Global Research in Library Management

Haseena Begum

Librarian, Govt. First Grade College, Sulepeth dist., Kalaburagi

INTRODUCTION

The education landscape has become enormously competitive because of the widespread internationalization, diversification, decentralization and privatization seen in recent years (Takahashi et al., 2016). Consequently, higher education (HE) institutions look for different strategies to set themselves apart from their competitors. Excellence in the level of service quality (SQ) in institutions is one of the ways they can differentiate themselves from others. SQ is the most important service differentiating management strategy. Among the various areas where SQ can be rendered, library service quality (LSQ) is of utmost importance. A library is considered the main hub of knowledge in any educational organization (Kumar and Mahajan, 2019b). Libraries provide access to knowledge and support the innovative teaching and learning methods used by faculty in HE institutes. They play a pivotal role in these institutes and are considered one of the key managers of the knowledge landscape and essentially constitute the heart of any institute where users spend many fruitful hours in the pursuit of information and knowledge. They are also actively involved in processes that expand, retain, organize and disseminate the information and knowledge and support the overall mission of attaining academic excellence. Libraries have traditionally played a central role in scholars' learning journey. However, this role of libraries, especially the university libraries, has been challenged in recent years after the advent of multiple competing information providers, i.e. Google, Amazon and other international vendors/publishers, etc., Perng et al. (2009) and easy-to-use social media technology tools, i.e. Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Weblogs, LinkedIn, etc. These technological innovations and the phenomenon of globalization have resulted in markedly changed users' expectations. The users' expectations are higher than ever before, and libraries face increased pressure to serve their customers in the best possible manner (Somaratna and Peiris, 2011). Like any other service-oriented organization, a library's main goal is to provide premium services to their customers and meet or even exceed their expectations (Pedramnia et al., 2012; Mohindra and Kumar, 2015). The situation is further worsened by the 24/7 h availability of these technological platforms and their easy-to-remote accessibility. Budgetary constraints and high cost of material and equipment further add to the hurdles faced by libraries in overcoming the serious service challenges that are faced by libraries such as a rapidly evolving digital environment, need for remote accessibility, high demands of users, the emergence of commercial information and delivery systems, financial constraints and others (Ashiq et al., 2020). According to Taufiq et al. (2020), library users have shown their concerns toward poor internet connectivity, nonavailability of modern library services and facilities, lack of current library materials andpoor behavior of library staff. The bibliometric analysis trend is gradually increasing in different areas of LIS research.

Originally coined by Pritchard (1969), bibliometric studies use mathematical and statistical tools to generate detailed information on the subject matter. Specifically, they help classify and analyze bibliographic content by producing precise summaries of the extant literature (Donthu et al., 2020). According to Hota et al. (2019), the bibliometric methods can define the logical and scholarly structure of any scientific information by using quantitative methods and providing methodical comparisons among regions, countries and institutions (Singh and Chander, 2014).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Libraries that are culturally subject to rigid rules and identical with a bureaucratic atmosphere face a high challenge in innovating (Harsanto, 2021) and the author explored the publication development on innovation management in the library with bibliometric analysis and the results identified five clusters: innovation culture, technological innovation, innovative human resources, knowledge management, and e-learning. Further this study contributes to the systematic mapping of innovation management in the library. Progress analysis of library knowledge management research in China based on bibliometrics was done with journal articles at China National Knowledge Infrastructure and books published in China from 1999 to 2012 as data sources by applying bibliometrics and content analysis summarizes the achievements and disadvantages to offer some proposal to the research of library knowledge management in China (Zhong et al., 2013) and bibliometric analysis to discourse fashions in library administration and information management (Day, 2002). (Moll, 1978) Bibliometrics in library collection management was done with preface to the special issue on bibliometrics. The author (Idhris et al., 2021) intended to bibliometric study on Knowledge management related to the library in the WoS and Scopus databases aiming to know main issues such as the evolution of development over the years, Citation, publication, source, author, and country comparative areas are discussed, a total of 416 and 277 documents were published in Scopus and web of sciences, respectively. The average citation per document was 7.35 (Scopus) and

4.27 (web of science) and resulted that the leading countries in KM research were the United States and China, in all datasets, including India and the United Kingdom. Entitled "A formal definition of Big Data based on its essential features" has the highest citations in both databases.

