

**ASLIB Journal of Information Management, 2008-2017:
A Bibliometric Study**

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***Abstract** - Aslib journal of Information Management is one of the premier and reputed peer reviewed quarterly journal of Library and Information Science. The journal was first published in the year 1949 and it has completed 68 years of its publication. This paper presents bibliometric analysis of AJIM during 2008-2017. The analysis covers various parameters like growth pattern, authorship patterns, year-wise distribution of research papers, etc.*

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, content analysis, AJIM, Bibliometrics

Introduction

Bibliometrics is a type of research method used by the researchers in different subject disciplines. "Bibliometric techniques are used for a variety of purposes like the determination of various scientific indicators, the evaluation of scientific output, the selection of journals for libraries and even the forecasting of potential Nobel Laurates" (Zafrunnisha, 2012). Journals play a vital role in the spread of information within or between specialties. And these journal-to journal networks form another relation in the fabric of science (Doreian 1988). The term Bibliometrics has been defined as, "the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication" (Prichered, 1969). It is used for evaluating text and information in this field. The bibliometrics is quantitative in nature and this technique can be effectively used in the field of Library and Information Science for the study of literature. It is observed that in the field of Library and Information Science this type of research is used more effectively to determine trends in literature. Bibliometric studies are useful particularly for the evaluation of library services, resource allocation, decision making, collection development, resource sharing and weeding. "Bibliometric analysis has become a well-established part of information research" (Zafrunnisha, 2012). Bibliometric study accurately used by the researchers to identify user requirement.

In a number of studies, it has been shown that journal- to-journal citations can be used as an operational indicator for the disciplinary organization of the sciences (e.g. Cason and Lubotsky 1936; Doreian 1988; Tijssen & van Raan 1990; Everett and Pecotich 1991; McCain 1991; Borgman & Rice 1992; Leydesdorff & Cozzens 1993).

Aslib Journal of Information Management (AJIM) is a peer-reviewed Quarterly International Journal started in 1949 and its ISSN:2050-3806 (Previously published as Aslib Proceedings) published by EmeraldInsight, providing key insights into the latest international developments in the research and practice of information management and information science. Areas of interest include topics such as social media, data protection, search engines, information retrieval, digital libraries, information behaviour, intellectual property and copyright, information industry, digital repositories and information policy and governance. AJIM is indexed in almost all major databases like S

Review of Literature:

Akhtar Hussain et.al. (2011) study aims to present a bibliometric analysis of the Electronic Library journal, the aim being to offer a summary of research activity in library and information science and characterize its most important aspects. The paper analyzes a bibliometric study of 578 articles published during the period January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2010 in the Electronic Library journal. The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise distribution of articles, category-wise classification of papers, subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, and institutions-wise distribution of contributions. Special issues of the Electronic Library brought out during 2000-2010, and prolific authors during 2000 to 2010 have been analyzed. **Bharvi et al. (2007)** analyzed 1,317 papers published in the first fifty volumes from 1978 to 2001 of the international journal *Scientometrics* and found that the US share of the papers is constantly on the decline while that of the Netherlands, India, France and Japan is on the rise and that the scientometric output is dominated by the single-authored papers. **Swain (2011)** conducted a bibliometric study of *Library Philosophy and Practice* from 2004 to 2009 and revealed the partial compliance of authorship productivity pattern of LPP with Lotka's Law at a slightly greater n value. **Shashikant (2012)** *Indian Journal of Marketing* is one of the premier and reputed peer reviewed monthly journal of Marketing. The journal was first published in the year 1968 and it has completed 44 years of its publication. This paper presents bibliometric analyses of *Indian Journal of Marketing* during 2005-2012. The analysis covers various parameters like growth pattern, authorship patterns, citation-wise distribution of research papers, etc.

