

ASLIB Journal of Information Management from 2005 To 2016: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstracts - *This study attempt has been made to investigate the ‘ASLIB Journal of Information Management from 2005 to 2016’. This study analysis the year and volume-issue wise distribution of research articles, forms of cited documents, country-wise distribution of articles contribution, authorship patterns of contributions, single and multi authors of contributions. The study has found that the contributions of articles to ASLIB Journal of Information Management were not only from in foreign countries but also from India. It is found that 450 papers were published during the period of study. The maximum number of articles 41 (9.11%) articles was published in 2010. The average degree of collaboration is 0.66 which is good.*

Keywords: Bibliometrics, country-wise distribution, ASLIB Journal of Information Management, cited documents, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration.

1. INTRODUCTION

‘ASLIB Journal of Information Management’ is an international, peer-reviewed library and information science and information management journal, the main publication venue for the British ASLIB-Association for information management, former Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux founded in 1924. This study highlights the various article of scholarly content published by this journal during 2005-2016.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are previously several related studies by different authors have been analyzing the contribution of different Library and Information Science journals.

“**Verma, Shah and Sonkar (2017)** studied bibliometric analysis of the journal ‘ASLIB Journal of Information Management’ The study covers the total number of articles, authorship pattern, subject-wise classification of the contributions, degree of collaboration, subject-wise distribution of articles, country-wise classification, documentary and non-documentary sources of citations and others. The average rate of degree of collaboration is 0.65.” [1]“**Verma, Devi and Brahm (2017)** the analysis cover mainly the various bibliometric parameters such as authorship pattern of articles & references, geographical distribution, major contributions from prolific author, state wise contribution of articles and number of references. The study reveals that India contributed highest publications with 88.95%.The Authorship Pattern of Articles for the study period was contributed maximum by two authors with 41.41%, followed by Single author with 36.88%and three authors with 15.18%.” [2]

“**Jayaprakash (2017)** study Gyankosh: The Journal of Library and Information Management is one of the premier journals in the Library and Information Science field published from Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. This article presents bibliometric analysis of Gyankosh from 2010 to 2013 and covers different parameters of bibliometric analysis.”[3] “**Vijayakumar (2017)** studied the collaborative research trends contributions of IIT faculty in the field of science and technology by covering 14879 research papers published in International scholarly journals. Highlights the multiple authorship are degree of collaboration and the drastic changes that occurs. Experiences that ups and down growth results un-uniformity suggest the ways and means to change the situation.” [4] “**Beegam T (2015)** study has been focused on literature analysis of cloud computing in LIS field in Emerald Insight during the period of 2009-2014. This paper covers mainly authorship pattern, chronological-wise and geographical-wise distribution of articles/publications, type of references and number of references cited in the contribution of the journals and prolific contributions of journal. The results showed that number of articles increasing form year to year and the most prolific journal was Library Hi Tech News during the period under study.”[5] “**Gupta and Rattan (2013)** paper presents a bibliometric analysis of the online journal, Information Research: an international electronic journal (IR) during the period 2008-2012. The maximum number of articles (57) as well as maximum number of citations (2324) was published in 2008. The average number of citations per article was 43.21. More than half of the citations (51.44%) were multi-authored, whereas 48.56% of citations were single-authored.” [6]

3. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The Scope of the present study is ASLIB Journal of Information Management. It published Original articles in the fields of library and information science and information management. The limitation of the Study cover 12 issues from Vol.57 to Vol.68 during the years 2005 to 2016.

4. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods. A total of 12 volumes were selected for the study. This Study used by researcher bibliometrics methods. It is based on Statistical analysis with differentt aspect of books & Articles such as authorship pattern, Year and Volume-Issues wise Distribution of Articles, Forms of Cited Documents, Country-wise distribution of articles contributions, Authorship Patterns of Contributions, citation and degree of Collabrations etc. The data have been calculated and represented in Tables and Graph.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study are :

- To make an analysis of articles published in ASLIB Journal of Information Management
- To know the year and volume wise distribution of articles in volume
- To study forms of cited documents
- To identify the country-wise distribution of articles contributions
- To study the authorship patterns of contributions
- To study the degree of collabrations

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Year and Volume-Issues wise distribution of articles

S. No	Year	Volume	Articles	%	Cumulative %
1	2005	57	37	8.22	8.22
2	2006	58	40	8.88	17.1
3	2007	59	37	8.22	25.32
4	2008	60	40	8.88	34.2
5	2009	61	37	8.22	42.42
6	2010	62	41	9.11	51.53
7	2011	63	36	8	59.53
8	2012	64	37	8.22	67.75
9	2013	65	34	7.55	75.3
10	2014	66	35	7.77	83.07
11	2015	67	36	8	91.09
12	2016	68	40	8.88	100
Total			450	100	

