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Traditional and Modern Dimensions of Library Management Research in India (2014 – 2024): A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

This study provides a comprehensive bibliometric assessment of library management research in India from 2014 to 2024, drawing on 7,986 publications indexed in OpenAlex. Using Biblioshiny (R 4.5.1), the analysis evaluates annual research growth, core publication sources, author productivity, institutional contributions, collaboration structures, thematic evolution, and citation impact. The findings show a remarkable increase in research output over the decade, reflecting rapid expansion and diversification of scholarly activity. Publication patterns reveal a highly concentrated source structure consistent with Bradford's Law, with the SSRN Electronic Journal and Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies emerging as dominant outlets. Lotka's Law analysis indicates that nearly 85% of authors produced a single paper, while a small cohort of highly productive scholars shaped much of the field's intellectual output. Although India leads in total publications and cumulative citations, the average citation impact per article remains lower than that of several globally influential countries, underscoring the need for enhanced research visibility and international collaboration. Thematic and keyword analyses demonstrate a clear shift toward technology-mediated and management-oriented research areas, including decision-making models, big data applications, supply chain systems, and AI-driven innovations. Collaboration network mapping reveals cohesive but siloed author clusters, suggesting limited cross-institutional and interdisciplinary engagement. The study highlights a rapidly expanding yet unevenly impactful research landscape, offering evidence-based insights for strengthening research quality, fostering global partnerships, and advancing the international standing of Indian library management research.

Keywords: Library Management; Bibliometric Analysis; India; Scientometrics; Collaboration Networks; Research Trends; OpenAlex.

1. Introduction:

Library and Information Science (LIS) has emerged as a strategically important and interdisciplinary discipline that underpins knowledge organization, access, dissemination, and use within contemporary information societies. Far beyond its traditional custodial role, LIS today addresses

the complex interaction between information technologies, users, institutions, and knowledge ecosystems. As articulated by (Hjørland (2000), the field is fundamentally concerned with how knowledge is socially produced, structured, communicated, and utilized. Within this broader framework, library management has become a core domain

that determines how effectively information services are planned, delivered, and sustained in rapidly changing technological environments.

In recent decades, libraries worldwide have undergone a profound transformation driven by digitization, networked information systems, and evolving user expectations. Modern libraries now operate as hybrid knowledge platforms that integrate physical collections with digital repositories, open-access resources, learning management systems, and data-driven services. The professional role of librarians has expanded from collection custodians to digital curators, research facilitators, and knowledge managers. Clayton & Gorman (2006) emphasize that contemporary library management requires a delicate balance between traditional practices and emerging technologies while remaining responsive to user-centred service demands.

Parallel to these operational changes, LIS research has also expanded in scope and become increasingly interdisciplinary. It now intersects strongly with computer science, business management, education, social sciences, and health studies. Recent scholarship addresses areas such as information literacy, digital preservation, workplace learning, health information services, sustainability, and the protection of indigenous knowledge systems (Caffrey et al., 2022; Maina, 2012). This shift reflects a transition from institution-centric models toward technology-enabled, knowledge-driven, and user-focused library ecosystems.

In the Indian context, the last decade has witnessed remarkable growth in both library services and LIS research. National initiatives such as Digital India, the rapid expansion of higher education, increased internet penetration, and the large-scale adoption of ICTs have significantly reshaped academic, public, and special libraries. Indian scholars have produced substantial research on digital libraries, library automation, knowledge

management, user studies, and information services. As observed by Mondal (2020), Indian libraries are increasingly functioning as dynamic knowledge hubs that support education, innovation, and lifelong learning.

Despite this rapid development, a systematic and updated understanding of the growth, structure, and impact of library management research in India remains limited. Existing bibliometric studies largely focus on global LIS trends, earlier time periods, single journals, or broad thematic areas such as knowledge management and digital libraries. Focused bibliometric investigations that comprehensively map recent publication growth, core journals, author productivity, institutional contributions, collaboration networks, thematic evolution, and citation impact in Indian library management research are scarce. This gap restricts a clear assessment of India's scholarly position and international visibility in this critical subfield. Bibliometric analysis provides a robust quantitative framework to evaluate scientific productivity, identify intellectual structures, detect emerging research themes, and assess national and global research impact. By applying this method, the present study conducts a systematic bibliometric analysis of 7,986 Indian library management publications indexed in the OpenAlex database from 2014 to 2024. The study examines publication growth, core sources, prolific authors and institutions, collaboration patterns, thematic shifts, and citation performance.

As libraries continue to evolve in response to automation, artificial intelligence, data-driven services, and platform-based information ecosystems, librarians are required to continuously upgrade their managerial and technological competencies (Aslam, 2021). Understanding the direction and impact of library management research is therefore not only of academic relevance but also essential for guiding professional training, institutional strategy, funding priorities, and national research policy.

