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Journal of Library Management: A Bibliometric Study for the Period from 2015-2022

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to present a bibliometric investigation of the “Journal of Library Management (JLM)” for the period from 2015 to 2022. Furthermore, to analyze the current research trends in the field of library and information science published in the “Journal of Library Management” is the purpose of this study. This analysis covers mainly the geographical and chronological distribution of articles, the number of references cited, the length of articles, the authorship pattern, prolific authors, etc. The study explored that a total of 86 articles have been published during the period of study, and on average, 5.37 articles have been published per issue. Similarly, a total of 150 authors have contributed to the journal, out of which 97 were male and 53 were female authors. The study also finds that 40 articles have been authored by two authors, whereas 33 articles have been authored by single authors. Out of a total of 1,285 references cited in all 86 articles published during the period of study, 535 references have been given in the range of 11-20 references, while 289 references have been given in the range of >30 references. The study concludes that all the major research areas of library and information science have been covered in the source journal “JLM” by authors from India as well as from abroad.

Introduction

The present era is considered the information era, and it is supposed that everyone should be information literate. A huge amount of information has been generated worldwide in digital and print form. Similarly, the right information to the right user at the right time and right place in a pinpointed manner should be the objective of a library or an organization. On the other hand, it is very difficult to determine the proper use of the right information from the right source. This situation is known as information

explosion, and it is the need of the day that proper analysis of the information resources should be done on the merits of the users. These days, in every field of human endeavor, a lot of information has been generated globally, and it becomes very important to evaluate the information quantitatively and qualitatively so that the research community can benefit from knowing about the current research trends in their field of specialization. To evaluate the information or resources and bibliographical contents of documents, bibliometrics, scientometrics, informetrics, etc., are the three widely used metrics analysis tools. Bibliometrics focuses on research,

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measuring the scientific contribution of authors, authorship patterns, content analysis, words in titles, keywords, abstracts, dissemination of scientific knowledge, etc.

The dictionary meaning of bibliometrics is “statistical analysis of books, articles, or other publications.” Paul Otlet (1934) first coined the term bibliometrie, and Rosseau (2014) defined it as “the measurement of all aspects related to the publication and reading of books and documents.” Alan Prichard in 1969 defined bibliometrics as “the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication.” On the other hand, the University of Illinois Chicago defined bibliometrics as follows:

- . “Bibliometrics are the statistical analysis of books, articles, or other publications
- . Analyses are used to track author or researcher output and impact
- . Also used to calculate journal impact factors
- . Bibliometric data can also be visualized to understand publication relationships.”

Therefore, a bibliometric study is a statistical analysis of contents, books, journals, articles, or other research publications, which may be helpful to anyone to find out the latest trends and growth of the literature, as well as to create research interest among the researchers or peer groups. Since journals are considered a source of scientific development in a subject, bibliometric studies of many journals have been carried out in the recent past to know the scientific development in a discipline or subject.

Library management is an emerging subject in this digital era, as libraries are witnessing a massive transformation due to the application of ICTs. A lot of new challenges have been noticed in library and information management. Therefore, in order to understand the current trend and pattern of publication distribution in the field of library and information management, it was conceived to undertake a bibliometric study on the “Journal of Library Management” for the period 2015 to 2022.

Source Journal: Journal of Library Management

The “Journal of Library Management (JLM)” is one of the premium peer-reviewed journals in the subject of library and information science published quarterly by the Management Libraries Network (MANLIBNET) in association with IndianResearch.com, New Delhi, India. The Nehru Library, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, subscribes to this journal regularly and has bound volumes (Print form) in its collection.

