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## International Journal of Knowledge Management: A Bibliometric Analysis

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### Abstract

*The study about bibliometric analysis of International Journal of Knowledge Management Knowledge Management literature output on any subject normally measured using the bibliometric study. Similar approach has been adopted by the author in order to find the knowledge management literature output for the year 2008-2017. International Journal of Knowledge Management data has been downloaded from journal website. A total of 189 research publications identified for 10 years period. The majority of the articles published in the year 2008 25(13.23%). The collected data has been classified by using MS Excel.*

### Keywords

Bibliometrics, Knowledge Management, Authorship pattern, Alan Prichard

### Electronic access

The journal is available at [www.jalis.in](http://www.jalis.in)



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## INTRODUCTION

Counting the number of papers, articles, books, conference and seminar papers are the major creditability to an author in an educational or research institute. It gives more expertise in a field of subjects to the particular author. There are so many views on this study for counting articles by authors, institute, subject, country, etc. It analyses the quantitative analysis to describe the patterns of publications in the given field of study. In Library and Information Science, the Bibliometric study is one of the important thrust areas to do Research. Historically bibliometric methods have been used to trace relationships amongst academic journal citations and it is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers or the impact of a particular paper.

Bibliometric analysis is employed by researchers to study the growth of literature in given field. Pritchard (1969) defined the term Bibliometric as the application of statistical and mathematical methods to books and other communication. The bibliometrics has emerged as a thrust area of research, incorporating different branches of human knowledge. There are famous Laws of Bibliometric i.e. Lotka's law (1926) of scientific productivity, Bradford's law (1934) of scattering and Zips law (1949) on frequency of words. But the Bibliometric studies started in late sixties.

## ABOUT THE JOURNAL

The International Journal of Knowledge Management (IJKM) ISSN: 1548-0666 and it is a Quarterly published journal, covers all aspects of knowledge regulation and order including organizational issues, technology support, and knowledge representation. IJKM provides a forum for global aspects of this significant field of study differing cultural perspectives on its use of knowledge and knowledge management. This journal also focuses on the technical issues associated with the creation and implementation of knowledge management systems. The IJKM indexed in Web of Science Emerging Source Citation Index (ESCI), SCOPUS, Elsevier Compendex and other 20 more indices and the journal impact factor is 0.52.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Review of related literature is a significant and primary component in any research investigations. It enables to understand the earlier research interests, research pattern and the magnitude of research output in the field of knowledge. More number of research works has been carried out in Bibliometrics study. Giri Naidu (2017) in his study presents the of Bibliometric analysis of Sanskrit Ph.D. theses submitted to Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. The bibliometric characteristics including Year wise, subject wise, language wise, department wise and research guide wise analysis of most number of theses supervised, etc. has been presented. The study provides salient features of account of theses awarded in the field of Sanskrit. It found that the majority of theses 221(40.63%) awarded in 'Hindi' language and only one theses awarded in 'Pali' language. The majority of 79 (14.52) Ph.D. Theses awarded in "Hinduism" of Sanskrit, and least Ph.D. Theses were awarded in 18 (3.31%) in "Scripture" subject. Out of 544 Theses, Dr. Verma V K has guided highest 27 Ph.D. theses and ranks top among numbers of guides, whereas, Dr. Bhattacharya B has guided 19 numbers of Ph.D. theses and ranks second top among the guides.

Hydar Ali, Ambika and Chikkamanju (2016). examines research performance of global Traditional Knowledge during the period of 1989 to 2015. A total of 24347 records were obtained for analyzing the measure of type documents, the growth of publications, authorship pattern, geographical distribution, institution wise distribution and the journal wise distribution. The result of the study is the highest publication were 2465 in 2015, among the productivity of authors during the period of study, Pieroni A and Zhang Y is the most productive authors who published each 40 papers with first place, and among countries, the USA produced 7844 of articles and it occupied the first place. Tamizhchelvan and Bathrinarayanan (2015) examined the research productivity on the subject MEMS literature for 25 years from 1988 to 2012. The data has been collected from the Scopus database. Relative growth rate, doubling time indicators is measured for the growth of publications. The authorship pattern is measured by different collaboration parameters such as collaborative index, degree of collaboration, collaboration coefficient and modified collaboration coefficient. BRIC and G8

countries were taken for the study and it is found that BRIC countries had a significant growth in both the number of articles productivity and compound annual growth rate.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To reveals the year wise distribution of articles
- To study the authorship pattern of journal
- To study the length of papers in the journal
- To assess the most productive authors

## METHODOLOGY

The primary data has been collected from the The International Journal of Knowledge Management (IJKM) which is available online at <https://www.igi-global.com/journal/international-journal-knowledge-management/1083>. The secondary data were collected from the journal articles, books and other sources available in the websites. This study covers 10 years period between 2008 and 2017 for analysis purpose. Tools used The collected data were tabulated in the MS-Office Excel sheet and used the simple statistics and percentage analysis are used. The extent of collaboration in research has been measured with the help of authorship pattern of papers. The following formula stipulated by Subramanyam (1983) is used for measuring collaboration.

## ANALYSIS

### Year-Wise Distribution Of Papers

Table-1 shows the year-wise distribution paper, a total of 189 research papers were published by the journal with 10 volumes and each volume contains 4 issues during the period of study (10 years). Maximum no. of papers published in 2008 with 25(13/23 %) followed by 21 (11.11%) research papers in 2009 and 2011, 19(10.05%) papers in 2013 and 2014, 17 (8.99%) papers in 2010, 2012, 2015 and 2017 while lowest in the year 2016 with 16(8.47%). There is increasing trend in publication of articles from the year 2008 to 2017.

