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## A Bibliometric Analysis on Assorted Functions and Sections of Library Management Journal in Emerald Insight

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### Abstract

This paper presents a bibliometric features and characteristics of the journal titled “Assorted Functions and Sections of Library Management Journal”. It publishes its issue one in a year by Emerald Insight. The data were downloaded from the journal’s website. The Bibliometric analysis has been conducted with the 489 contributions published in the journal selected from the five years of period from 2012 to 2016. Findings of the studies pointed out that the advantages and weakness of the journal which can be helpful for its further development. The results revealed that the highest number of contributions i.e., 103 (21.1 %) were published in the year 2014. The highest number 303 (62 %) articles were contributed by the joint authors and the rest of 186 (38 %) articles were contributed by the single authors. The degree of collaboration was 0.62. The average of articles published varied from a maximum of 98 articles per year.

**Keywords:** Bibliometrics; Authorship Pattern; Degree of Collaboration; Emerald Insight Journal; Publication Analysis.

### Introduction

Library Management is a complicated process by its anxiety proficiency facts, not just in the perception of organization but also in the field of library and information science. Management has rapidly developed into a magical word in librarianship. However the library organization has not awake till now and been in the use of determined higher-ranking librarians and they like their necessary position as supervisor of their libraries.

Have leading librarians not in effect be managers since instant immemorial used for what is librarianship added than running group therefore that they might be subjugated to highest consequence by individuals necessitate alternative to them? No element of librarianship know how to be separated the beginning the thought of administration not yet the extra complex feature of professional action such as the bibliography of before time written books, too for these be troubled with the proficient power of such resources to construct them eagerly available to person who reads.

Every librarian, particularly every experience librarian has forever be ipso facto an administrator, still if he has not move down since he strength well say to idea of their responsibility in such routine conditions. Though, notice has gradually more been given to the want to analyze the ways in which a librarian can more efficiently carry out his role of making his income available to his person who reads.

## **Review of Literature**

Andrew M. Cox, Brian Griffin and Jenna Hartel (2017) are reconsidered the role of the body in information in serious leisure by reviewing the existing work in information behaviour that theorises the role of the body, and by drawing selectively on literature beyond information studies to extend our understanding. Embodied information refers to how the authors receive information from the senses and the way the body is a sign that can be read by others.

Mingyue Chen, Joyline Makani and Michael Bliemel (2016) analyzed the factors affecting decision-making on libraries' electronic resources management under the situation of tight budgets in Canadian Research Universities. Interview was adopted to investigate the library resources management leaders' opinions from the English-speaking university members of the Group of Canadian Research University Libraries. This study generates a comprehensive model based on the past research, contributing to future library decision-making practices. It develops a subject specialist-centric model of library resources' value assessment and brings the element of culture into the future studies of academic library.

Catharine Bomhold (2015) described the availability of discovery functions on mobile devices at academic research libraries in order to determine the research libraries are providing the mobile services that the students believe that they need for academic success. The researcher surveyed 53 academic library mobile apps and mobile web sites at Carnegie rated RU/VH universities to determine the number and variety of discovery functions available. All the libraries had some level of research functions available, but there was a discrepancy between those that offered a full range of services and those that offered a minimal level.

Usha Mbofung (2014) reported the ongoing research, examining the current level of self-management of Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals in federal universities in Nigeria. The long-term objective of the study is to determine the effect of self-management on the information services delivery of LIS professionals. The study reveals that the majority of the respondents have high level of self-management and applied relevant strategies that enabled them to identify opportunities and act on them for personal and professional growth.

Fakkirappa Kattimani Shivaputrappa and R. Naik Ramesh (2013) are to evaluate the competences in librarianship and Information Communication and Technology ICT skills between different designations of library professionals working in the engineering college libraries. Jane Cho (2011) examined the emerged Software as a Service SaaS-based services and showed that it was possible to curtail the cost on operation and maintenance and also to reduce the additional expenses required for the system upgrades. It also allows creating new values by consolidating resources of individual users on a provider's platform, which is effectively applicable to library networks for resource sharing.

