
Analyzing the Research Productivity of Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Lucknow: A Bibliometric Analysis from 2014 to 2023

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Abstract

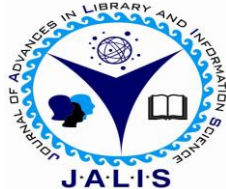
The study evaluates the research productivity of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Lucknow from 2014 to 2023 using bibliometrics. Key indicators include publication count, citation impact, authorship patterns, and journal distribution. The research highlights IIM Lucknow's growing academic influence in various management domains, including strategy, marketing, operations, finance, and human resource management. The study also highlights the institute's collaborative research culture, increasing multi-authored papers and partnerships with educational and industry bodies. Comparing IIM Lucknow's research performance to other leading Indian institutes provides valuable insights.

Keywords

Research Productivity; IIM Lucknow; Bibliometric Analysis; Academic Output; Citation Impact

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.14354567



Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 13. No.4. 2024. pp.201-206

1. Introduction

The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Lucknow, one of the premier business schools in India, has consistently been at the forefront of management education and research in the country. Established in 1984, IIM Lucknow played a pivotal role in shaping the landscape of management education, not only through its academic programs but also by contributing significantly to developing management knowledge through research. As global and national business environments evolve rapidly, research productivity becomes an essential measure of an institution's impact, intellectual contributions, and role in addressing complex business challenges.

The research productivity of an academic institution reflects the quantity, quality, and impact of the scholarly work produced by its faculty members, students, and research scholars. In recent years, business schools worldwide have increasingly emphasised the importance of research as a key indicator of their global standing. This is particularly relevant in the case of IIM Lucknow, which, like other top-tier IIMs, is committed to producing cutting-edge research that advances theoretical knowledge and addresses practical challenges faced by businesses, governments, and society.

To evaluate the research productivity of IIM Lucknow over the past decade (2014-2023), this study adopts a bibliometric approach, which involves using quantitative methods to analyse academic literature. Bibliometrics offers valuable insights into various aspects of research output, such as publication trends, citation counts, the influence of research in specific academic fields, and identifying key authors and collaborations. By systematically analysing bibliometric data, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the research productivity at IIM Lucknow, shedding light on the institute's scholarly achievements and its position within the broader academic landscape of management research.

2. Objectives of the Study

The primary objectives of this bibliometric analysis are as follows:

- i. To examine the overall research productivity of IIM Lucknow from 2014 to 2023.
- ii. To identify the most prominent research themes and areas of focus.

- iii. To analyse citation patterns and identify high-impact papers.
- iv. To explore collaboration trends within IIM Lucknow and with external institutions.
- v. To compare the research performance of IIM Lucknow with other leading IIMs, such as IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Bangalore, and IIM Calcutta.

3. Review of Literature

Bibliometric analysis is widely used to evaluate academic institutions' research productivity and impact. According to Garfield (2006), bibliometrics provides a systematic approach to analysing scientific output by focusing on indicators such as publications, citations, and journals. It is a valuable method for understanding research trends, identifying influential scholars, and measuring institutional impact. In the context of business schools, bibliometrics helps assess the scholarly contributions of faculty and the overall intellectual influence of an institution in the field of management (Sahu & Nayak, 2019). Bibliometric studies have been particularly valuable in understanding how research output correlates with institutional growth, funding, and reputation.

Several studies have focused on evaluating the research productivity of management institutes in India, including the IIMs. Sahoo (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis on the research performance of IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Bangalore, and IIM Calcutta, revealing that IIM Ahmedabad led in terms of publications and citations, while IIM Bangalore showed strong performance in terms of international collaboration. The study also highlighted that IIMs increasingly focused on interdisciplinary research, with areas such as digital transformation, sustainable business practices, and entrepreneurship gaining prominence. Research output from these institutes was concentrated in high-impact journals, particularly in the domains of strategy, finance, marketing, and human resource management.