Literature Review

Some of the following relevant bibliometric studies have

been reviewed for the present study:

Chattopadhyay and Ash (2021) conducted a bibliometric study of the “IASLIC Bulletin” for the period from 1976 to 1995 and found that a big majority of the authors (351 out of a total of 371 authors) were male authors and 75.74% of articles were contributed by single authors, whereas, out of a total of 1,412 citations, 612 citations were from books, followed by journals (488), conference papers (108), government reports (98), thesis/dissertations (55), and newspapers (51), respectively. On the other hand, Sangeeta Devi and Yumnam (2021) conducted a bibliometric study of “Annals of Library and Information Studies” from 2012 to 2019 and explored that 82.15% of the papers (359 articles) published during the period of study were multiple-authored, and 65.67% of articles were published in the range of 06-10 pages, while New Delhi and West Bengal were the biggest domestic contributors and Nigeria and Sri Lanka were the top contributors among foreign countries during the period of study. Similarly, Haldar (2023) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the “Library Herald” journal for the period from 2017 to 2021 and revealed that a total of 168 articles have been published in the journal for the period covered under study, and out of which, 104 articles were written in collaborative authorship, which shows the overall degree of collaboration was 0.62, whereas it was also noted during the study that not only Indian authors but also those from countries other than India have contributed to this journal.

Doraswamy and Meka Venkata (2023) conducted a bibliometric study of the “International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology (IJIDT)” from 2011 to 2022 and explored that the majority of the articles (388) were published by two or more authors in collaboration, and the average degree of collaboration counted was 1.81, whereas the highest activity index for India was counted in the years 2015, 2016, and 2021, and the lowest activity index was counted in 2014. A bibliometric analysis of papers published in special and regular issues of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during 1992 to 2019 was conducted by Garg and Singh (2021) and found that 40% of papers were published in special issues, and the highest number (27%) of articles was published during 2008–2011, whereas, among the institutions, CSIR-NISTADS, followed by DRDO-DESIDOC topped the list of prolific institutions unlike the regular issues, and B.M. Gupta had the highest number of papers to his credit in special issues. Ofoedu and Okey-Okafor (2022) conducted a bibliometric study of the “College and Research Library Journal” and observed that single-authored papers (41.96%) were the most published, and the most covered subjects were information literacy, library personnel, library organization and management, scholarly communication, information behavior, and library collection, whereas it was also found that there was a gradual rise in publication within the period with a 31.19% rate of increase, and 2021 was the most productive year.

A bibliometric study of the “Scientometrics” journal was conducted by Suchetan Kumar, Joshi, and Shah (2021) for the period from 2016 to 2019 and found that two-authored papers (30.27%) were dominant in terms of publication productivity, and the highest contribution (733) was from volumes 121-118 in the year 2019, while it was found that authors preferred to contribute more on articles (61.97%) rather than on any other document, and the average number of citations was 2,686.25. On the other hand, Bhanu Partap (2018) conducted a bibliometric analysis of 161 articles published in 09 volumes (24-32) of 18 issues of the “Indian Journal of Agricultural Library and Information Services (IJALIS)” for the period of nine years (2008-2016) and revealed that on average, 18 research articles were published per volume in a year during the period of study, whereas the maximum number (39.75%) of articles were two-authored, followed by single-authored (32.36%), whereas, Karnataka ranked the top among all the 20 contributed states of India from where the maximum number of contributions in the journal came.

Objectives of the Study

This study was carried out with the following major objectives:

- . To find out the year-wise and volume-wise articles published in “JLM” during the period from 2015 to 2022
- . To explore the authorship pattern of articles
- . To study the gender-wise distribution of articles
- . To identify the average page length of articles
- . To find out the frequency distribution of references cited
- . To measure average articles published per volume and issue
- . To determine the most prolific authors and their work affiliation
- . To know the geographical distribution of articles

Research Methodology

The required data for analysis were collected, scanned, examined, and systematically recorded on slips from the print copy of the “Journal of Library Management (JLM)” available with the Nehru Library, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCS HAU), Hisar, India. For the present study, data were collected from all volumes of 08 years (2015-2022) and put to analysis as per the framed objectives of the study. JLM, since being a half-yearly journal, in all, 86 published research articles were scanned from 08 volumes from 2015 to 2022, and the research output was obtained.