Against this background, the present study offers a comprehensive, data-driven evaluation of the trends, growth trajectory, collaboration structure, and scholarly impact of library management research in India over the last decade. By aligning publication volume with citation performance and thematic evolution, the study provides critical insights into both the strengths and limitations of Indian research in this domain and highlights pathways for enhancing global influence through quality-focused research and international collaboration.

2. Review of Literature:

Libraries have long been recognized as foundational institutions for knowledge preservation, learning, and societal development. The American Library Association (A.L.A, 2010) defines a library as an organized institution that provides access to knowledge, ideas, and information resources through professional support and public service. Similarly, Wikipedia characterizes libraries as inclusive knowledge centres that offer diverse learning resources supported by trained information professionals. Amiri (2013) further emphasizes that libraries serve as custodians of collective memory and knowledge, functioning both in physical and digital environments to support universal access to information.

With the growing complexity of information services, effective library management has emerged as a critical determinant of service quality, organizational efficiency, and user satisfaction. Bacud (2020) examined the continued relevance of Henri Fayol's classical management principles—such as division of work, unity of command, authority, discipline, and equity—in modern administrative environments. The study demonstrated that systematic application of these principles strengthens leadership effectiveness, enhances organizational governance, and improves institutional performance, including within library systems.

The integration of digital technologies has significantly reshaped library operations and management practices. Shanmugam et al. (2020) demonstrated that the adoption of Library Management Systems (LMS) substantially reduces librarians' workload, enhances transactional accuracy, improves user access to resources, and strengthens overall service delivery. Similarly, Turapova (2023) confirmed that effective library management is essential for maintaining well-organized, updated, and easily accessible resources in digitally mediated library environments.

Modern libraries are increasingly conceptualized as learner-centred knowledge ecosystems rather than mere repositories of documents. Putri et al. (2025) highlighted that, well-managed libraries function as learning resource centres that support literacy development, independent learning, and critical thinking. Their study further emphasized that strategic collaboration between librarians and educators significantly strengthens students' information, digital, and media literacy competencies.

From a methodological perspective, bibliometric analysis has emerged as a powerful tool for evaluating research productivity, intellectual structure, and impact within scientific domains. Passas (2024) described bibliometrics as a structured, quantitative method for identifying publication trends, thematic evolution, and collaboration networks through systematic analysis of large-scale bibliographic data. In the LIS domain, bibliometric techniques have been extensively applied to map the development of library and information research at national and international levels.

Singh & Chander (2014) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the *Library Management* journal, identifying patterns in authorship, institutional contributions, and thematic concentration. Ensslin et al. (2022) examined sustainability-oriented research in library management within higher education

institutions and revealed a growing convergence of sustainability, management practices, and information services. Waghmare (2022), in a long-term study spanning 1926–2021, demonstrated that research on library management and administration has grown steadily over nearly a century, with the United States, China, and India emerging as the leading contributors.

In the Indian context, Maity & Hatua (2015) analysed research trends in library management from 1950 to 2012 and reported steady growth in publication output along with increasing diversification of research themes. Barik & Jena (2013) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the *Journal of Knowledge Management Practice*, highlighting collaboration patterns and core thematic areas. Patel (2019) examined publication trends in the *Journal of Management Research*, while Jain (2020) analysed knowledge management research in libraries and information centres, documenting the growing importance of managerial and technological integration in LIS research.

Although these studies provide valuable insights into global and national trends, several critical limitations remain. Most existing works focus on earlier periods, treat library management as a subtheme within broader LIS research, analyse single journals, or adopt a global rather than India-centric perspective. Consequently, there is no comprehensive, up-to-date bibliometric study that systematically examines Indian library management research over the last decade (2014–2024) in terms of publication growth, core sources, author productivity, institutional performance, collaboration networks, thematic shifts, and citation impact.

This evident research gap strongly justifies the present study, which seeks to provide a focused and methodologically rigorous bibliometric assessment of library management research in India during a decade

marked by rapid digital transformation, policy reforms, and expanding research activity.

3. Objectives:

- To analyse publication trends in library management research in India from 2014 to 2024.
- To identify core journals and sources that have published the most research in the field of library management.
- To examine major research themes and emerging topics in Indian library management studies during the specified period.
- To evaluate author productivity and collaboration patterns, including national and international partnerships.
- To analyse citation patterns and research impact of articles, authors, and journals in this domain.

4. Research Questions:

1. What are the annual growth patterns and publication volume of library management research in India between 2014 and 2024?
2. Which specific journals are the most prolific publishers of Indian library management research?
3. What are the most frequently occurring keywords in the Indian library management literature?
4. What are the prevalent patterns of co-authorship and collaboration network?