While much of the bibliometric research on Indian management schools has focused on IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Bangalore, and IIM Calcutta, limited research is dedicated explicitly to IIM Lucknow. However, a few studies mention IIM Lucknow in the context of broader bibliometric analyses. A study by Jain and Patil (2021) analysed the research output of management institutions in India, including IIM Lucknow. The study concluded that IIM Lucknow had steadily increased its research

output, especially in marketing, operations, and finance. However, the study also indicated that IIM Lucknow's publication count was lower compared to IIM Ahmedabad and IIM Bangalore, suggesting the need for greater emphasis on international research collaborations and funding.

Another study by Singh and Chandra (2022) assessed the research performance of IIM Lucknow from a regional perspective, comparing it with other academic institutions in Uttar Pradesh. The study highlighted that, despite facing challenges such as limited research funding and fewer international partnerships, IIM Lucknow had made significant strides in building a robust research culture. The research output from IIM Lucknow was particularly noted for its increasing focus on interdisciplinary studies, with management research intersecting with technology, innovation, and sustainability.

4. Methodology

This bibliometric study collected data from online academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The search focused on articles published between 2014 and 2023 affiliated with IIM Lucknow. Keywords used for the search included "Indian Institute of Management Lucknow," "IIM Lucknow," and related terms, such as "management," "business," and "strategy."

5. Data Analysis

A. Growth of IIML Publications for the Period 2014 – 2023

Table 1 Growth of IIML Publications for the Period 2014 – 2023

S. No.	Year	No. of Publication	Percentage
1.	2014	79	9.21
2.	2015	71	8.28
3.	2016	88	10.26
4.	2017	86	10.05
5.	2018	81	9.45
6.	2019	93	10.85
7.	2020	76	8.86
8.	2021	97	11.33
9.	2022	104	12.15
10.	2023	82	9.56
Total		857	100

The total number of publications from 2014 to 2023 is 857. The most publications occurred in 2022, with

104 publications (12.15%), while the lowest was in 2015, with 71 publications (8.28%). From 2019 to 2022, we saw an increase in publication numbers, peaking in 2022. Conversely, 2020 and 2023 experienced slight declines. The publication numbers fluctuated between 8.28% and 12.15%, indicating a generally stable trend with some annual variations.

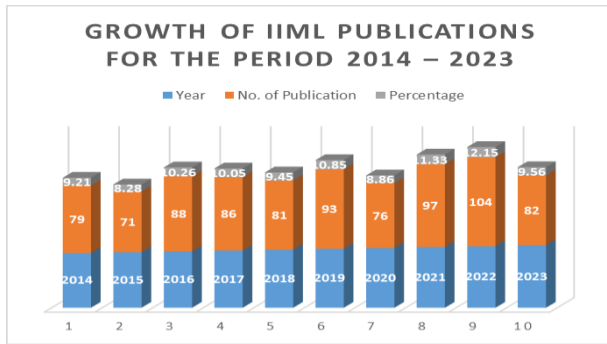


Fig. 1 Growth of IIML Publications for the Period 2014 – 2023

B. Area-wise (Department) Break-up of Publications

Table 2 Area-wise (Department) Break-up of Publications

S. No.	Area	No. of Publication	Percentage
1.	Agribusiness Management	61	7.11
2.	Business Environment	84	9.80
3.	Business Sustainability	81	9.45
4.	Communication	52	6.08
5.	Decision Sciences	48	5.60
6.	Finance and Accounting	95	11.08
7.	Human Resource Management	90	10.50
8.	Information Technology and Systems	91	10.61
9.	Legal Management	67	7.83
10.	Marketing	71	8.28
11.	Operations Management	63	7.36
12.	Strategic Management	54	6.30
Total		857	100

The total number of publications across various areas is 857. The area with the highest number of publications is Information Technology and Systems (91 publications, 10.61%), closely followed by Finance and Accounting (95 publications, 11.08%) and Human Resource Management (90 publications, 10.50%). Other prominent areas include Business Environment (84 publications, 9.80%) and Business Sustainability (81 publications, 9.45%). The areas with the fewest publications are Decision Sciences (48 publications, 5.60%) and Communication (52 publications, 6.08%). The distribution of publications varies across the areas, with Finance and Accounting, IT, and Human Resource Management leading the way.