Scope and Coverage of the Study

The scope of the present study was limited to the 08 volumes (16 issues) published between the years 2015 and 2022. This study covers all the research articles (86 articles) published from 2015 to 2022.

Data Analysis

The collected data were simply put into an MS Excel worksheet for executing simple operations like addition, subtraction, percentages, and averages, and conclusions are drawn accordingly, as detailed below:

Table 1: Year wise distribution of articles

Year	Vol. no.	Total articles	%age
2015	04	10	11.63
2016	05	11	12.79
2017	06	12	13.96
2018	07	11	12.79
2019	08	11	12.79
2020	09	11	12.79
2021	10	09	10.46
2022	11	11	12.79
Total		86	100

Table 1 shows the year-wise published articles in the “Journal of Library Management” (JLM), and it was observed that a total of 86 articles have been published during the period of study, i.e., 2015-2022. Out of a total of 86 articles, 12 articles were published in the year 2017, while 11 articles each were published in the years 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022, respectively. On the other hand, 10 articles were published in the year 2015, whereas nine articles were published in 2021.

Table 2: Volume wise and Issue wise distribution of articles

Year	Vol. no.	Issue-1	Issue-2	Total articles	Average articles per issue
2015	04	05	05	10	5.0
2016	05	05	06	11	5.5
2017	06	06	06	12	6.0
2018	07	06	05	11	5.5
2019	08	06	05	11	5.5
2020	09	05	06	11	5.5
2021	10	04	05	09	4.5
2022	11	06	05	11	5.5
Total				86	5.37

The data given in Table 2 highlights the volume-wise and issue-wise distribution of articles published during the period of study. The researcher found that, on average, 5.37 articles have been published per issue during 2015-2022. Interestingly, in both issues one and two of the journal (JLM) from 2015-2022, 43 articles each have been published;

whereas, in total, 86 articles have been published. Volume 6 represents 12 articles, whereas volumes 5, 7, 8, 9, and 11 have published 11 articles each. Similarly, volume 4 of the journal has published 10 articles, and volume 10 has published 9 articles.

Table 3: Gender wise distribution of authorship

Year	Vol. No.	Male	Female	Total Authors & %age
2015	04	12	05	17 (11.34)
2016	05	11	06	17 (11.34)
2017	06	12	08	20 (13.34)
2018	07	16	05	21 (14.00)
2019	08	11	08	19 (12.66)
2020	09	10	12	22 (14.66)
2021	10	12	04	16 (10.66)
2022	11	13	05	18 (12.00)
	Total	97 (64.66)	53 (35.34)	150 (100)

Gender-wise distribution of authors who contributed to the journal during the period of study (2015-2022) is represented by the data given in Table 3, which clearly reflects that out of

a total of 150 authors, 97 were male and 53 were female. This means male authors are dominating in the journal, as their number is around two-thirds of the total authors.

Table 4: Authorship pattern of articles

Year	Vol. no.	Single author	Two authors	Three authors	>3 authors	Total articles
2015	04	03	07	00	00	10
2016	05	05	06	00	00	11
2017	06	06	04	02	00	12
2018	07	04	04	03	00	11
2019	08	06	01	04	00	11
2020	09	02	07	01	01	11
2021	10	03	05	01	00	09
2022	11	04	06	01	00	11
	Total	33 (38.38%)	40 (46.51%)	12 (13.95%)	01 (01.16%)	86

The data presented in Table 4 highlights the authorship pattern of articles published in the source journal during the period of study, i.e., 2015-2022. It has been observed during the study that out of the total 86 articles published, 40 articles have been authored by two authors, while 33 articles

have been authored by single authors. On the other hand, 12 articles have been authored by three authors, while one article has been published by more than three authors in collaboration.