Amara Malik and Kanwal Ameen (2010) has studied the library practicum as a supervised, hands-on practice in various library functions. This paper aims to explore the effectiveness of the library practicum in learning various professional skills through the perception of library information science graduates. The findings reveal that the well designed and well managed practicum plays a vital role in improving the professional skills. This paper is the only research which evaluates the library practicum in Pakistan. The findings will be helpful in designing better and more effective library practicum programs in Pakistan as well as in other developing countries.

## **Statement of the problem**

The Researcher has taken this study in reputed Journals in the field of Library Management in Library and Information Science, and has applied various Bibliometric techniques to this study that will enlighten the latest trends and techniques developed in the field of Library and Information Science. Further, the knowledge and pattern of communication among the authors and scholars in the field of Library Management will provide an impetus to the scholars in the field, so that they are confident to contribute articles in journals on live and current topics. Hence, the problem selected for the study is "A Bibliometric Analysis on assorted Functions and Sections of Library Management Journal in Emerald Insight".

## **Objective of the study**

1. Distribution of the general lay out of the journal and articles 2012-2016
2. Allocation of articles in various subject areas to locate the areas which will be a focus for most attention from the provider and the areas which show 'gaps'
3. To discover the style of authorship
4. To know the efficiency of authors who contribute the articles to Various functions and sections of Library Management studies, during 2012-2016
5. To scrutinize the contributors with the analysis of their Institutional attraction and location
6. To carry out an examination of cited References by quantity, by bibliographic forms; and rank the articles cited as references and come across out their popularity.

## **Methodology and Data collection**

The contributions in emerald and the cited References attached at the end of each editorial example. All the 489 articles of Emerald published during 2012-2016 were composed and the resource of data were shaped for the study. All the details were entering in a records using Excel. The significant data were arranged as per the obligation for study. The details covered were Year, Article Number, Authors Name, Title, References cited, Author details, names of journals cited, article type, Bibliographic forms of references etc. The data obtainable from the e design of the journal were also utilized.

## **Result Analysis and Discussion**

Table 1 reveals that during the five year period of study, 2012 – 2016, 489 articles have been published. The year 2014 accounts for the maximum number of 103 articles (21.1%) followed by 2012 with 101 articles (20.7%) year 2016 with 97 articles (19.8%) year 2015 with 95 articles (19.4%) and 2013 with 93 articles (19%) respectively. All the 489 articles were classified and sorted out into various subject areas of Library Management.

**Table – 1 Year wise Distribution of article in assorted functions and sections of Library Management Studies in Emerald Insight during 2012 – 2016**

Year	No. of Articles	Cumulative total	Percentage
2012	101	101	20.7%
2013	93	194	19.0%
2014	103	297	21.1%
2015	95	392	19.4%
2016	97	489	19.8%
Total	489		100.0%

Table 2 presents the category wise distribution of articles which accommodate research articles on various aspects of Library Management. During the 5 years of the study 489 articles have been published in different category of these, the articles under research paper total 277 articles (56.6%), followed by Literature review 78 articles (16%), Conceptual Paper 59 articles (12.1%), Case study 20 (4.1%) articles have appear in all the category of 5 years.

**Table – 2 Distribution of Contributions: Category wise**

S.No.	Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Percentage
1	Research paper	52	55	63	53	54	277	56.6%
2	Literature review	15	15	25	13	10	78	16.0%
3	Conceptual Paper	11	10	11	12	15	59	12.1%
4	Case study	8	2	1	3	6	20	4.1%
5	Chapter Item	4	3	0	6	6	19	3.9%
6	General review	3	2	3	3	2	13	2.7%
7	Viewpoint	1	2	0	5	2	10	2.0%
8	Review	4	2	0	0	0	6	1.2%
9	Technical paper	3	1	0	0	2	6	1.2%
10	Editorial	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
		101	93	103	95	97	489	100.0%