Objectives of the Study

The present study aims to evaluate the scholarly publication trends of *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* from 2002 to 2010 with the application of bibliometric indicators. The key objectives of the study are as follows:

- To study the pattern of article distribution by Year;
- To study the authorship pattern in AJIM
- To find out the authors degree of collaboration;
- To find out the length of papers by Year

Methodology

The methodology which will be applicable in this study is Bibliometrics scrutiny. The study is based on the publications data collected from AJIM Journal website (<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/ajim>). Only the journal articles in press were considered for this study. For each publication, name of authors, number of authorship, page length and other information were noted down. All the necessary information were compiled, recorded,

tabulated and analyzed for making observation as indicated in the objectives of the study. A database was created using Microsoft excel to accommodate and manage the data needed for analysis and used to generate such data as frequency distribution, year wise distribution of publication, type of publication, authorship pattern (single, double, three and multiple), author collaboration, author productivity, centre wise distribution of authors, ranking of contributors, length of articles, reference per publications.

Data Analysis

Distribution of the year wise output

Table 1 represents year wise distribution of research output/ Publications of AJIM during the year 2008-2017. It shows that the division has published 397 publications during these periods. The maximum research outputs are published in the year 2017 with 46 publications (11.59%) followed by the year 2008 with 42 publications (10.58%) and 2012 with 41(10.33%) publications respectively. The lowest number of research outputs are 37 (9.32%) of publications published the year 2015, There is no steady growth rate from the year 2009 onwards. The growth does not show any specific pattern.

Table 1: Year-wise Distribution of papers

S.No.	Year	Volume	Issue Numbers						No. of Articles	%
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	2008	60	6	6	6	7	6	11	42	10.58
2	2009	61	6	6	10	5	5	6	38	9.57
3	2010	62	8	6	6	8	7	7	42	10.58
4	2011	63	7	6	6	6	7	7	39	9.82
5	2012	64	7	7	7	7	8	5	41	10.33
6	2013	65	5	6	5	7	5	6	34	8.56
7	2014	66	6	6	8	6	6	6	38	9.57
8	2015	67	5	6	7	6	7	6	37	9.32
9	2016	68	7	6	7	6	7	7	40	10.08
10	2017	69	7	8	7	6	11	7	46	11.59
Total			64	63	69	64	69	68	397	100

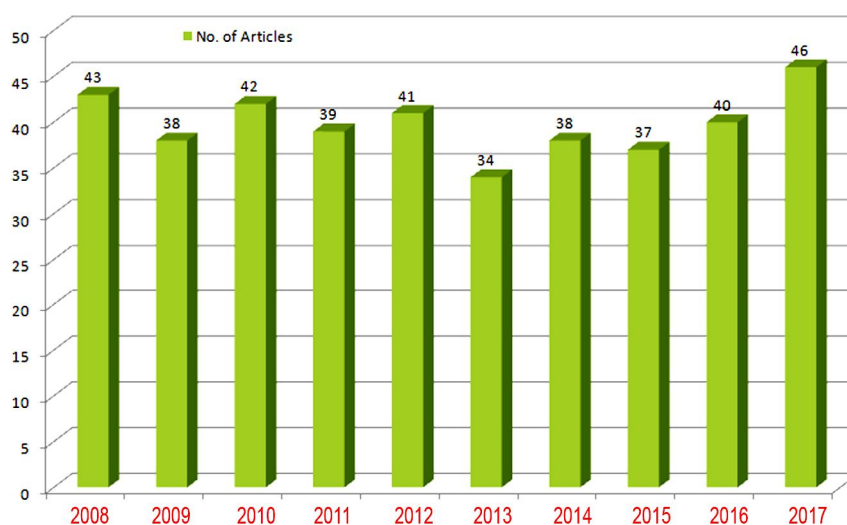


Fig.1 Year-wise Distribution of papers

Authorship Pattern

From the above table 2 it is clear that 673 are collaborative in nature, 117(17.38%) papers are contributed by single author. Two authored papers are highest in number with 280(41.60%) publications, 158(23.48%) papers contributed by three authors, 68(10.10%) papers by four authors, 29(4.31%) papers by five authors and 21 papers by more than five authors. Majority of the papers contributed by Two authors with 280 (41.60%). It is well known that now a day's research is carried out by group of researchers rather than by single researcher

