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**Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation, 2004-2015:  
A Bibliometric Study**

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**Abstract**

*The paper brings out the results of a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled "Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation" published by Asia-Pacific Institute of Management, New Delhi for the period from 2005 to 2015. The data are downloaded from the journal's website. This study aims at analysing the research output performance of management science. The analysis cover mainly the year-wise distribution of contributions in their different volumes, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, length of papers, citation pattern, average citation per contribution per volume, subject wise distribution of papers. All the studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development. The Journal published 11 volumes, 37 issues and 533 research articles during the period 2005- 2015. The result shows that out of 533 articles joint authors contributed 296 (55%) articles while the rest 237 (45%) articles are contributed by single author. The study reveals the domination of collaborative research and the degree of collaboration (DC) in Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation is found to be 0.55. The numbers of references used by the authors are high with majority of them citing 21 to 40 references and on an average, Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation authors have cited over 33 references per article.*

**Keywords:** *Bibliometrics, Bibliography, Authorship pattern, Single journal study*

## **Introduction**

The word "bibliometrics" constitutes one of the major thrust areas of research in the field of library and information science. It has quantitative analysis and statistics to describe the patterns of publications within a given field or body of literature. The term statistical bibliography was first employed by E.W. Hulme in 1923 referred the application of quantitative techniques of libraries. The word bibliometrics appeared in print in 1969 in Alan Pitchard's article statistical bibliography or bibliometrics in the December issue of the Journal of Documentation. It flourished in early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the works of Lotka, Bradford and Zipf who observed pattern distribution in word frequency, author and journal productivity. Bibliometric methods have been used in Eastern Europe countries to monitor science and scientists. The field of bibliometrics has produced major information scientists such as B.C. Brookers and H. Egghe. Bibliometrics refers to research methodology employed in library and information sciences, which has quantitative analysis and statistics methods to describe distribution patterns of articles with a given topic (Almind and Ingwersen, 1997), field (Campanario et. al., 2006), institute (Moed et. al., 1985) or country (Schubert et al., 1989). These methods have been used to investigate research trends of specific fields recently (Vergidis et. al., 2005; Falagas et. al., 2006; Kumari, 2006)

A bibliometric study of a journal is very essential to evaluate the journal and find out year wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, citation pattern, length of papers, institution at distribution of papers etc. In 1969 Prichard first coined the term bibliometrics. There are various bibliometric studies has been made in a single journal time to time. Single journals bibliometric studies helps to know the research trends of a particular field of research i.e. year wise distribution of contributions, authorship patter and the trends of research collaboration, subject wise distribution of contribution, rank journals etc.

## **About the Journal**

*Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation (APJMRI)* is a quarterly double-blind, peer-reviewed refereed journal of Asia-Pacific Institute of Management, New Delhi is published in March, June, September and December of every year. APJMRI carries theoretical and empirical papers such as case studies, research notes, executive experience sharing and review articles, and it also aims at disseminating new knowledge in the field of different domain areas of management, information technology and related disciplines. It provides a forum for deliberations and exchange of knowledge among academics, industries, researchers, planners and the practitioners who are concerned with the management, financial institutions, public and private organisations, as well as voluntary organisations. Our editorial policy is that the journal serves the profession by publishing significant new scholarly research in the management discipline areas that are of the highest quality.

APJMRI is basically international in scope and organised into different colloquium streams, such as banking and finance, international business management, business research methods, financial management, general management, human resource management, marketing management, operations management and decision sciences, strategic management, economics, accounting, commerce, total quality management, business environment, business ethics and corporate governance, organisational behaviour, industrial psychology, enterprise systems, technology management, sustainable development, entrepreneurship, corporate restructuring, business intelligence and information system management. Each section has its own editorial mission, editors and review board. Through our peer-review process, we enhance the professional development of scholars, practitioners and doctoral students.

More specifically, APJMRI publishes papers that focus on:

- Addressing the interface between theoretical insight and practical application, connects the corporate world;
- Enhancing the teaching and learning levels of management, especially through the use of experiential pedagogies and empirical research and case studies;
- Representing the early stages of theorising about management and organising in unique and perceptive ways leading to business innovations and enterprise development;
- Serving as an intellectual repository for our readers' professional development.

Bibliometric analysis is currently used for evaluating the qualitative and quantitative interest in a specific field through the analysis of publications. This method is currently used in the sciences of information to describe patterns of publications within a given field. In the present study the attempt has been made to carry out a detailed study of the 10 volumes of the journal and i.e. for the period of 2005-2015

### **Review of Literature**

**Maharana, Rabindra K (2013)** focused the bibliometric assessment of scientific research output of Sambalpur University during the 2007 to 2011 which describes the growth, contribution and impact of research carried out by the faculty members, researchers or students of Sambalpur University. It also attempts to analyse the growth and development of research activity of the university as reflected in publications output covered by ISI Web of Science during the period under study. The study attempt to examine the content of papers published, including the annual average growth rate percent, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, distribution of citations, and organisational affiliation of papers. Subramanyam's formula is used to calculate degree of collaboration (DC), Bradford's law used to determine scattering of literature in the publication pattern of the university.

