & Information Services	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.10%
96	Theological Librarianship	1	1	1	0	0	3	0.10%
97	Tennessee Libraries	1	0	0	2	0	3	0.10%
98	Library & Information History	1	1	1	0	0	3	0.10%
99	Partnership: The Canadian Journal of Library & Information Practice & Research	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.10%
100	Health Information & Libraries Journal	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.10%
101	Medical Reference Services Quarterly	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.10%
102	Aslib Proceedings	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.10%
103	Science & Technology Libraries	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.10%
104	Bibliosphere	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.10%
105	Ciencias de la Informacion	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.10%
106	Learned Publishing	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.10%
107	Documentalist: Science de Information	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.10%
108	American Archivist	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04%
109	Education Review	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04%
110	Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04%
111	Notes	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04%
112	Bridges/Tiltai	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04%
113	Canadian Social Science	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04%
114	Metallurgic International	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04%
	Total	535	425	490	441	446	2337	100.00%

Table 3 presents the year wise distribution of Articles published in Academic Journals covered by the EBSCOHOST Database, which accommodate the research articles on various aspects of Library Management. During the 5 Year periods of the study, 2337 articles have been published in 114 Academic Journals. On top, 10 listed journals, the first position occupies Library Management accounting for 157 articles (6.7%) in five years. International Journal Digital libraries 146 articles (6%), Journal of Library Administration 105 articles (4%), Liber Quarterly: The Journal of European Research Libraries 93 articles (4%), Library leadership and Management 67 articles (2.8%), D-Lib Magazines 62 articles (2.62%), Singapore Journal of Library & Information Management 58 articles (2.5%), Library Review 57 articles (2.4%), CILIP 54 articles (2.3%). It is of interest to note that out of 196 articles cited 49 journals have drawn less than 10 references. In Year wise, the year 2012 has recorded the maximum number of 535 articles followed by 2014, 2016, 2015 and 2013 with contribution of article 490, 446, 441 and 425 respectively. The Average number of articles per year works out to 467.4.

Table 4: Distribution of Contributions: Subject Area wise

S.No	Subject Area	No. of Subjects	Percentage
1	Library Management	166	7.10%
2	Academic Libraries, Administration & Collection Development	142	6.07%
3	Integrated Library Management System	140	5.99%
4	Information dissemination	128	5.47%
5	University Libraries	112	4.79%
6	Conservation Cataloging & Restoring, Content test	97	4.15%
7	Electronic books, information	80	3.42%
8	Cataloguing	59	2.52%
9	Library and Information Science, Law	51	2.18%
10	Media and Communication-Library and Information Science	50	2.13%
11	Technological Innovation	50	2.13%
12	Digital Libraries, ICT, Internet	45	1.92%
13	Bibliography Science	42	1.79%
14	Change Management	40	1.71%
15	Algorithms	40	1.71%
16	Archival materials, archives use studies and collection management	38	1.62%
17	Bibliographic Database.	30	1.28%
18	Business librarian	30	1.28%
19	Art library	28	1.19%
20	Marketing	27	1.15%
21	Business and Management-Library and Information Science, Technology (General)	25	1.06%
22	User Studies	25	1.06%
23	HRM in Libraries	24	1.02%
24	Knowledge management & Information Management	24	1.02%
25	Education	24	1.02%
26	Bibliotherapy&Bibliomondones	23	0.98%
27	Test of LIS	20	0.85%
28	Collection Management	20	0.85%
29	Education, Business and Management-Library and Information Science	20	0.85%
30	Information Literacy	20	0.85%
31	Text messages(telephone system)	20	0.85%
32	Digital technology & Digitization, Distribution & Document Delivery	20	0.85%
33	Information & communication technologies	20	0.85%
34	Job Hunting, Joins use libraries, kindle	20	0.85%
35	Classification and Indexing	19	0.81%
36	Library Buildings and Facilities	19	0.81%
37	Leadership Competence	18	0.77%
38	Aims & Objectives, data processing officials	17	0.72%
39	Sources of Information	16	0.68%
40	Use of Library & Information Services	15	0.64%
41	Information and Communication Technology	14	0.59%
42	Library and Information Science, Religion	14	0.59%
43	Cooperative- Data processing	14	0.59%
44	Law librarians, Law libraries	14	0.59%
45	Citation Patterns and Structures	12	0.51%
46	Electronic Publishing	12	0.51%
47	Legal Issues	12	0.51%
48	Information & Networks	12	0.51%
49	Automated Information Retrieval	10	0.42%
50	Computer Science-Library and Information Science	10	0.42%
51	E-Resources	10	0.42%
52	Information Science	10	0.42%
53	Social Sciences-Library and Information Science	10	0.42%
54	Strategic Management	10	0.42%
55	Study of Users	10	0.42%
56	User Education	10	0.42%
57	Visual Arts-Library and Information Science	10	0.42%
58	Author & Authorship	10	0.42%
59	Business Libraries	10	0.42%
60	Catalogue management	10	0.42%
61	Embedded librarianship	10	0.42%
62	Institutional repositories, Materials, Library System	10	0.42%
63	Library Acquisition, administrations, administer	10	0.42%
64	Information Management	9	0.38%
65	The Professions	9	0.38%