Table 3 presents the distribution of 489 articles on the top nine various functions and sections of Library Management such as Library Management & Studies, Academic libraries, Information and knowledge management, Universities & research libraries, Public libraries, User studies, digital libraries & collection development, Electronic books, HR, Learning & Organization Studies. Out of 489 articles, 122 articles (24.9%) have been published in Library Management & Studies, 98 articles (20%) in Academic libraries, 63 articles (12.9%) in Information and knowledge management, 42 articles (8.6%) in Universities & research libraries, 35 articles (7.2%) in Public libraries, 31 (6.3%) in User Studies, 20 (4.1%) in Digital libraries and collection development, 16 (3.3%) in Electronic books, 13 (2.7%) in HR Learning & Organization Studies, Operations Logistics and Quality, Business, Management and Strategy contributions of each 8 articles (1.6%), 6 (1.2%) in Business libraries, Accounting, Finance and Economics, Property Management & Built Environment of each 5 articles (1%), Interlibrary lending and Global performance of each 4 articles (0.8%), Education, Health & Social Care and Library public services of each 2 articles (0.4%), minimum of no.

of articles published in various functions and sections of library management in Design & construction, Engineering, Strategic planning each of 1 articles (0.2%).

**Table -3 Distribution of contributions: Subject area wise**

S.No.	Subject Area	Year					Total	Percentage
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	Library Management & Studies	24	22	29	25	22	122	24.9%
2	Academic libraries	12	18	29	16	23	98	20.0%
3	Information and knowledge management	9	15	15	13	11	63	12.9%
4	Universities & research libraries	7	6	8	9	12	42	8.6%
5	Public libraries	7	6	6	9	7	35	7.2%
6	User studies	9	5	4	7	6	31	6.3%
7	Digital libraries & collection development	4	3	4	5	4	20	4.1%
8	Electronic books	3	2	3	4	4	16	3.3%
9	HR, Learning & Organization Studies	5	4	1	1	2	13	2.7%
10	Operations, Logistics & Quality	2	3	2	1		8	1.6%
11	Business, Management & Strategy	2	4		1	1	8	1.6%
12	Accounting, Finance & Economics	1	1	1	1	1	5	1.0%
13	Business libraries	3	2	1			6	1.2%
14	Property Management & Built Environment	3			1	1	5	1.0%
15	Interlibrary lending	2			1	1	4	0.8%
16	Global performance	3				1	4	0.8%
17	Education		1			1	2	0.4%
18	Health & Social Care	2					2	0.4%
19	Library public services	2					2	0.4%
20	Design & construction	1					1	0.2%
21	Engineering				1		1	0.2%
22	Strategic planning		1				1	0.2%
	Total	101	93	103	95	97	489	100.0%

Table 4 reveals the trend of authorship among the authors writing articles in various functions and sections of library management studies. Out of 489 articles 186 by single authored, 163 by 2 authors, 82 by 3 authors, 39 by 4 authors, 12 by 5 authors and 7 by more than 5 authors. It is of interest to note that the single authors articles are published more every year. It is of interest to note

that the single authors articles are more than the number of co authored articles. The Percentage of single author articles 186 (38%). While the percentage of multi authored articles are 303 (62%). It can be inferred from the above table that the trend is more towards single authored articles than towards the multiple authorship. This is in contrast to the fact regarding library science disciplines where the trend is more collaborative research.

**Table - 4 Authorship Trend**

Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	More than Five Authors	Total	Percentage
2012	52	35	10	3	1		101	20.7%
2013	31	35	15	9	2	1	93	19.0%
2014	37	33	17	10	3	3	103	21.1%
2015	32	25	24	9	4	1	95	19.4%
2016	34	35	16	8	2	2	97	19.8%
	186	163	82	39	12	7	489	100.0%

From the below table 5 shows that Kate-RiinKont has contributed maximum of articles i.e. 13 followed by Anna Marie Johnson and ClaudeneSproles each 11 articles, Dan Wu, MdAnwarul Islam and Robert Detmering each 8 articles, Daqing He, has contributed 6 articles. The maximum contribution by an author is only 13. Only 2 authors have contributed 11 articles, three authors have contributed 8 articles. 6 articles have been contributed only one author. 2 authors have contributed 5 articles. Out of 1001 authors who have contributed articles Emerald Insight, 813 authors have contributed only one article constituting 81.2%. Authors who have contributed 44 articles 8.8%, 3 and 4 articles 0.9% and 1.6% and so on. The above data on author productivity do not obey Lotka’s Law which is expressed mathematically as  $a_1/n^2$  where  $a_1$  is the number of authors contributing  $n$  papers;  $a_1$  is the no. of authors contributing 1 paper each.