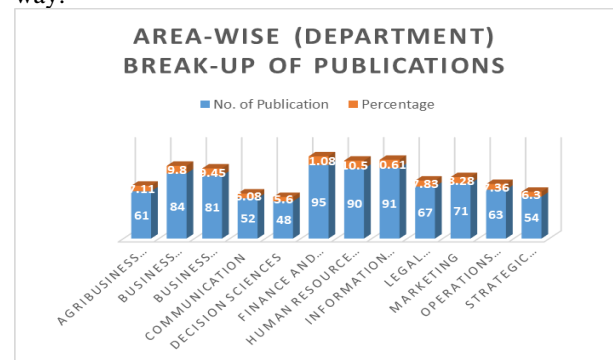


Fig. 2 Area-wise (Department) Break-up of Publications

C. Breakup of IIML Publications by Type of Document

Table 3 Breakup of IIML Publications by Type of Document

S. No.	Type of Documents	No. of Publication	Percentage
1.	Article	552	64.43
2.	Book/Chapter	128	14.93
3.	Conference Paper	93	10.85
4.	Note	46	5.36
5.	Review	38	4.43
Total		857	100

The total number of publications is 857, with the majority being Articles (552 publications, 64.43%). Books/Chapters account for 14.93% (128 publications), followed by Conference Papers at 10.85% (93 publications). Notes and Reviews comprise smaller portions, with 5.36% (46 publications) and 4.43% (38 publications). The data shows that articles dominate the publication types, while books, conference papers, notes, and reviews contribute significantly less.

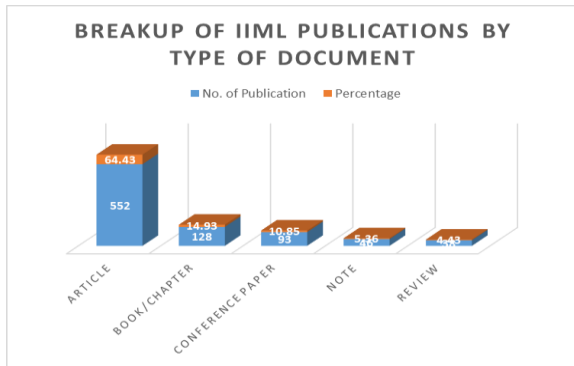


Fig. 3 Breakup of IIML publications by Type of Document

D. Top Authors based on Number of Publications

Table 4 Top Authors based on Number of Publications

S. No.	Author Name	No. of Publication	Percentage
1.	Kushankur Dey	38	12.92
2.	Sushant Kumar	33	11.22
3.	Ashutosh Jha	29	9.86
4.	Ajay Singh	23	7.82
5.	Arunabha Mukhopadhyay	21	7.14
6.	Ashutosh Kumar Sinha	19	6.46
7.	Chandan Sharma	18	6.12
8.	Gaurav Garg	18	6.12
9.	Kaushik Bhattacharya	18	6.12
10.	Kriti Bardhan Gupta	15	5.10
11.	Madhumita Chakraborty	15	5.10
12.	Pankaj Kumar	14	4.77
13.	Rajesh K Aithal	12	4.09
14.	Samir K Srivastava	12	4.09
15.	Anjali Bansal	9	3.07
Total		294	100

The total number of publications is 294, with Kushankur Dey leading the list with 38 publications, accounting for 12.92%. Sushant Kumar follows closely with 33 publications (11.22%), and Ashutosh Jha has 29 publications (9.86%). Other notable contributors include Ajay Singh (23 publications, 7.82%) and Arunabha Mukhopadhyay (21

publications, 7.14%). A group of authors, including Chandan Sharma, Gaurav Garg, and Kaushik Bhattacharya, contributed 6.12% (18 publications). The remaining authors have fewer publications, with Anjali Bansal contributing the least (3.07%, nine).