5. Methodology:

The bibliographic data for this study were retrieved from OpenAlex, a comprehensive open-access scholarly database that provides structured metadata on publications, authors, institutions, and citation relationships. A systematic search strategy was developed using the keywords “Library and Information Science (LIS),” “Library Management,” “Library,” “Public Library,” “Special Library,” “Academic Library,” “Digital Library,” “Library Administration,” and “Library

Operations.” The search was refined by applying filters for country (India), publication years (2014–2024), and discipline (Social Sciences) to ensure thematic and geographic relevance. A total of 7,986 records were retrieved, and associated metadata—including titles, authors, affiliations, source titles, publication years, citation counts, and keywords—were exported for analysis. The bibliometric analysis was conducted using R software (version 4.5.1) with the Biblioshiny (version 5.0) package. The analysis framework included evaluation of annual scientific production, core journals based on Bradford’s Law, author productivity using Lotka’s Law, institutional contributions, collaboration networks, keyword co-occurrence, and citation impact indicators. All data collection and extraction were completed in 08th December 2025, and standard bibliometric indicators were applied to ensure the reliability and reproducibility of the results.

6. Scope and Limitation:

This study examines both traditional and modern aspects of library management research in India, covering areas such as housekeeping operations, administration, automation, digital services, ICT applications, and the evolving professional roles of librarians. The analysis is based exclusively on publications indexed in the OpenAlex database, limited to works affiliated with India and published between 2014 and 2024. Only LIS-related records explicitly connected to library management were included, while non-indexed literature and publications outside OpenAlex were excluded. This scope ensures a focused and accurate assessment of India’s library management research trends over the past decade.

7. Data interpretation:

This data interpretation section presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of library

management research in India over the decade spanning 2014 to 2024. The analysis systematically examines multiple dimensions of research output and impact through quantitative evaluation of publication patterns, citation metrics, authorship trends, and collaborative networks.

7.1 Annual Scientific Production and Citation Impact

Annual production is the number of research articles published in a particular year, Data collected via databases like Scopus, showing research volume trends. Citation impact shows how frequently papers are cited by other researchers, using measures like average citations per paper, which indicate their influence and relevance in the field.

The annual publication trend shows a steady and substantial growth in research output from 2014 to 2023, followed by a noticeable decline in 2024. Beginning with 384 papers in 2014, the output remained almost unchanged in 2015 but started increasing consistently from 2016 onward. Significant growth spurts occurred in 2016 (12.90%), 2017 (13.67%), and 2019–2021, with 2021 recording the highest Annual Growth Rate (AGR) of 20.35%. The publication volume peaked in 2023 with 1,300 papers, representing the highest share (16.28%) of the total output during the study period. However, 2024 experienced a sharp decline (-23.81%), reducing the total papers to 1,050, possibly due to incomplete indexing or shifting research priorities. Citation patterns fluctuated over the years, with the highest citation counts observed in 2019 (11,240), 2020 and 2021 (12,780 each), indicating strong scholarly attention to works published during these years. Despite the decline in 2024, the overall research productivity across the decade remains high, culminating in a total of 7,986 publications and 89,218 citations, reflecting a robust and expanding research landscape.

Year	Total Paper (TO)	Percentage (%)	Annual Growth Rate (AGR)	Total Citation per year (TCPA)
2014	384	4.80841473		6,032
2015	385	4.82093664	0.26%	4,718
2016	442	5.5346857	12.90%	6,242
2017	512	6.41121963	13.67%	5,801
2018	561	7.02479339	8.73%	5,801
2019	637	7.9764588	11.93%	11,240
2020	724	9.06586526	12.02%	12,780
2021	909	11.3824192	20.35%	12,780
2022	1082	13.5487102	15.99%	11,380
2023	1300	16.2784874	16.77%	8,821
2024	1050	13.148009	-23.81%	3,623
Total	7986	100		89,218

Table 1 Annual Scientific Production and Citation Impact of Library Management Research in India (2014–2024)

7.2 Average Citation Per Year:

The average citation per year shows how many times, on average, a paper or author is cited each year. It helps measure the impact of the research by considering how long the work has been available for others to cite.

$$\text{Average Citations Per Year} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Citations}}{\text{Number of Papers published in a year}}$$