Significance and limitations of the study

Number of research has been carried out in the field of library management and library administration. In web of science database author found 471 articles while in Scopus 441 articles. The management and administrative aspects like collection management, staff management, digital management, total quality management, decision making, disaster management and many aspects of management and administration were found. The present study intended for bibliometric analysis of articles published on library management and library administration indexed in Scopus database. The database accessed on 04.12.2021 to retrieve the data. The retrieved data analyzed by using the biblioshiny and VOS viewer application.

Objectives of the study

The objectives remain to study all the parameters of bibliometric of the articles published on Library Management and Library Administration and the scope is limited to documents indexed in the SCOPUS database, further the main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To examine the status of published documents on Library Management and Administration;
- To identify top 10 journals preferred by the researcher's on library management and administration field.
- To identify the top countries publishing articles on Library Management and Administration;
- To identify top most productive countries in terms of citations on Library Management and Administration
- To visualize the keywords co-occurrence map of Library Management and Administration

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data was retrieved from the SCOPUS database on 04.12.2021 by using the article title keywords "library administration" or "library management" AND NOT "journal". A total of 441 articles retrieved for the analysis. Initially, the bibliometrix R package was installed and loaded through R Studio. Then, biblioshiny app was started by entering command biblioshiny ( ) in R console. The biblioshiny app for bibliometrix from R Statistical Package was used to carry out present bibliometric analysis. It has many features which are helpful to carry out in- depth bibliometric analysis. It is an application that provides a web interface for non-coders for bibliometrix tool. Finally, SCOPUS file in .bib format was uploaded on Biblioshiny interface. Further as per the objectives of the study, excel files and .png files were downloaded and used for data analysis. VOS Viewer application used for the visual presentations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Information abstract of the retrieved data

The basic bibliometric information on library management and administration retrieved from biblioshiny application is shown in the Table 1. Four hundred forty one (n-441) documents were found from 230 sources with the time span from 1926 to 2021. Average citations per document is 3.31 and average citations per year per document is 0.3. Total author's keywords are 741 and total references are 7418 for the retrieved documents. Type of documents includes 251 journal articles followed by 107 conference papers.

Table 1. Bibliometric information on library management and administration retrieved from biblioshiny application

Description	Results
INFORMATION OF DATA	
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	230
Documents	441
Average years from publication	14.4
Average citations per documents	3.33
Average citations per year per doc	0.34