**Table -5 Productivity of Author’s by Name**

Authors contribution	No. of articles	Percentage
Kate-RiinKont	13	1.3%
Anna Marie Johnson	11	1.1%
ClaudeneSproles	11	1.1%
Dan Wu	8	0.8%
MdAnwarul Islam	8	0.8%
Robert Detmering	8	0.8%
Daqing He,	6	0.6%
David McMenemy	5	0.5%
EmmanouelGaroufallou	5	0.5%
MayankYuvaraj	4	0.4%
Michelle Caswell	4	0.4%
Mitsuru Ikeda	4	0.4%
Naresh Kumar Agarwal	4	0.4%
Ping Bao	3	0.3%
Rosalinda Hernandez Linares	3	0.3%
Samantha McClellan	3	0.3%
Alan Poulter	2	0.2%
Alexander Serenko	2	0.2%
Ali Saif Al-Aufi	2	0.2%
Anna PetronellaCoreejas-Brink	2	0.2%
BirgerHjørland	2	0.2%
Cont.....		

Brajendra Panda	2	0.2%
Damianos P. Sakas	2	0.2%
DanijelaBobericKrsticev	2	0.2%
DanijelaTesendic	2	0.2%
Diana L. H. Chan	2	0.2%
Emmanuel E. Baro	2	0.2%
EvgeniaVassilakaki	2	0.2%
FahimehBabalhavaeji	2	0.2%
Faith Mckoy-Johnson	2	0.2%
FotisLazarinis	2	0.2%
GetanehAlemu	2	0.2%
Ghalib Khan	2	0.2%
Ina Fourie	2	0.2%
JarmoSaarti	2	0.2%
JianxunZeng	2	0.2%
Jing Chen	2	0.2%
Johanna Gunnlaugsdottir	2	0.2%
John Dumay	2	0.2%
Keren Dali	2	0.2%
Maria Pinto	2	0.2%
Michiel Erik Moll	2	0.2%
Mohammad Hassanzadeh	2	0.2%
Nabhan Al-Harrasi	2	0.2%
Namjoo Choi	2	0.2%
NoaAharony	2	0.2%
Paul T. Jaeger	2	0.2%
Quan Lu	2	0.2%
RubinaBhatti	2	0.2%
RubinaBhatti	2	0.2%
Sasekea Harris	2	0.2%
Shaun Tyson	2	0.2%
Shri Ram	2	0.2%
Signe Jantson	2	0.2%
SozonPapavlasopoulos	2	0.2%
Tien-Chi Huang	2	0.2%
XiaomeiXu	2	0.2%
YanjunZuo,	2	0.2%
Younghee Noh	2	0.2%
Yuangen Lai	2	0.2%
813 authors contributed	1	81.2%
Total	1001	100.0%

It has been established that the contributors to various functions and sections of library management analysis in Emerald Insight, in the period of study 2012 - 2016, have referred to 489 journal articles published in 58 journals. It can be noted from the above table that 6 of the 58 journals cited only a few are popular among the authors. On top of the list is The Electronic Library accounting for 72 articles (14.7%), Library Hi tech - 59 (12.1%), Advances in Library Administration and Organization - 48 (9.8%), Library Management 39 (8%), Library Review 32 (6.5%), New Library World - 28 (5.7%), Reference Services Review - 27 (5.5%), Journal of Documentation - 23 (4.7%), Interlending & Document Supply 16 (3.3%), Program 13 (2.7%) are the other journals among the top ten on the basis of the number of articles. It is of interest to note that out of 58 journals cited in 111 journals have drawn less than 10 references.