66	Dewey decimal classification	9	0.38%
67	Integrated Library Management System	9	0.38%
68	Information Seeking Behavior	8	0.34%
69	Library and Information Science, Medicine (General)	8	0.34%
70	Library and Information Science-Computer Science	8	0.34%
71	Public Libraries	8	0.34%
72	Data libraries, Management, Data Store housing	8	0.34%
73	Deselecting of library & Dual seherbibliotheksever band	8	0.34%
74	Information needs, Science, Services, Sharing, Storage, technology Management	8	0.34%
75	Librarians- Attitudes, Psychology, Training	8	0.34%
76	Collection Information	7	0.29%
77	Commons, Literacy& Dissemination	7	0.29%
78	Finance	7	0.29%
79	Knowledge gap theory, Management	7	0.29%
80	MEDLINE	7	0.29%
81	Business and Management-Library and Information Science	6	0.25%
82	Use! Users of Channels/ Sources of Information	6	0.25%
83	As Media, Libraries, Museum	6	0.25%
84	Automation & conferences	6	0.25%
85	Corporate libraries & curricula	6	0.25%
86	Library Management	6	0.25%
87	Libraries- Narrative, Americas, scholars, libraries, societies, etc.	6	0.25%
88	Linked data (Semantic Web)	6	0.25%
89	Cataloging & Classification	5	0.21%
90	History, Computer Science-Library and Information Science	5	0.21%
91	Information Services + Reference se	5	0.21%
92	Social Networking/Web	5	0.21%
93	Books, reading, book covers, book thefts	5	0.21%
94	Copy right & Software	5	0.21%
95	Geographic information	5	0.21%
96	Government aid libraries, Grand total,	5	0.21%
97	Digital Libraries	4	0.17%
98	Library and Society	4	0.17%
99	Agricultural Library	4	0.17%
100	Colon Classification	4	0.17%
101	Computer Assisted instruction	4	0.17%
102	Inter Library two and inter library standard system	4	0.17%
103	Information Storage & Retrieval	3	0.12%
104	ALS, Analytical entry	3	0.12%
105	Globalization Libraries & Industry	3	0.12%
106	Library Building	3	0.12%
107	Cloud Computing and Storage	2	0.08%
108	Collection management	2	0.08%
109	Law and Management	2	0.08%
110	Management medias specialist	2	0.08%
111	Children library	1	0.04%
112	Citation Management Test	1	0.04%
113	Collection and Development, Admin	1	0.04%
114	Faceted classification, Federated searching	1	0.04%
115	Holding & indexing	1	0.04%
116	Internet, Internet access, Traffic, Surveys	1	0.04%
117	Library directors, education, employees, institute, legislation	1	0.04%
118	library material conservation	1	0.04%
119	Medical librarians & medical informatics	1	0.04%
120	Metadata	1	0.04%
121	Military libraries	1	0.04%
122	Mobile libraries	1	0.04%
	Total	2337	100

Table 4 presents the dispersion of 2337 articles not only in various areas of Library but the concept of Library Management has diffused into other disciplines such as Management media specialist, Law and Management, Cloud computing and storage, Strategic management, Legal issues, Marketing etc. The database has assigned the subject terms for each article according to the subjects discussed. Hence each article has more number of subject terms assigned apart from the aspect of Library management. Among the subject terms, Library Management 166, Academic Libraries, Administration and Collection Development 142, Integrated Library Management system 140, Information Dissemination 128, University Libraries 112, Conservation Cataloguing and Restoring, Content test 97, Electronics books and information 80, Cataloguing 59, Library Information Science and law 51, Media and Communication-Library and Information Science 50 occupy the top 10 positions with 7.10%, 6.07%, 5.99%, 5.47%, 4.79%, 4.15%, 3.42%, 2.52%, 2.18%, 2.13% of the subjects discussed. Table 4.5 shows

the 122 major subject areas dealt with in the 2337 articles and their distribution, it is evident that the concept of Literature on Library management is applied by various organizations to achieve their vision and objectives.