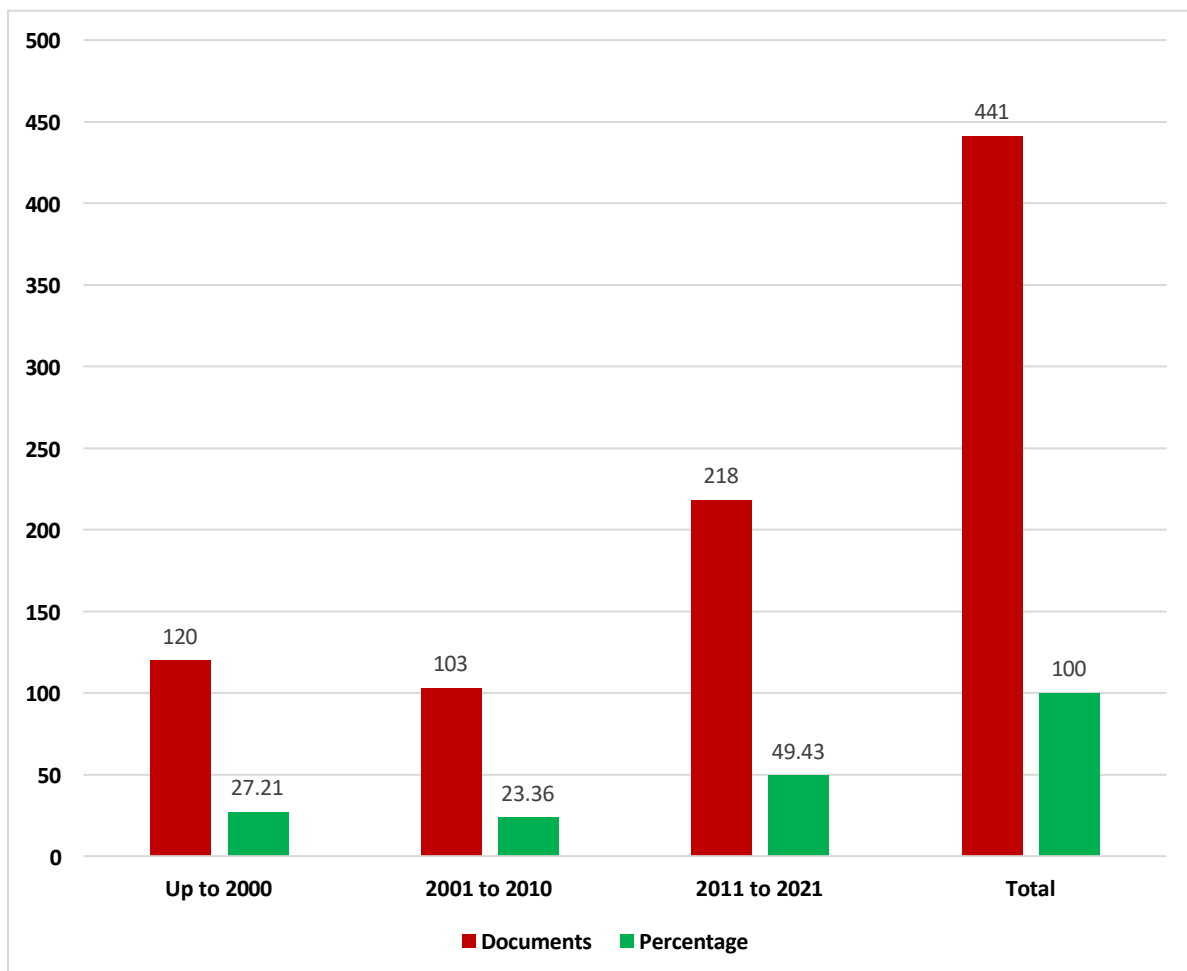| References	7418
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	251
Book	6
Book Chapter	19
Conference paper	107
Conference Review	1
Editorial	4
Note	1
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keyword plus	1174
Author's Keywords	741

Fig 1. Status of published documents on Library Administration and Management

A total of 441 documents (Fig. 1) were retrieved from the search strategy mentioned above presented in table no 2. It shows up to year 2000 only 120 documents were published were as maximum documents published in the year gap from 2011 to 2021 scoring half portion of the total publication as 218 (49.43%).

Source Impact

Table 2: Prolific Sources in Library Administration and Management

Source	h.index	g_index	M_index	TC	NP	PV_start
Library Management	6	8	0.14	109	33	1980
Journal of Library Administration	5	5	0.12	51	21	1981
Library Philosophy and Practice	2	2	0.17	8	18	2010
Program	5	8	0.13	80	15	1983
Library Review	5	6	0.16	46	11	1990
Library Hi Tech News	4	5	0.40	26	7	2012
Applied Mechanics and Materials	1	2	0.11	5	6	2013
IFLA Journal	3	6	0.06	51	6	1975
Journal of Librarianship and Information Science	2	2	0.04	8	6	1977
Electronic Library	1	1	0.03	3	6	1985