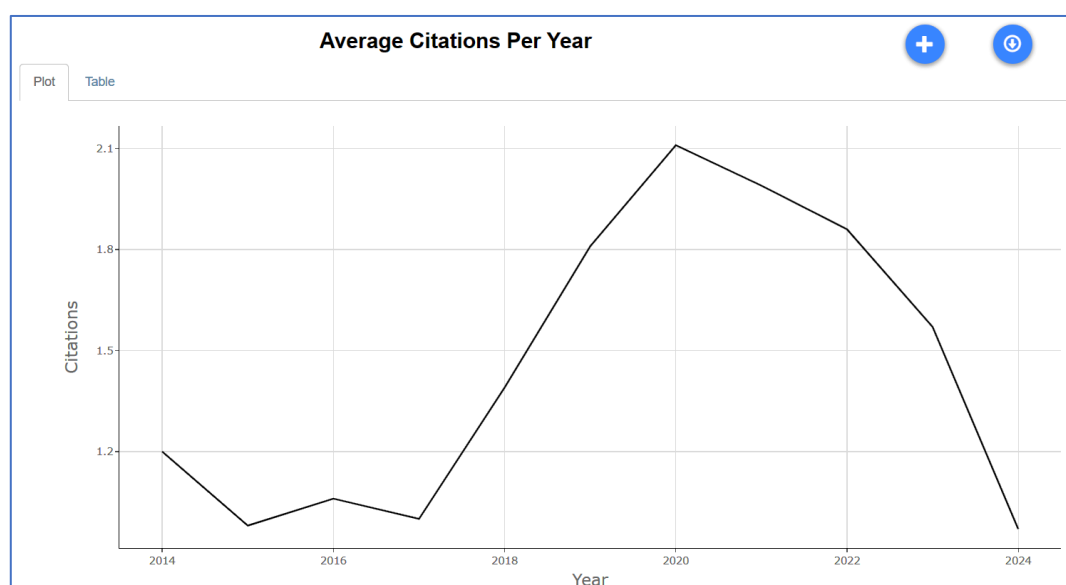


Figure 1 Average Citation Per Year of Library Management Research in India (2014–2024)

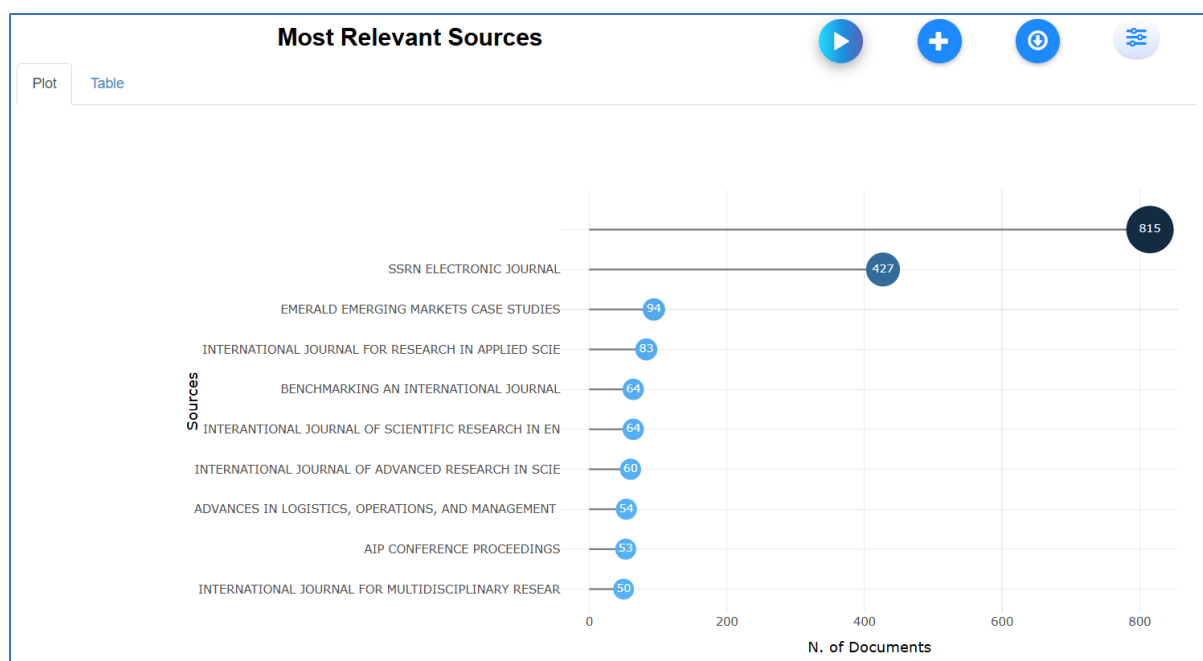


Figure 2 Most relevant source

Figure 1 shows how frequently library management research in India was cited by others each year. The numbers started modestly but began climbing around 2018, peaking in 2020 when each paper was cited more than twice per year on average. This means research from 2019-2021 had the strongest immediate impact. The recent decline is natural - newer papers from 2022-2024 simply haven't had enough time to be discovered and cited yet. The trend confirms that while India is producing more research, the work published around 2020 was particularly influential.