Table 5: Distribution of page length of articles

Year	Vol. no.	<5	6-10	11-15	>15	Total articles per year
2015	04	00	00	05	05	10
2016	05	01	01	06	03	11
2017	06	00	04	06	02	12
2018	07	00	03	02	06	11
2019	08	00	02	07	02	11
2020	09	00	05	02	04	11
2021	10	00	02	03	04	09
2022	11	01	08	01	01	11
Total		02	25	32	27	86

Table 5 highlights the data about the page length of the published articles during the period of study. It was explored during the study that 32 articles have been published within the range of 11-15 pages, whereas 27 articles have been

published within the range of more than 15 pages, followed by 25 articles (6-10 pages) and two articles within the range of fewer than 5 pages, respectively.

Table 6: Range of references per article

Year	Vol. no.	<10	11-20	21-30	>30	Total articles per year
2015	04	04	05	01	00	10
2016	05	03	04	02	02	11
2017	06	05	05	02	00	12
2018	07	04	03	01	03	11
2019	08	03	06	02	00	11
2020	09	07	04	00	00	11
2021	10	04	02	01	02	09
2022	11	05	06	00	00	11
Total		35	35	09	07	86

The data presented in Table 6 depict the range of references given per article during the period of study. It was found during the study that 35 articles were given fewer than 10

references, while 35 other articles were given 11-20 references. On the other hand, 9 articles cited 21-30 references, while 7 articles cited more than 30 references.

Table 7: Assessment of number of references

Year	Vol. no.	Total articles	Distribution of References				Total references	Average references per article
			<10	11-20	21-30	>30		
2015	04	10	24	65	26	00	115	08.95
2016	05	11	21	67	44	65	197	15.33
2017	06	12	28	71	53	00	152	11.83
2018	07	11	23	48	25	146	242	18.83
2019	08	11	22	90	56	00	168	13.07
2020	09	11	49	66	00	00	115	08.95
2021	10	09	30	37	21	78	166	12.92
2022	11	11	39	91	00	00	130	10.12
Total		86	236	535	225	289	1,285	14.94

The data given in Table 7 elaborates on the number of references provided in the articles published during the period of study. While assessing the references, it was found that a total of 1,285 references have been given in all 86 articles published. It can clearly be seen in Table 7 that 535 references have been provided in the range of 11-20

references, while 289 references have been given in the range of >30 references. On the other hand, 236 references have been given in the range of <10, whereas 225 references have been provided in the range of 21-30 references. On average, 14.94 references have been given per article during the period of study (2015-2022).

Table 8: Prolific authors and their contributions

Sr. No.	Author	Affiliation	Contribution
1.	Abdul Azeez. T.A.	University of Calicut, Kerala	04
2.	Ashok Upadhyaya	Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	02
3.	Haseena. V.K.K.M.	University of Calicut, Kerala	02
4.	Kanchan Kumari	Ph.D. Scholar	02
5.	K. Nazeer Badhusa	Hindustan Institute of Engineering Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu	02
6.	Manoj Kumar Verma	Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram	02
7.	Nirmal Kumar Swain	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana	02
8.	Ravinder Kumar Chadha	Ex- Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament of India, New Delhi	02
9.	Rahul B. Khandare	S.V.P. Arts & Science College, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	02
10.	S.M. Abbas	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	02
11.	Shabir Ahmad Ganaie	University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	02
12.	Suresh K. Chauhan	G.D. Goenka University, Gurgaon, Haryana	02
13.	Tariq Ashraf	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	02
14.	T. Sritharan	University of Colombo, Sri Lanka	02
15.	Vikram Kumar Sharma	Banasthali University, Rajasthan	02
16.	Zainab Mohammed Abdullahi	Modibbo Adama University of technology, Adamawa State, Nigeria	02