Table 2 presents the top 10 journals preferred by the researcher's on library management and administration field. The Journal Library Management found to be most preferred journal by the researcher with 33 publications across the world and even ranked first in its citation also (n-109). The journal entitled Journal of Library Administration found to be second in its publication with 21 numbers with 51 citations followed by 18 publication in the journal Library Philosophy and Practice with 8 citations. IFLA journal though having the less number of publications (n-06) but total citations are 51.
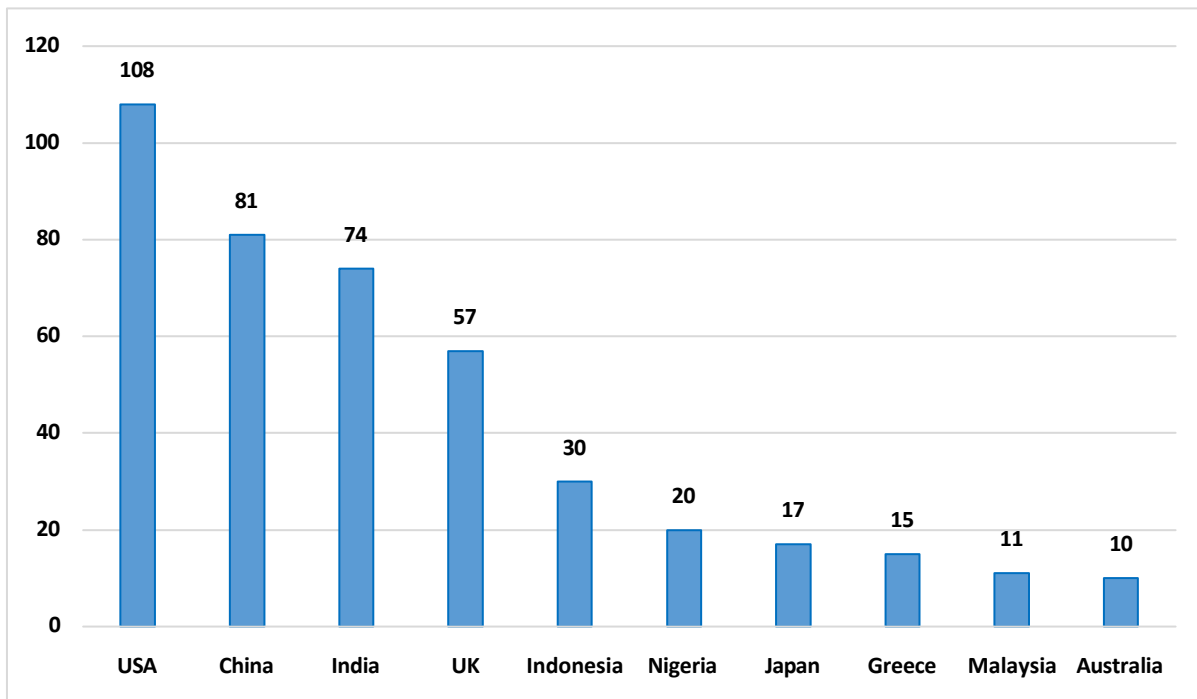

Fig. 2 Top countries contributed research on Library Management and Administration