7.3 Most Relevant Sources:

Figure 2 shows where Indian library management researchers prefer to publish their work. The SSRN Electronic Journal is by far the most popular, with 815 papers, showing it's a key platform for sharing new findings. Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies comes next with 427 publications, indicating

that real-world case studies are becoming more important. This pattern follows a rule called Bradford's Law, where a small number of journals publish most of the research. The fact that engineering, technology, and management journals are also on the list shows that library science in India is becoming more connected with other fields.

7.4 Author Productivity through Lotkas Law

Author productivity is the number of publications (articles, books) an author produces in a given period. Lotka's Law explains that in any research field, only a few authors write many papers, while most authors write just one or two. It follows an inverse pattern, where the number of authors decreases as the number of papers increases. For example, if about 100 authors publish one paper, only around 25 might publish two papers, and even fewer authors maybe 11 publish three. Formula ($X_n Y = C$).

Documents written	N. of Authors	Proportion of Authors	Theoretical
1	13085	0.85	0.627
2	1497	0.097	0.157
3	413	0.027	0.07
4	167	0.011	0.039
5	83	0.005	0.025
6	41	0.003	0.017
7	24	0.002	0.013
8	22	0.001	0.01
9	13	0.001	0.008
10	10	0.001	0.006

Table 2 Author Productivity Through Lotka’s Law

Table 2 shows the analysis of author productivity based on Lotka’s Law in library management research in India from 2014 to 2024. The data reveals that a large majority of authors, about 85% (13,085 authors), have written only one paper, while 9.7% (1,497 authors) have written two papers. The number of authors decreases steadily as the number of publications increases, with only a few authors producing more than five papers. The theoretical values of Lotka’s Law show a similar trend, confirming that most researchers contribute only once, while a small group of highly productive authors are responsible for a significant portion of the total research output. This pattern indicates a typical scientific authorship distribution where research activity

is concentrated among a limited number of active contributors.

7.5 Most Cited Countries:

The analysis of the most cited countries helps identify which nations have the strongest research influence in the field of library management during 2014–2024. It highlights how global research contributions—both traditional and modern—shape the development of this discipline. By examining citation counts, we can understand which countries produce highly impactful work, how international collaboration supports knowledge growth, and how India’s research compares with global leaders in the field.

Country	TC	Average Article Citations
India	21173	7.60
United Kingdom	2453	43.00
Turkey	1119	186.50
United States	1003	22.80
China	881	32.60
France	665	83.10
Denmark	420	52.50
Switzerland	310	103.30
Italy	307	51.20
Saudi Arabia	213	17.80

Table 3 Most cited countries.