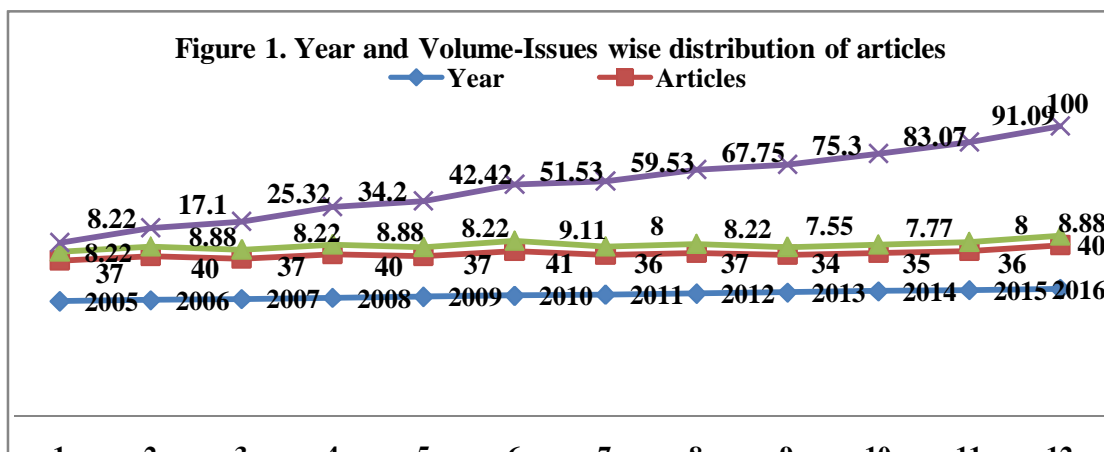


Figure 1 Show that year and volume wise distribution of research articles in the 2005 to 2016. The maximum 41 (9.11%) articles Published in the year 2010. The minimum 34 (7.55%) articles Published in the year 2013. The Percentages range varies from 7.55 % to 9.11 %.

Table 2: Forms of Cited Documents

S. No.	Cited Documents	Total	%	Rank
1	Journals	8673	51.95	1
2	Online literature and Miscellaneous	4372	26.19	2
3	Books	2189	13.11	3
4	Conference/seminar/workshop proceedings	1219	7.30	4
5	Unpublished Diss./Articles	126	0.75	5
6	Report	81	0.48	6
7	Annual report	32	0.19	7
Total		16692	100	

Table-2 Indicates the Forms of Cited Documents, among the total number of citations, which is 16692, journal have received 8673 citations (51.95%), Online literature and Miscellaneous 4372 citations (26.19%), books 2189 citations (13.11%), Conference/seminar/workshop

proceedings 1219 citations (7.30%), Unpublished Articles 126 citations (0.75%), Report 81 citations (0.48%), and Annual report 32 citations (0.19).

Table 3: Country-wise distribution of articles contributions

S. No.	Name of countries	Number of research Contributions	%	Order of Rank
1	United Kingdom	156	34.66	1
2	USA	19	4.22	2
3	Spain	19	4.22	2
4	China	18	4	3
5	Israel	16	3.55	4
6	Iran	16	3.55	4
7	Singapore	15	3.33	5
8	South Africa	13	2.88	6
9	Taiwan	13	2.88	6
10	India	10	2.22	7
11	Ireland	10	2.22	7
12	Canada	9	2	8
13	Malaysia	9	2	8
14	Belgium	6	1.33	9
15	Mexico	6	1.33	9
16	Germany	5	1.11	10
17	Turkey	5	1.11	10
18	Sweden	4	0.88	11
19	Netherland	4	0.88	11
20	Newzeland	4	0.88	11
21	Turkey	4	0.88	11
22	Australia	3	0.66	12
23	Pakistan	3	0.66	12
24	South Korea	3	0.66	12
25	Finland	2	0.44	13
26	Saudi Arabia	2	0.44	13
27	Botswana	2	0.44	13
28	Denmark	2	0.44	13
29	Republic of South Africa	2	0.44	13
30	Greece	2	0.44	13
31	Korea	2	0.44	13
32	Republic of China	2	0.44	13
33	Slovenia	1	0.22	14
34	Tanzania	1	0.22	14
35	Belgium	1	0.22	14
36	Ghana	1	0.22	14
37	Norway	1	0.22	14
38	France	1	0.22	14
39	Brazil	1	0.22	14
40	Malawi	1	0.22	14
41	Nigeria	1	0.22	14

42	Poland	1	0.22	14
43	Serbia	1	0.22	14
44	Pittsburgh	1	0.22	14
45	Tanzania	1	0.22	14
46	Vietnam	1	0.22	14
47	Joint Countries	50	11.11	15
Total		450	100	

Table 3 shows the country-wise research distribution of articles contributions in volume 57-68 of source journal. Out of 450 research article contributions the 156 (34.66%) has been contributed by United Kingdom authors, followed by USA and Spain with 19 (4.22%) contributions, China with 18 (4%), Israel and Iran with 16 (3.55%) contributions, Singapore with 15 (3.33%), South Africa and Taiwan with 13 (2.88%), and India with 10 (2.22%) research contributions.