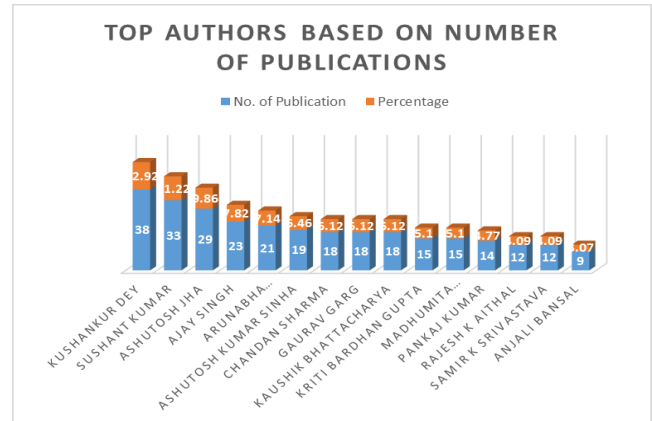


Fig. 4 Top Authors based on Number of Publications

E. Top Journals based on the Number of Articles Published

Table 5 Top Journals based on the Number of Articles Published

S. No.	Type of Documents	No. of Publication	Percentage
1.	Metamorphosis-A Journal of Management Research	78	22.22
2.	Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)	53	15.09
3.	Vikalpa (IIM Ahmedabad)	47	13.39
4.	European Journal of Operational Research	41	11.68
5.	Journal of Business Research	37	10.54
6.	International Journal of Production Economics	29	8.27
7.	Journal of the Operational Research Society	24	6.83
8.	Journal of Indian Business Research	18	5.13
9.	Production and Operations Management	13	3.71
10.	Asia Pacific Journal of Management	11	3.14
Total		351	100

The data shows that many publications are concentrated in a few key journals, with *Metamorphosis - A Journal of Management Research* leading at 22.22% (78 publications), followed by *Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)* at 15.09% (53 publications) and *Vikalpa (IIM Ahmedabad)* at 13.39% (47 publications). Other journals, such as the *European Journal of Operational Research* (11.68%, 41 publications) and *Business Research* (10.54%, 37 publications), also contribute significantly. The top five journals account for nearly 72.9% of the total publications, indicating an intense concentration in these sources. The remaining journals, such as the *International Journal of Production Economics* and the *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, have smaller contributions, with percentages ranging from 8.27% to 3.14%. The total number of publications across all journals is 351, representing the entire dataset.

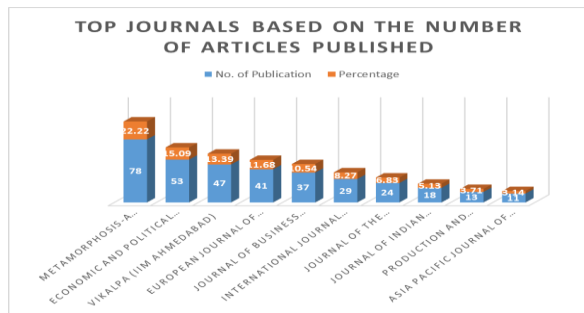


Fig. 5 Top Journals based on the Number of Articles Published

F. Break-up of Open Access (OA) publications

Table 6 Break-up of Open Access (OA) publications

S. No.	Year	Total No. of Publications	No. of OA articles	Percentage
1.	2014	79	26	8.72
2.	2015	71	21	7.04
3.	2016	88	27	9.07
4.	2017	86	33	11.08
5.	2018	81	24	8.05
6.	2019	93	31	10.41
7.	2020	76	25	8.38
8.	2021	97	39	13.09
9.	2022	104	43	14.42
10.	2023	82	29	9.74
Total		857	298	100

The data reveals a steady increase in open access (OA) articles over the years, with 2022 having the highest percentage at 14.42% (43 OA articles) of the total publications. The total number of publications fluctuated between 71 and 104 annually, with the highest total in 2022 (104 publications). The proportion of OA articles varied yearly, peaking in 2021 at 13.09% (39 OA articles). Over the entire period from 2014 to 2023, there were 857 publications, with 298 OA articles accounting for 34.77% of the total publications. This indicates a consistent trend towards increasing openness, particularly in the last few years.