Table 5: Distribution of Contributions on the Basis of Authorship

S.No	No. of Authors	Year					Total	Percentage
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	Single Author	259	183	248	178	198	1066	46%
2	Two Authors	179	130	159	145	147	760	33%
3	Three Authors	46	63	51	65	62	287	12%
4	Four Authors	28	34	25	33	24	144	6%
5	Five and Above Authors	23	15	7	20	15	80	3%
	Total	535	425	490	441	446	2337	100%

Table 5 reveals the trend of authorship among the authors writing articles in Library Management Journals covered by the database EBSCOHOST during the period 2012-2016. Overall, out of 2337 articles 1066 are single authored 760 are two authored 287 are three authored 144 are four authored and 80 are five and above authors. The percentage of single authored articles is 46% while the percentage of two authored articles works out to 33% three authored articles 12%: four authored articles 6%: five and above authors 3%. It can be inferred from the above trend is more two words multiple authorship with multiple authorship 54% and single authored 46% only this is in agreement with the trend in library information science disciplines where it has been shown that collaborative authorship is more than a solo research.

Table 6: Productivity of Author's writing Contributions by Name

Authors Contribution	No. of Articles	Percentage
Emery, Jill	11	0.26%
Stone, Graham	11	0.26%
Ayre, Lori Bowen	9	0.21%
Mahmood, Khalid	9	0.21%
Farrell, Maggie	8	0.19%
Kont, Kate-Riin	8	0.19%
Parker, Stephen	8	0.19%
Ameen, Kanwal	7	0.16%
Bhatti, Rubina	7	0.16%
Corrall, Sheila	7	0.16%
Arlitsch, Kenning	6	0.14%
Chawner, Brenda	6	0.14%
Hossain, Muhammad Jaber	6	0.14%
Kennan, Maryanne	6	0.14%
Laskowski, Mary	6	0.14%
75 Authors Contributed	5	8.91%
84 Authors Contributed	4	7.9%
160 Authors Contributed	3	11.4%
404 Authors Contributed	2	19.3%
2105 Authors Contributed	1	49.9%
Total	4219	100%

From the above table 6 shows that Emery, Jill and Stone, Graham has contributed maximum number of articles each 11, followed by Ayre, Lori Bowen and Mahmood, Khalid by each 9 articles, Farrell, Maggie, Kont, Kate-Riin and Parker, Stephen by each 8 articles, Ameen, Kanwal, Bhatti, Rubina and Corrall, Sheila has contributed 7 articles. Five authors have contributed 6 articles each in the five year period under the study and it is the maximum contribution by an author each 11 articles. 2 authors have contributed 9 articles, three authors have contributed 8, 7 articles. 6 authors have contributed 5 articles. Out of 4219 authors who have contributed articles to EBSCOHOST, 2105 authors have contributed only one article constitutes 49.9%. Authors who have contributed 2 articles 19.3%, 3 articles 11.4%, 4 articles 7.9%, and five articles 8.91% further all the 4219 articles.

Table 7: Distribution of Authors: Country wise

Country	No. of Authors	Percentage
USA	656	15.54%
UK	566	13.41%
Canada	389	9.22%
Pakistan	277	6.56%
Australia	259	6.13%
India	193	4.57%
France	181	4.29%
China	175	4.14%
Norway	162	3.84%
Spain	151	3.58%
Nigeria	139	3.29%
New Zealand	128	3.03%
Iran	116	2.75%
Malaysia	105	2.49%
South Africa	94	2.23%

New York	87	2.06%
Hong Kong	76	1.80%
Ireland	63	1.49%
Bangladesh	59	1.49%
Greece	55	1.30%
Germany	42	0.99%
Saudi Arabia	33	0.78%
Israel	21	0.50%
Mexico	18	0.43%
Singapore	17	0.40%
Sweden	15	0.35%
Brazil	14	0.33%
Korea	11	0.26%
Kuwait	9	0.21%
Lithuania	9	0.21%
Paris VI	8	0.19%
Philippines	8	0.19%
Taiwan	7	0.17%
Poland	6	0.14%
Chicago	6	0.14%
Cuba	6	0.14%
Finland	5	0.12%
Jamaica	5	0.12%
Japan	5	0.12%
Kenya	5	0.12%
Pennsylvania	3	0.07%
Serbia	3	0.07%
Switzerland	3	0.07%
Turkey	3	0.07%
Unesco	3	0.07%
United Arab Emirates	2	0.05%
Great Britain	2	0.05%
Italy	2	0.05%
Chile	2	0.05%
Bhutan	2	0.05%
Netherlands	2	0.05%
Belgium	2	0.05%
Amsterdam	1	0.02%
Denmark	1	0.02%
Tanzania	1	0.02%
Costarica	1	0.02%
Monaco	1	0.02%
Austria	1	0.02%
Panama	1	0.02%
Omen	1	0.02%
Sri lanka	1	0.02%
Total	4219	100%