**Table-1:** The Year-wise distribution of Publication

S.No.	Year	Volume	Issue-1	Issue-2	Issue-3	Issue-4	Total	%
1	2008	4	6	6	6	7	25	13.23
2	2009	5	6	6	5	4	21	11.11
3	2010	6	4	4	4	5	17	8.99
4	2011	7	4	5	7	5	21	11.11
5	2012	8	4	4	5	4	17	8.99
6	2013	9	5	4	5	5	19	10.05
7	2014	10	5	5	5	4	19	10.05
8	2015	11	5	4	4	4	17	8.99
9	2016	12	4	4	4	4	16	8.47
10	2017	13	4	4	4	5	17	8.99
<b>Total</b>			<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>

### Year-wise Authorship Pattern

Table-2 indicates Year-wise authorship pattern of contribution by year. It shows that out of 47 contributions by single authors, in year 2009 has highest 9 papers. Where as the year 2010, 2014 and 2015 has the lowest number i.e., 3 contributions. Out of 142 articles by two authors, year 2008 and 2011 has highest 17 and 2009 has the lowest number i.e., 12 of publications. Out of 75 contributions by three authors, 2014 indicates highest number i.e.,11 and 2008 and 2015 has the lowest number i.e. 5 of publication, Out of 23 contributions by four authors, year 2012 indicates highest number i.e.,4 and year 2013, 2015 and 2016 has the lowest number i.e., single article contributions. It shows that out of 7 contributions by five authors in the 2009 and 2013 has highest 2 papers, and 2010, 2014-2017 there is no contributions.

**Table 2:** Authorship pattern between 2008 and 2017

Year	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Five Author
2008	8	17	5	2	1
2009	9	12	8	2	2
2010	3	14	9	2	0
2011	4	17	8	3	1
2012	4	13	9	4	2
2013	4	15	7	1	1
2014	3	16	11	3	0
2015	3	14	7	1	0
2016	4	12	5	1	0
2017	5	12	6	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>

### Most Proliferant Authors

Table-3 shows the most Proliferant authors in out of 189 contributions the most Proliferant author is 'Murray E. Jennex' contributed 9 papers, followed by 'Tonia San Nicolas-Rocca' and 'Omar E. M. Khalil' with 5 papers; 4 paper contribution by 'Janine L. Spears' and 3 papers contribution by 'Timothy J. Ellis', 'Avimanyu Datta' and 'Lakshmi Goel' there were 2 authors contributed each of 2 papers; 375 papers contributed each of single paper.

**Table 3:** Most Proliferant Authors

Name of the Author	No. of Articles	Rank
Murray E. Jennex	9	1
Tonia San Nicolas-Rocca	5	2
Omar E. M. Khalil	5	3
Janine L. Spears	4	4
Timothy J. Ellis	3	5
Avimanyu Datta	3	6
Lakshmi Goel	3	7
2 Authors x 2 articles	18	
375 authors x 1 article	375	

### Length of Articles

Table -4 reveals that the majority of papers 28 have the length 18 pages followed by 21 with the length 17 pages; 20 with 16pages; 17 papers with the length of 15 pages; 12 papers with the length of 14, 19 and 20 pages; 9 papers with the length of 22 pages; 2 papers with 12, 13 pages length, 5 papers with 11pages, 4 papers with 23 and 25 pages length, 3 papers with 36 and 27 pages length, 2 papers with 5 and 10 pages length and remaining 1 paper with the length of 3, 28,30,31, and 33 pages length and the highest length of the paper is 3319 pages. The majority of the papers

28 has page length of 18 pages, on the average of each paper length is 7.9 pages.

**Table-4:** Year-wise Published Articles Length (in terms of number of pages)

Year	No. of Pages																																Total	%
	3	5	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30	31	33										
2008	1	1		2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	2		2													25	13.23					
2009			1		2	1		1	3	4	2	1	2	1		1		2										21	11.11					
2010				1		2				1	2		1	4	2	2				1	1							17	8.99					
2011			1				1	5	3	1	3	2	1	2	1					1								21	11.11					
2012							1	3			1		2	4	2		1		1		1			1				17	8.99					
2013				1	1	1			5	1	6	1	1	1			1											19	10.05					
2014					2		1	4	1	3	2	1	1		1	1		1	1									19	10.05					
2015		1					3		2	2	5		1				1				1					1		17	8.99					
2016				1		1	3	2	1	2	2	3	1															16	8.47					
2017							1	1	2	5	2	2		1	1				1							1		17	8.99					
Total	1	2	2	5	7	7	12	17	20	21	28	12	12	13	9	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	189	100					

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## CONCLUSION

Bibliometric analysis is also extremely essential to plan appropriate measures to be taken to upgrade the research activities. The study concerns about the bibliometric analysis of knowledge management research as reported in the website of journal. The study shows that The highest number of articles were published in the year 2008 that is 25 which is (13.23%) of the total publication. The study will also useful to understand the growth and development of knowledge management research in the world. The present study analyses the growth of literature published by the researchers in India and foreign countries for 2008-2017 as reflected in Web of Science (WoS) database. This analysis proves that there is an increasing trend in the Knowledge Management research.

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