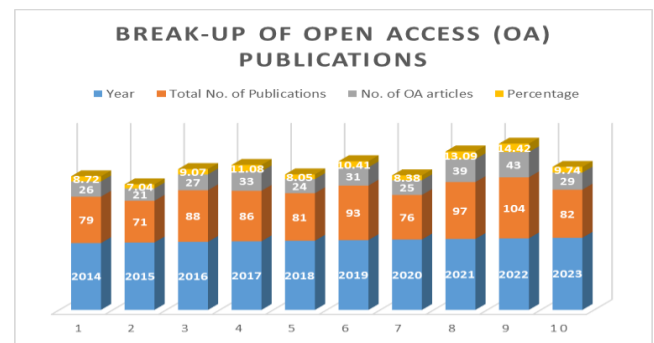


Fig. 6 Break-up of Open Access (OA) publications

G. Breakup of OA Publications by Type of OA

Table 7 Breakup of OA Publications by Type of OA

S. No.	Type of OA	No. of Publication	Percentage
1.	Gold	143	47.98
2.	Green	96	32.23
3.	Bronze	59	19.79
Total		298	100

The data indicates that most open access (OA) publications are in the gold OA category, accounting for 47.98% (143 publications) of the total OA publications. The Green OA category follows with 32.23% (96 publications), while Bronze OA publications make up 19.79% (59 publications). These categories contribute to 298 OA publications, with Gold OA being the dominant type of open-access publication in the dataset.

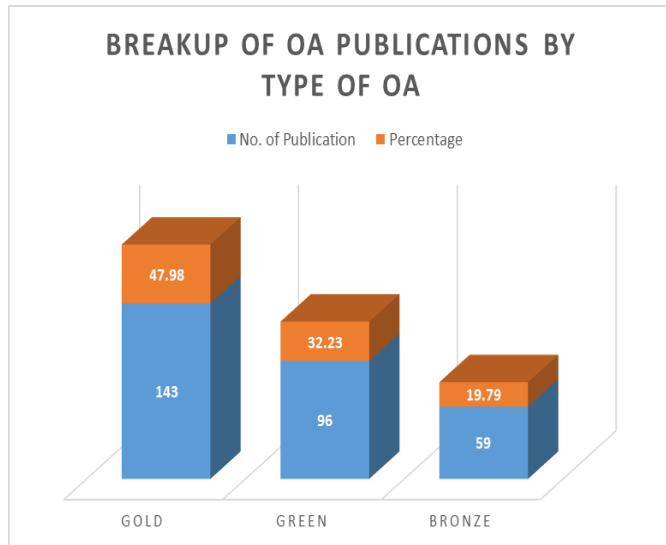


Fig. 7 Breakup of OA Publications by Type of OA

6. Conclusion

The analysis of publications from 2014 to 2023 reveals a generally stable but slightly fluctuating trend, with a peak in 2022. The total number of publications was 857, with Information Technology and Systems, Finance and Accounting, and Human Resource Management being the most prominent fields. Articles dominated the publication types, accounting for over 64% of the total, while books and conference papers made smaller contributions. The publication landscape concentrated on a few key journals, particularly *Metamorphosis* and *Economic and Political Weekly*. Additionally, the number of open-access publications increased steadily, with Gold OA being the dominant category. This data highlights ongoing growth in research output, particularly in open-access formats, and the concentration of contributions in a limited number of areas and journals.

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