Figure 2 shows the most productive countries in terms of published documents on Library Management and Administration. USA topped the list with highest documents (n-108). The other productive countries were China with 81 documents, India with 74 followed by United Kingdom with 57 and Indonesia with 30 documents. Malaysia with 11 documents in 9th position and Australia with 10 documents ranked 10th position
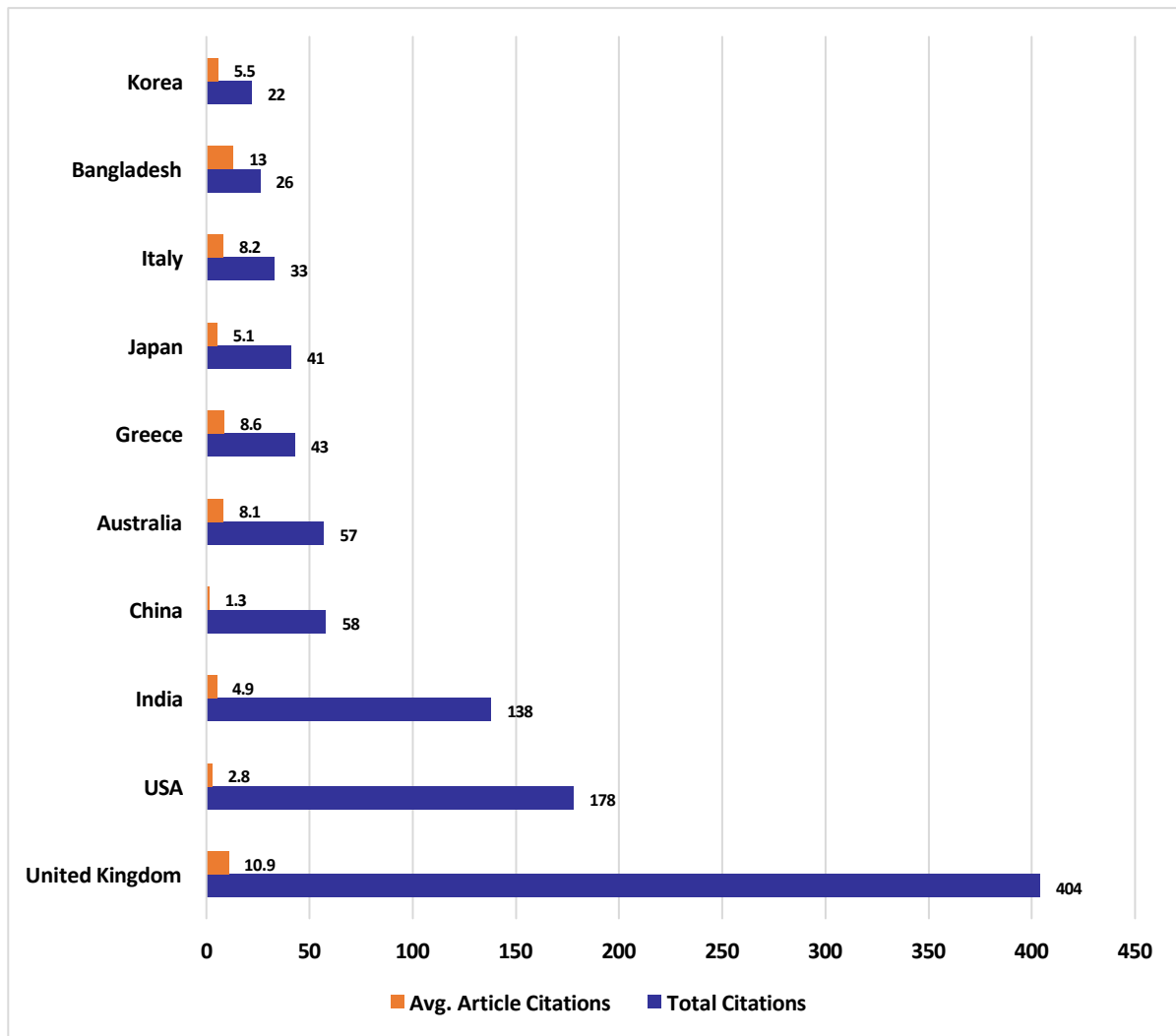
Fig. 3 Most productive countries in terms of citations on Library Management and Administration

Figure 3 shows the most productive countries in terms of citations on Library Management and Administration. United Kingdom topped the list with highest citations (404) followed by countries like USA with 178, India with 138. Bangladesh with 26 citation in 9th position and Korea with 22 citations ranked 10th position.

Table 3. Most Frequent Authors Keywords

Words	Occurrences
Library Management	103
Information Management	30
Digital Libraries	27
Radio Frequency Identification	23
Management Systems	17
Administration	16
Information Science	12
University Libraries	12
Information Technology	11
Information Services	09

The terms with the highest increase in occurrences over time is Library Management, RFID, digital Library and management systems. Table 3 represents the trending topics in the Library Management and Administration field. Information management, Management of digital libraries and management systems are the some trending topics found in the retrieved data

CONCLUSION

This bibliometric review offers an updated historical perspective on the development of Library Management and Administration studies and illustrated the role performed by various contributors. The present study analyzed the global research on Library Management and Administration output published during 1926 to 2021 from Scopus database. It is observed that the publications are steadily growing up. USA topped the list with highest publication (108) followed by China (81) and India (74). The top cited countries includes UK (404), USA (178) and India (138). Information management, digital management, management tools and systems are the some trending topics. Very few studies were found on the library management and administration globally compared to the past decades which is much needed aspect in the present digital world. There are separate management studies and techniques for digital content, for library staff and content management and so on but one need to understand that all these aspects comes under one roof called library, so there is need to find the framework or system or tool or technique to manage library as a whole.

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