Table 2 Authorship pattern of publications

Year	Authorship Pattern						Total
	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	more than Five Authors	
2008	17	25	12	5	4	8	71
2009	19	19	9	5	2	0	54
2010	18	24	12	4	1	2	61
2011	9	30	15	8	3	0	65
2012	13	28	12	7	4	2	66
2013	6	28	14	7	2	1	58
2014	8	30	18	7	4	4	71
2015	8	29	23	9	3	0	72
2016	9	31	20	11	6	4	81
2017	10	36	23	5		0	74
Total	117	280	158	68	29	21	673
%	17.38	41.60	23.48	10.10	4.31	3.12	100

Degree of Collaboration

Table-3 shows that the degrees of collaboration of publications are moving from 0.76 to 0.86 during the study period 2008-2017. The highest collaboration trend 0.86% in the year 2017, and lowest collaboration trend 0.65% in 2009.

Table-3 Degree of Collaboration of Publications

Year	Single Authored papers (NS)	Multi Authored papers (NM)	Total (Ns+Nm)	Degree of Collaboration
2008	17	54	71	0.76
2009	19	35	54	0.65
2010	18	43	61	0.70
2011	9	56	65	0.86
2012	13	53	66	0.80
2013	6	52	58	0.90
2014	8	63	71	0.89
2015	8	64	72	0.89
2016	9	72	81	0.89
2017	10	64	74	0.86
Total	117	556	673	0.83

To determine the degree of collaboration on quantitative terms, the following formula by K. Subramanyam (1972) have used.

The formula is $C = \frac{NM}{(NM + NS)}$

Where C = Degree of Collaboration

NM = Number of multi authored papers

NS = Number of single authored papers

It is observed that in table-3 the value of C is

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 117 / (117+556) \\ &= 117/673 \\ &= 0.83 \end{aligned}$$

The degree of collaboration clearly indicates its dominance upon multi authored contribution.

Most Proliferant Authors

Table-4 shows the most Proliferant authors in out of 397 contributions the most Proliferant author is 'Noa Aharony' contributed 7 papers, followed by 'Peter Willett' with 6 papers; 4 paper by 'Ian Rowlands' there were 7 authors contributed each of 3 papers; and remaining 29 authors contributed each of two papers.

Table-4: Most Proliferant Authors

Rank	Author	No. of Articles
1	Noa Aharony	7
2	Peter Willett	6
3	Ian Rowlands	4
4	Carol Tenopir	3
5	Hamid R. Jamali	3
6	Mostafa Jafari	3
7	Paul Clough	3
8	Sin-Young Kim	3
9	Vincent Larivière	3
10	Isto Huvila	3
	29 x 2 articles	58

Table -5 reveals that the length of the article of publications during 2008-2017, majority of papers 145 have the length between 16-20 pages followed by 106 papers with the length of 11-15 pages; 90 papers with 21-30 pages; 31 papers with 6-10 pages; 19 papers with 5-1 pages and 3 papers with 31-38 page length. The majority of the papers 145 papers have page length between 16-20 pages.

Table 5: Length of articles by Year-wise

Pages	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
5-1	3	1	3	3	4	0	3	1	0	1	19
6-10	4	5	11	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	31
11-15	18	12	12	9	15	7	5	7	6	15	106
16-20	10	14	8	19	6	17	16	14	16	25	145
21-30	9	0	7	4	10	9	14	15	18	4	90
31-38	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	42	38	42	39	41	34	38	37	40	46	397

Conclusion

ASLIB Journal Information Management is the highly preferred journal in the field of Areas of interest include topics such as social media, data protection, search engines, information retrieval, digital libraries, information behaviour, intellectual property and copyright, information industry, digital repositories and information policy and governance.. It is observed that the highest number of articles i.e., 46 (11.59%) have been appeared in the year 2017. The minimum number of contributions 37 (9.32%) was published in the year 2015. Majority of the papers contributed by two authors with 280 (41.60%). The highest papers 145 papers have page length between 16-20 pages.

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