Table 8 shows the distribution of authors based on their country of origin. USA tops the table accounting for 656 authors; UK comes next with 566 authors; Canada 389 authors; Pakistan 277 authors; Australia 259 authors. The top 10 countries are USA, UK, Canada, Pakistan, Australia, India, France, China, Norway, Spain account for 71.01 percent of the 4219 authors contributing the articles on library management journals in EBSCOHOST. Only very few articles are from under-developed and developing countries. It is of interest to note that India stands in 6th position among 61 countries with a contribution of 4219 articles (%).

Table 9: Year wise Distribution of Cited References

Year	No. of Cited Articles	No. of Cited References	Percentage	Average Reference per Article
2012	535	3083	26.8%	5.76
2013	425	2027	17.6%	4.77
2014	490	2283	19.8%	4.66
2015	441	1989	17.3%	4.51
2016	446	2132	18.5%	4.78
Total	2337	11514	100%	
Mean References per Article				4.9

The references appended at the end of each of the 2337 articles of library management journals were published in EBSCOHOST during 2012-2016 were gathered and sorted of 11514 references at the end of the articles. The number of references per paper depends on the nature of the field, the citation characteristics of the researchers and the size of the published literature and the citation characteristics of the researchers and the field. Price (1965) reported that normally papers average about 4.9 references per paper. Table 9 presents, year-wise, the number of source Articles, the sum of reference and mean number of references for each thesis is 535 articles and 3083 references in 2012 which works out to 5.76 references per article; it increased to 4.78 references per

paper with 446 articles cited 2132 references in 2016. The year 2015 has recorded the minimum of 4.51 references per paper; the year 2013 ranks with regard to the numeral of references for every paper which is 4.77 followed by 2014 with 4.66 references per paper. However, considering the percentage of the references in a year 2012, 2014, 2016, 2013 and 2015 account for 26.8%, 19.8%, 18.5%, 17.6% and 17.3% respectively. The average number of references per article works out to 4.9. Thus the year 2012 stands for the number of references per article followed 2016 suggested by Price.

Table 10: Analyses of Bibliographic Forms of References

Year/Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Percentage
Journals	1692	1149	1702	1241	1567	7351	63.84%
Books	902	725	466	628	464	3185	27.66%
Web Sources	259	102	52	59	42	514	4.46%
Conference Proceedings	152	35	40	28	36	291	2.52%
Handbooks & Reports	78	16	23	33	23	173	1.50%
Total	3083	2027	2283	1989	2132	11514	100%

The test of the cited References has shown some interesting facts, like table 10 reveals that Journals are the most preferred sources of Reference for the authors of the articles published in EBSCOHOST. They account for 63.84% of total number of references 11514. Books occupy the second position with 27.66%, Web source occupy third position with 4.46%, Conference proceedings occupy fourth position with 2.52% and Handbooks and Reports occupy least position with 1.50%. Year wise test shows the same trend of Journals as the most favourite of all references. In every year from 2012 – 2016, books as a form of references occupy the second spot. Thus the researchers in the field of Library Management, the contributions to EBSCOHOST are for latest information and are taking steps to keep abreast of the current state of affairs in their field.

6. Conclusion:

The subject of the present study is on literature on library management the bibliometric study. Library functions under the role of library and information service professionals necessitating a complete change in the awareness of famous library policies. Library professionals and the users in a such a scenario, the questions such as how the researchers in the field of LIS act, how do they go about their work, what is the growth rate of literature in a given period, where do their contributions stand with regard to their impact on other researchers are answered by applying bibliometric techniques. Bibliometric studies helps to know the general communication pattern among the scholars in a particular field. Bibliometrics originated from library and information science, now it is widely used by the researchers in many disciplines. It gives the clarification of the researcher's exact intention on research and it is proved to be an effective tool of research.

7. References:

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