**Table -6 Distribution of Contribution: Journal wise**

S.No.	Journal Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Percentage
1	The Electronic Library	17	11	14	14	16	72	14.7%
2	Library Hi Tech	14	10	19	9	7	59	12.1%
3	Advances in Library Administration and Organization	4	7	10	12	15	48	9.8%
4	Library Management	4	9	3	14	9	39	8.0%
5	Library Review	7	6	6	4	9	32	6.5%
6	New Library World	2	6	6	7	7	28	5.7%
7	Reference Services Review	7	6	5	5	4	27	5.5%
8	Journal of Documentation	7	4	5	3	4	23	4.7%
9	Interlending & Document Supply	3	2	5	3	3	16	3.3%
10	Program		5	4	3	1	13	2.7%
11	Records Management Journal	3		4	1	3	11	2.2%
12	Performance Measurement and Metrics	2	1	1	4	2	10	2.0%
13	VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems	1	2	3	2	1	9	1.8%
14	Collection Building	2	1		2	3	8	1.6%
15	Journal of Knowledge Management		3		1	4	8	1.6%
16	Library and Information Science	6	2			0	8	1.6%
17	Aslib Proceedings	3	3			0	6	1.2%
18	Journal of Management History	2	1		2	1	6	1.2%
19	Online Information Review	1	1	2	2	0	6	1.2%
20	Business Process Management Journal	3	2			0	5	1.0%
21	OCLC Systems & Services: International digital library perspectives	4			1	0	5	1.0%
22	International Journal of Quality and Service Sciences	1	1			2	4	0.8%
23	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal		1	2		0	3	0.6%
24	Facilities	1		1		0	2	0.4%
25	International Journal of Innovation Science	1	1			0	2	0.4%
26	International Journal of Operations & Production Management		1	1		0	2	0.4%
27	International Journal of Public Sector Management	1		1		0	2	0.4%
28	Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change				1	1	2	0.4%
29	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	1		1		0	2	0.4%
30	Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society	1				1	2	0.4%
31	Personnel Review	1	1			0	2	0.4%
32	Advances in Health Care Management	1				0	1	0.2%
33	Applications of Management Science		1			0	1	0.2%
34	Aslib Journal of Information Management				1	0	1	0.2%
35	Construction Innovation			1		0	1	0.2%



36	Cuttingedge Technologies in Higher Education		1			0	1	0.2%
37	Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management					1	1	0.2%
38	EuroMed Journal of Business			1		0	1	0.2%
39	European Journal of Training and Development	1				0	1	0.2%
40	Industrial Management & Data Systems				1	0	1	0.2%
41	Information Management & Computer Security			1		0	1	0.2%
42	International digital library perspectives		1			0	1	0.2%
43	International Journal of Clothing Science and Technology				1	0	1	0.2%
44	International Journal of Health Care Quality Assurance			1		0	1	0.2%
45	International Journal of Pervasive Computing and Communications			1		0	1	0.2%
46	International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education					1	1	0.2%
47	Internet Research				1	0	1	0.2%
48	Journal of Advances in Management Research		1			0	1	0.2%
49	Journal of Corporate Real Estate				1	0	1	0.2%
50	Journal of Facilities Management			1		0	1	0.2%
51	Journal of Intellectual Capital					1	1	0.2%
52	Journal of Management Development			1		0	1	0.2%
53	Journal of Systems and Information Technology		1			0	1	0.2%
54	Management Decision					1	1	0.2%
55	Measuring Business Excellence			1		0	1	0.2%
56	Research Methodology in Strategy and Management			1		0	1	0.2%
57	The International Journal of Logistics Management		1			0	1	0.2%
58	The TQM Journal			1		0	1	0.2%
		101	93	103	95	97	489	100.0%

It can be seen from the Table 7, that the authors affiliation to 34 countries has contributed articles on Emerald Insight during 2012 – 2016. Major contributions are from USA (261 articles; 26.1%), China (87, 8.7%); India (82, 8.2%); Nigeria (51, 5.1%); Iran 49 (4.9%), and other European and developed countries. Only very few articles are from under-developed and developing countries. It is of interest to note that India stands 3<sup>rd</sup> position among 34 countries with a contribution of 489 articles.