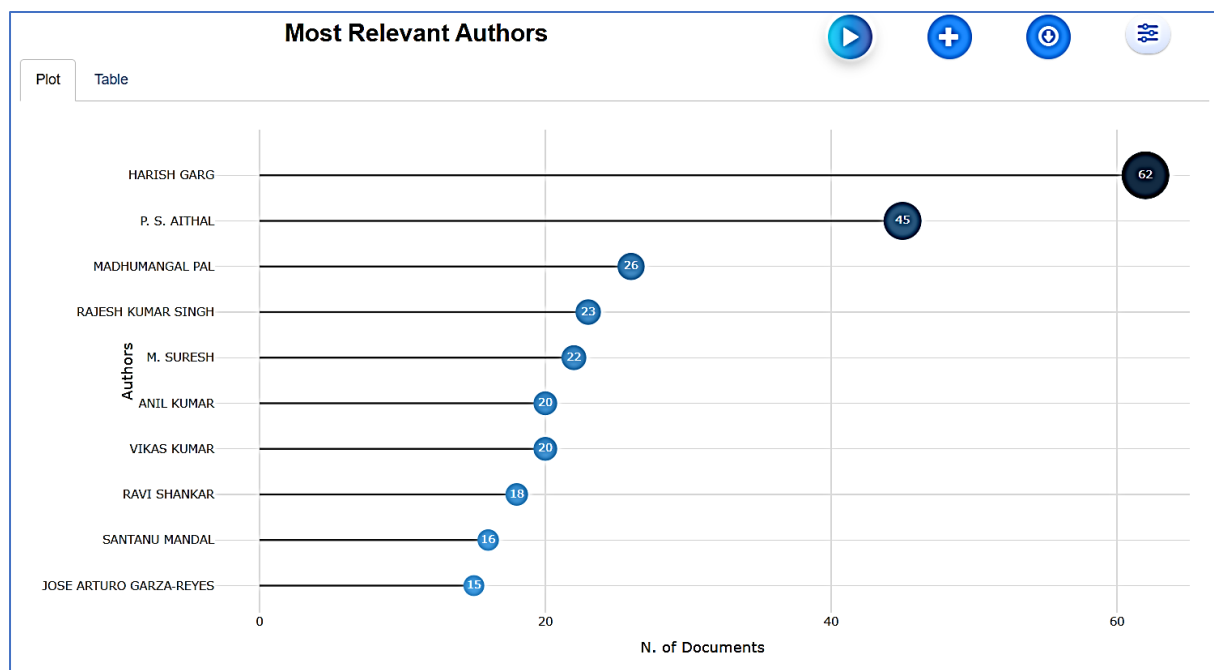


Figure 3 Most Relevant Authors

Table 3 shows India's interesting position in global library research. While India has the highest total number of citations (21,173), showing it produces a huge volume of research, each individual paper receives much less attention than those from other countries. For example, the average Indian paper gets about 8 citations, while papers from Turkey get 186 and those from Switzerland get 103 citations each. This means that although India publishes a lot, the international impact of each study is much lower. To improve, Indian researchers could focus more on quality, collaborate more with international teams, and learn from countries that achieve high impact with their publications.

7.6 Most Relevant Authors:

Figure 3 shows the most relevant authors contributing to library management research in India from 2014 to 2024. The data reveals that Harish Garg is the most productive author with 62 publications, followed by P. S. Aithal with 45 papers. Other leading contributors include Madhumangal Pal (26), Rajesh Kumar Singh (23), and M. Suresh (22). Authors like Anil Kumar, Vikas Kumar, Ravi Shankar, Santanu Mandal, and Jose Arturo Garza-Reyes also made notable contributions, each publishing between 15 and 20 papers. Overall, the figure highlights that a few highly active researchers have made significant contributions to advancing library management research in India, showing a concentrated pattern of scholarly productivity in this field.

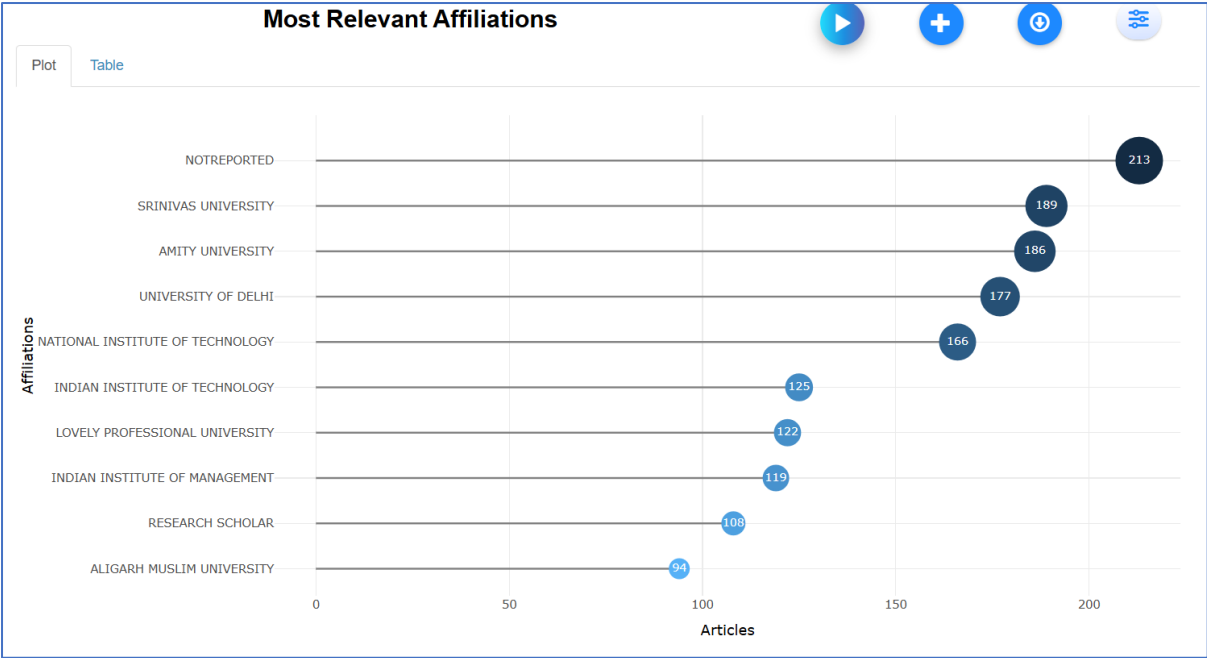


Figure 4 Most relevant Affiliations

7.7 Most relevant Affiliations:

Figure 4 shows which Indian institutions produce the most library science research. The chart reveals that many studies (213 articles) don't list any institution, which makes tracking research origins difficult. Among those that do report, Srinivas University, Amity University, and Delhi University lead with about 180-190 articles each. Top engineering and management schools like IIT and IIM also show strong research output. The close competition among many institutions shows that library research is spreading across India's education system, though better reporting of institutional affiliations would help give proper credit where it's due.

a. Most Relevant Topic

The analysis of the most relevant topics provides a clear understanding of the major research trends in library management during 2014–2024. It highlights how scholars have focused on both traditional areas of library practice and modern, technology-driven themes that reflect the evolving needs of libraries in the digital age. By identifying the topics that received the highest attention, this

section shows how the field has progressed, what issues have been most widely discussed, and how new innovations are shaping research directions in India.