The most productive authors to the source journal (JLM) are shown by the data given in Table 8. The data illustrated that Abdul Azeez T.A. of the University of Calicut, Kerala, was the most prolific author to the JLM as he contributed four articles during 2015-2022. On the other hand, two articles each have been contributed to the journal by fifteen authors, including Ashok Upadhyaya of Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Haseena V.K.K.M. of the University of Calicut, Kerala; Kanchan Kumari, Ph.D. Scholar; K. Nazeer Badhusa of Hindustan Institute of Engineering Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu; Manoj Kumar Verma of Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram; Nirmal Kumar Swain of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana; Ravinder Kumar Chadha of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament of India, New Delhi; Rahul B. Khandare of S.V.P. Arts & Science College, Jalgaon, Maharashtra; S.M. Abbas of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi; Shabir Ahmad Ganaie of the University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir; Suresh K. Chauhan of G.D. Goenka University, Gurgaon, Haryana; Tariq Ashraf of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi; T. Sritharan of the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka; Vikram Kumar Sharma of Banasthali University, Rajasthan; and Zainab Mohammed Abdullahi of

Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Adamawa State, Nigeria, respectively. The analysis demonstrates that out of a total of 150 authors who contributed to the source journal during the period of study, the total output of these 16 prolific authors, shown in the above Table, is 39.53 percent.

Table 9: Geographical distribution of contributors

Country	Contributors	Percentage	Ranking
India	129	86.00	1
Nigeria	12	08.00	2
Bangladesh	05	03.34	3
Iran	02	01.33	4
Sri Lanka	02	01.33	4
Total	150	100	

The data about the geographical affiliation of contributors to the source journal (JLM) during the period of study, *i.e.*, 2015-2022, and accordingly, the ranking of countries was done based on the number of contributors from a particular country, is given in Table 9. A total of 86 authors have contributed to the source journal (JLM) during the period of study from five different countries. Being the publishing

country of the “Journal of Library Management,” India is in first place in the list, where a total of 129 authors have contributed, while Nigeria is in second place with the contribution from 12 authors. On the other hand, Bangladesh is in third place with the contribution from five authors, followed by the fourth position of Iran (two authors) and Sri Lanka in the fifth position with the contribution of two authors, respectively.

Major Findings

Based on the analysis of the data, the following are the major findings observed from the study:

- . During the period of study, *i.e.*, 2015-2022, a total of 86 articles have been published.
- . On average, 5.37 articles have been published per issue during 2015-2022.
- . A total of 150 authors have contributed to the journal, out of which 97 were male and 53 were female.
- . Out of a total of 86 published articles in the journal, 40 articles have been authored by two authors, while 33 articles have been authored by single authors, followed by three authors (12 articles).
- . Thirty-two articles have been published in the range of 11-15 pages, and 27 articles have been published in the range of >15 pages, followed by 25 articles (6-10 pages).
- . A total of 1,285 references have been given/cited in all 86 articles published in the source journal (JLM) during the period of study.
- . A total of 535 references have been given in the range of 11-20 references, while 289 references have been given in the range of >30 references.
- . On average, 14.94 references have been given per article during the period of study (2015-2022).
- . Abdul Azeez T.A. of the University of Calicut, Kerala, was the most prolific author to the JLM as he contributed four articles during 2015-2022.

Conclusion

Bibliometric studies are conducted to analyze the properties and behavior of recorded knowledge and structures of scientific and research areas. Bibliometric methods are useful to measure the authorship pattern, publication pattern, citation patterns, keywords, pages, genders, etc. To know all about the current trends in different areas, many bibliometric studies have been conducted nowadays around the globe. The current bibliometric study has been conducted on the “Journal of Library Management” to know the most demanding research and scientific trends in the field of library and information science. The study finds that a total

of 86 articles have been published during 2015-2022, and on average, 5.37 articles per issue have been published. Out of a total of 150 authors, male authors have dominated (97 authors) in the journal as compared to female authors (53 authors). Similarly, on average, 14.94 references per article have been recorded during the period of study. The study overall concludes that all the major aspects or research areas of library and information science were contributed by the authors from all over India, as well as a few foreign countries. Abdul Azeez T.A. of the University of Calicut, Kerala, was the most prolific author in the JLM.

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