**Table - 7 Distribution of Authors: Country wise**

Country	No. of authors	Percentage
USA	261	26.1%
China	87	8.7%
India	82	8.2%
Nigeria	51	5.1%
Iran	49	4.9%
Australia	42	4.2%
Portugal	41	4.1%
Belgium	37	3.7%
Taiwan	26	2.6%
Brazil	23	2.3%
Denmark	23	2.3%
Italy	19	1.9%
Canada	18	1.8%
Croatia	18	1.8%
Iceland	18	1.8%
Norway	17	1.7%
Germany	16	1.6%
New Zealand	16	1.6%
Greece	15	1.5%
Philippines	15	1.5%
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	14	1.4%
UK	14	1.4%
Switzerland	13	1.3%
Ireland	12	1.2%
The Netherlands	11	1.1%
Israel	9	0.9%
Oman	9	0.9%
Spain	8	0.8%
Austria	7	0.7%
Sri Lanka	7	0.7%
Bangladesh	6	0.6%
Singapore	6	0.6%
Sweden	6	0.6%
Swaziland	5	0.5%
Total	1001	100.0%

Table 8 shows the analyzing the contributors according to their institutional affiliation, out of 1001 authors most of the authors are from academic bodies like Universities and colleges, followed by Tongji University 42 (4.2%), Iranian Research Institute for Information Science and Technology 37 (3.7%), Northern Kentucky University, Niger Delta University and University of Calcutta 26 authors (2.6%) each. Bundelkhand University, Royal School of LIS, University of Pittsburgh and University of Technology 25 authors (2.5%) each, Monmouth University 24 (2.4%) authors. It is quite natural for academicians working in Universities 79.5%, Institutions have accounted for 16.8% and colleges have 3.7% of the contributions.

**Table - 8 Distribution of Authors: Affiliation wise**

Institution Affiliated	No. of authors	Percentage
Tongji University	42	4.2%
Gainvsville	37	3.7%
Iranian Research Institute for Information Science and Technology	26	2.6%
Niger Delta University	26	2.6%
University of Calcutta	26	2.6%
Bundelkhand University	25	2.5%
Royal School of LIS	25	2.5%
University of Pittsburgh	25	2.5%
University of Technology	25	2.5%
Monmouth University	24	2.4%
Texas A&M University	23	2.3%
Trinity College	20	2.0%
University of Delhi	20	2.0%
Imam Reza University	19	1.9%
National Taiwan Normal University	19	1.9%
Tahwa Institute of Technology,	19	1.9%
UniversiteitAntwerpen	19	1.9%
University of Iceland	19	1.9%
University of Lagos	19	1.9%
Nanyang Technological University	18	1.8%
University of Michigan	18	1.8%
Yazd University	18	1.8%
Ionian Univ	17	1.7%
Northern Kentucky University	17	1.7%
Uity of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro	17	1.7%
University of Louisville	17	1.7%
Wuhan University,	17	1.7%
National Chengchi University	16	1.6%
National Library of Australia	16	1.6%
New York University	16	1.6%
Sultan Qaboos University	16	1.6%
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	16	1.6%
Wichita State University	16	1.6%
Oregon State University Libraries	15	1.5%
Roma Tre University	15	1.5%
University of Kentucky	15	1.5%
Bangor University	14	1.4%
California State University	14	1.4%
Dublin Core Metadata Initiative Ltd	14	1.4%
Humboldt-Universitätzu Berlin	14	1.4%
Middle Tennessee State University	14	1.4%
Kurukshetra	13	1.3%
Norwegian School of Economics	13	1.3%
PanditDeendayal Petroleum University	13	1.3%
Cochin University of Science and Technology	11	1.1%
Colorado State University	11	1.1%
Redeemer's University	11	1.1%
Shanghai University	11	1.1%
KHBO	9	0.9%
University of Aveiro	9	0.9%
University of Canberra	7	0.7%
		Cont.....