Table-4 shows a clear dominance of modern, technology-oriented research topics alongside traditional management themes, reflecting a diverse and evolving research landscape. The highest contributions are in areas like Multi-Criteria Decision Making (513), Quality and Supply Management (440), and Sustainable Supply Chain Management (426), highlighting a strong focus on efficiency and optimization. Technology-driven fields such as Big Data and Business Intelligence, AI-related studies, Cybersecurity, and Data Management also appear prominently, indicating the growing influence of digital tools in research. At the same time, traditional areas including Socioeconomic Development, Inventory Management, Facility Location, and Human Resource Management continue to receive attention. Overall, Table-4 demonstrates that research from 2014 to 2024 balances analytical decision-making, technological innovation, and traditional management concerns within a broad and dynamic scholarly environment.

Topic	Count	Topic	Count
Multi-Criteria Decision Making	513	Innovations and Analysis in Business and Education	34
Quality and Supply Management	440	Economic and Technological Innovation	33
Sustainable Supply Chain Management	426	Impact of AI and Big Data on Business and Society	32
Big Data and Business Intelligence	354	Human-Automation Interaction and Safety	29
Supply Chain Resilience and Risk Management	229	Innovation and Knowledge Management	28
Innovation and Socioeconomic Development	148	Operations Management Techniques	23
Supply Chain and Inventory Management	106	Auditing, Earnings Management, Governance	22
Facility Location and Emergency Management	99	Online and Blended Learning	21
Technology Adoption and User Behaviour	72	Organizational Leadership and Management Strategies	20
Insurance and Financial Risk Management	65	Human Resource and Talent Management	18
Outsourcing and Supply Chain Management	47	Geographic Information Systems Studies	17
AI and HR Technologies	42	Ethics and Social Impacts of AI	16
Management and Optimization Techniques	36	Scientific Computing and Data Management	16
Data Quality and Management	35	Cybersecurity and Cyber Warfare Studies	16
Social and Economic Development in India	35	Quality and Management Systems	14