Table 4: Authorship Patterns of Contributions

No. of Author	Year												Total	%
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Single	21	22	17	15	18	15	7	9	6	6	8	9	153	34
Two	10	14	13	14	11	12	14	16	14	12	6	13	149	33.11
Three	5	2	5	5	4	8	5	5	7	10	13	8	77	17.11
More than three	1	2	2	6	4	6	10	7	7	7	9	10	71	15.77
Total	37	40	37	40	37	41	36	37	34	35	36	40	450	100

Tabl-4 Reveals the authorship patterns of contributions in ASLIB Journal of Information Management, among the 450 articles contributed, 153 (34%) are single authors, 149 (33.11%) are two authors, 77 (17.11%) are three authors, and 71 (15.77%) are more than three authors contributions.

Table 5: Single and Multi Authors of Contributions

Vol.	Year	Single Author (Ns)		Multi Author (Nm)		Total
		No. of Articles	%	No. of Articles	%	
1	2005	21	13.72	16	5.38	37
2	2006	22	14.37	18	6.06	40
3	2007	17	11.11	20	6.73	37
4	2008	15	9.80	25	8.41	40
5	2009	18	11.76	19	6.39	37
6	2010	15	9.80	26	8.75	41
7	2011	7	4.57	29	9.76	36
8	2012	9	5.88	28	9.42	37
9	2013	6	3.92	28	9.42	34
10	2014	6	3.92	29	9.76	35
11	2015	8	5.22	28	9.42	36
12	2016	9	5.88	31	10.43	40
Total		153 (Ns)	100	297 (Nm)	100	450

Table-5 Indicates the Single and Multi Authors of Contributions. Authored papers are in ASLIB Journal of Information Management from 2005 to 2016. The contributions in the single author articles are **153 (Ns)** (34%) and **297 (Nm)** (66%) are multiple authors contributions, so that highest contributions are multiple author articles.

Table 6: Degree of Collaboration

S. No.	Year	Degree of Collaboration
1	2005	0.43
2	2006	0.45
3	2007	0.54
4	2008	0.62
5	2009	0.51
6	2010	0.63
7	2011	0.80
8	2012	0.75
9	2013	0.82
10	2014	0.82
11	2015	0.77
12	2016	0.77

Degree of Collaboration among authors in ASLIB Journal of Information Management from 2005 to 2016 is presented in table-6. Calculate in order to the degree of collaboration (DC) among the authors in ASLIB Journal of Information Management journal, the formula given by “**K. Subramanyam (1983)** is used, the formula is as follows –

DC = Degree of Collaboration

Nm = Number of multi-authored Contributions

Ns = Number of single-authored Contributions

The value of **DC** = $(Nm)/(Nm+Ns)$ [7].

In the present study, here – **Nm** = 297; **Ns** = 153.

$297/297+153$ so that

$297/450 = 0.66$

Figure 5 shows the degree of collaboration is high, i.e. **297 (0.66%)** in terms of collective or multi-authored Collaboration and the single-authored contributions is less towards the subject during the study period.

6. CONCLUSION

This journal ASLIB Journal of Information Management has a history of twelve years. In this period of time published 450 articles from 2005-2016. Figure 1 Show the journal maximum 41 (9.11%) articles Published in the year 2010. The minimum 34 (7.55%) articles Published in the year 2013, Figure 2 Indicates the Forms of Cited Documents, among the total number of citations, which is 16692, journal have received 8673 citations (51.95%), Table 3 shows the country-wise research distribution of articles contributions in volume 57-68 of source journal. Out of 450 research article contributions the 156 (34.66%) has been contributed by United Kingdom authors, Figure 3 Reveals the authorship patterns of contributions in ASLIB Journal of Information Management, among the 450 articles contributed, 153 (34%) are single authors, 149 (33.11%) are two authors, 77 (17.11%) are three authors, and 71 (15.77%) are more than three authors contributions, and Figure 4 Indicates the single author articles are

153 (Ns) (34%) and 297 (Nm) (66%) are multiple authors contributions. The degree of collaboration was 0.66.

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