Victoria University of Wellington	7	0.7%
Ateneo de Manila University	5	0.5%
City University of New York	5	0.5%
Eastern Michigan University	5	0.5%
Islamic Azad University	5	0.5%
Universidad de Granada	4	0.4%
University of Amsterdam	4	0.4%
University of Colorado	4	0.4%
University of Nigeria	4	0.4%
University of Strathclyde	4	0.4%
Bar-Ilan University	3	0.3%
Federal University	3	0.3%
University for Health Sciences,	3	0.3%
UW Milwaukee	3	0.3%
Western Washington University	3	0.3%
Bank of Ceylon	2	0.2%
Universidade de Brasília	2	0.2%
University of Borås	2	0.2%
University of Dammam	2	0.2%
University of Ottawa	2	0.2%
University of St Gallen	2	0.2%
University of the Philippines Diliman	2	0.2%
University of Wisconsin-Madison	2	0.2%
University of Dhaka	1	0.1%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	1	0.1%
University of Notre Dame	1	0.1%
University of Osijek	1	0.1%
University of Swaziland Libraries	1	0.1%
Utah State University	1	0.1%
VrijeUniversiteitBrussel	1	0.1%
Total	1001	100.0%

Table 9 presents the references appended at the end of each of the 489 articles of functions and sections of library management that were published in Emerald Insight, during 2012-2016 were gathered and sorted for analysis. The 489 articles published in Emerald Insight during 2012-2016 have a total of 16115 references at the end of the articles. Year-wise, the quantity of source Articles, total number of reference and mean number of references per paper 101 articles have cited 3340 references in 2012 which works out to 33.1 references per article; it increased to 34.9 references per paper with 93 articles cited 3247 references in 2013. The year 2014 has recorded the minimum of 30.2 references per paper; the year 2015 ranks with regard to the number of references per paper which is 32.1 followed by 2016 with 34.7 references per paper, however, considering the % of references in a year, years 2013, 2016, 2012, 2015 and 2014 account for 34.9%, 34.7%, 33.1%, 32.1% and 30.2% respectively. The average number of references per article works out to 33. Thus the year 2013 stands for the number of references per article followed 2016.

**Table -9 Year wise Distribution of cited references by quantity**

Year	No. of cited Articles	No. of cited References	Percentage	Average reference per article
2012	101	3340	20.7%	33.1
2013	93	3247	20.1%	34.9
2014	103	3112	19.3%	30.2
2015	95	3054	19.0%	32.1
2016	97	3362	20.9%	34.7
Total		16115	100.0%	
Mean references per article				33

The analysis of cited References has shown some interesting facts. Table 10 reveals that Journals are the most preferred sources of Reference for authors of the articles published in Emerald Insight. They account for 60.5% of total no. of references 16115. Books occupy the second position with 20.2%, Web source occupy third position with 14.2%, Conference proceedings occupy fourth position with 2.6% and Newsletter and Reports occupy least position with 2.5%. Year wise analysis shows the same trend of Journals as the most favorite 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 Emerald Insight, are for latest information and are taking steps to keep abreast of the current state of affairs in their field.

**Table - 10 Analysis of Bibliographic forms of references**

No. of cited References	Year					Total	Percentage
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Journals	2040	1934	1897	1814	2069	9754	60.5%
Books	647	671	629	624	677	3248	20.2%
Web Sources	498	441	429	428	499	2295	14.2%
Conference proceedings	86	113	75	91	55	420	2.6%
News letter & Reports	69	88	82	97	62	398	2.5%
Total	3340	3247	3112	3054	3362	16115	100%

## Conclusion

Studies reveal the general communications pattern among the researchers in a particular field. Though it is originated from Library Management and now it is widely used by researchers in many disciplines. One of the rare truly interdisciplinary research fields to extend to almost all scientific fields. Research methodology comprises components from Social Sciences, Mathematics, Engineering and Natural Sciences. It has provided the evidence to be useful tool for Inter-disciplinary study. It suits a typical tool of science policy and research management in the previous decades. All considerable collection of science displays heavily relies on citation and publication data and other more refined techniques. A lot of general studies which are important science fields have been published during the last two decades.

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