Table 4 Most Relevant Topic on Library management research

7.9 Author Collaboration Network:

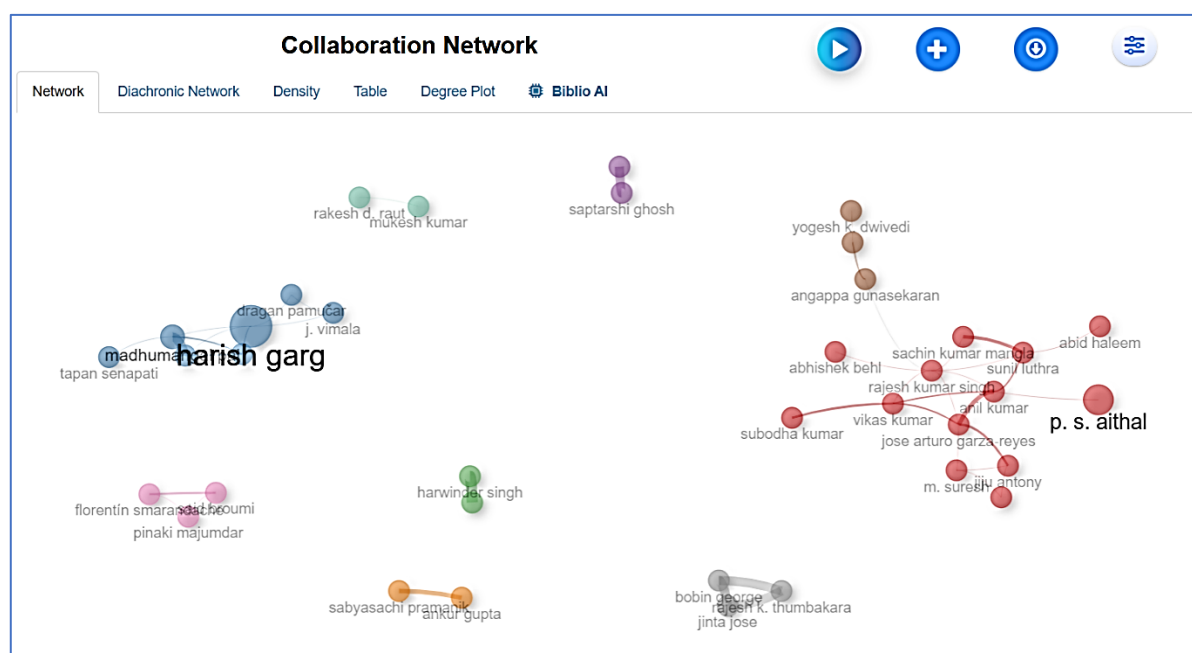


Figure 5 Author Collaboration Network

Figure-6 shows how Indian library researchers work together, displayed as a network of connections. Each dot is a researcher, and lines between them show they have collaborated on papers. The graph reveals several united groups (shown in different colours) where researchers frequently work with the same colleagues. Key researchers like Harish Garg act as central hubs with many connections. While there's good collaboration within groups, there are fewer connections between different groups. This suggests opportunities for more interdisciplinary partnerships that could help share knowledge across different research specialties and strengthen the entire research community.

8. Findings:

The findings of this bibliometric study provide a detailed picture of how library management research in India has evolved between 2014 and 2024. The results highlight both traditional and modern dimensions of the field, showing growth in publication output, changing research themes, authorship patterns, and citation impact.

- Research productivity increased by 239% over the decade, with a peak in 2023, reflecting substantial scholarly engagement and an accelerated growth trajectory
- India leads in publication volume and total citations; however, the average citation impact per article is comparatively low, indicating limited international visibility and influence.
- A small group of journals—particularly the *SSRN Electronic Journal* and *Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies*—accounts for a majority of publications, consistent with Bradford's Law.
- In line with Lotka's Law, approximately 85% of authors contributed only a single publication, while a small core of highly productive scholars dominates the field's intellectual output.

- Srinivas University, Amity University, and Delhi University emerged as leading contributors, though many records lacked institutional affiliation, hindering complete assessment.
- Emerging topic analyses show a clear movement toward AI applications, big data, decision-making models, supply chain management, and digital transformation, indicating increasing interdisciplinary.
- Co-authorship maps reveal well-formed but isolated clusters, with strong intra-group collaboration but limited cross-institutional and interdisciplinary linkages.
- Publications from 2019–2021 received the most citations, suggesting heightened scholarly relevance during this period.
- Compared to high-impact countries, India shows lower levels of cross-border co-authorship, contributing to reduced citation performance.

9. Conclusion:

This bibliometric analysis of library management research in India (2014–2024) demonstrates a rapidly expanding and increasingly diversified scholarly landscape. The field recorded a remarkable growth in publications over the decade, underscoring rising academic engagement and the growing strategic importance of library management within the broader LIS discipline. Despite this quantitative expansion, India's average citation impact per article remains modest, revealing a persistent gap between research volume and global scholarly influence.

The study also shows that Indian research output is concentrated in a limited number of journals, reflecting a publishing structure consistent with Bradford's Law. Authorship patterns likewise conform to Lotka's Law, with a very small group of prolific authors driving much of the intellectual advancement, while the majority of contributors publish only once. The thematic evolution signifies a

decisive shift toward technology-integrated and decision-science-oriented research, including AI, big data analytics, multi-criteria decision making, supply chain optimization, and digital service models. This indicates that library management in India is transitioning from traditional operational concerns toward data-driven, interdisciplinary problem solving.

Collaboration network analysis reveals strong internal clusters but weak inter-group and international linkages, limiting opportunities for cross-disciplinary innovation and global visibility. Leading institutions such as Srinivas University, Amity University, and Delhi University contribute substantially, yet the frequent absence of affiliation data in many records highlights a structural gap in reporting and metadata quality.

The study concludes that library management research in India is vibrant, growing, and increasingly interdisciplinary, but must prioritize quality, international collaboration, and thematic coherence to strengthen its scholarly impact. Enhancing methodological rigor, improving global engagement, and supporting sustained research careers will be essential for elevating India's position in the global LIS research community. The insights from this study provide a foundation for researchers, institutions, and policymakers to design targeted strategies that advance both the depth and visibility of Indian library management scholarship.

10. Recommendations:

The findings of this study highlight several strategic directions for strengthening library management research in India. Academic institutions should enhance research capacity by establishing mentorship programmes, improving infrastructure, and fostering interdisciplinary research hubs that integrate LIS with fields such as computer science, management, and data analytics. Researchers are encouraged to prioritise methodological rigour and global relevance, engage in international collaborations, and adopt

emerging research themes related to digital transformation, artificial intelligence, sustainability, and user analytics. To increase national and international visibility, consistent use of advanced bibliometric tools and adherence to high-impact publication standards are essential. Policymakers and professional bodies should support practice-oriented and applied research through targeted funding, develop national collaboration networks, and incentivise impactful scholarship through recognition and career advancement schemes. Strengthening continuous professional development for library practitioners—through training, workshops, and research sabbaticals—will further enhance the overall quality, innovation, and global standing of Indian library management research.

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