**Das, Hemanta Kumar (2012)** carried out a bibliometric analysis of 210 papers and 2999 citations published in the journal *Nelumbo* published by the of Botanical Survey of India for the period 2004 to 2011. Yearwise distribution of contributions in their different volumes, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, length of papers, citation pattern, average citation per contribution per volume, type of documents and their citations, subject wise distribution of papers, rank list of cited journals, ranking of contributors have been studied. Joint authorship pattern comes 74.76% which is higher than single authorship pattern. Out of 2999 citations maximum 52.59% were from journals. Number of papers on New Record came first with 20%. The Journal of Hattori Botany Lab came top in journal rank study which is a foreign journal followed by two Indian journals i.e. Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany and the study journal *Nelumbo* respectively.

**Thanuskodi, S (2012)** brings out the results of a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled "*Indian Journal of Agricultural Research*" for the period from 2001 to 2010. This study aimed at analysing the research output performance of agricultural scientists on agricultural science subjects. The analysis covered mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. All these studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development. The result shows that out of 602 articles joint authors contributed 564 (93.69%) articles while the rest 38 (6.31%) articles are contributed by the single author. Study reveals that the most of

the contributions are from India with 98.67 % and the rest 1.33% is only from foreign sources.

**Thanuskodi, S (2011)** presents the bibliometric analysis of the journal titled “Library Herald” for the period between 2006 to 2010. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. All these study point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development. The result shows that out of 138 articles single author contributed 72 (52.17%) articles while the rest 66 (47.83%) articles are contributed by joint authors. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 89.85 % and the rest 10.15 % only from foreign sources.

**Tsay, Ming-Yueh (2011)** aims to explore the journal bibliometric characteristics of the Journal of Information Science (JIS) and the subject relationship with other disciplines by citation analysis. The citation data are drawn from references of each article of JIS during 1998 and 2008. The Ulrich’s Periodical Directory, Library of Congress Subject Heading, retrieved from the WorldCat and LISA database are used to identify the main class, subclass and subject of cited journals and books. The results of this study reveals the journal articles that are the most cited document, followed by books and book chapters, electronic resources, and conference proceedings respectively. The three main classes of cited journals in JIS papers are “library science,” “social sciences” and “science.” The three subclasses of non-LIS journals that are highly cited in JIS papers are “industries, land use, labor”, “mathematics, computer science and science.” The three highly cited subjects of library and information science journals encompass “searching, information work and World Wide Web.” The highly cited main classes of books in JIS papers are “Social sciences,” followed by “library and information science,” “science,” “philosophy, Psychology, Religion.”

**Warraich, Nosheen Fatima (2011)** states that Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science (PJLIS) is an HEC recognized journal published by the Department of Library and Information Science, University of the Punjab, Lahore. A total of 111 publications from 11 issues of PJLIS are published during 1995 to 2010. It has outstanding contribution in the dissemination of LIS research on national and international level as it publishes both in print and electronic format. A bibliometric analysis of contributions published in the PJLIS from 1995 to 2010 has been presented in this paper. Attempt has been made to study all 11 issues of this journal on the basis of different parameters, viz., author productivity, extent of authors’ collaboration, authors’ institutional affiliation, authors’ geographic affiliation, type of publication, language of papers, number of citations used per article, length of papers and year-wise distribution of papers.

**Zainab, A.N (2009)** uses quantitative measures to study 272 articles published in Malaysian Journal of Computer Science, (1) the article productivity of the journal from 1985 to 2007, (2) the observed and expected authorship productivity tested using Lotka’s Law of author productivity, identification and listing of core authors (3) the authorship, co-authorship pattern by authors’ country of origin and institutional affiliations (4) the subject areas of research; (5) the citation analysis of resources referenced as well as the age and half-life of citations; the journals referenced and tested for zonal distribution using Bradford’s law of journal scattering; the extent of web citations; and (6) the citations received by articles published in MJCS and impact factor of the journal based on information obtained from Google Scholar, the level of author and journal self-citation.

### **Need for the Study**

Journals are the indicators of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting the knowledge. Due to the escalating cost of the periodicals and lack of adequate library budgets the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done more carefully. Therefore, the library professionals and the management are forced to reduce the number of journal subscriptions. Bibliometric analysis and its applications help to identify the research trends in the subject, core journals, etc. and thereby framing new subscription policy for tomorrow. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development.

### **Objectives of the study:**

- ❖ To classify the number of contributions published during the period of study
- ❖ To find out the year wise distribution of articles
- ❖ To find out the degree of collaboration
- ❖ To study the authorship pattern
- ❖ To study the length of articles
- ❖ To study the subject coverage of articles
- ❖ To determine the number of cited documents and the average number of references per article.

### **Methodology**

Each APJMRI volume, from 2005 to 2015, is examined page by page. For each volume, full-length scholarly papers, including research articles and review articles, plus the brief communications are identified. Other type of materials, such as bibliographies, abstracts sections, book reviews, letters, announcements, news items, features, and editorials are excluded in the analysis. The references of each article on electronic version are downloaded and processed by the Excel and *Publish or Perish* software. Some of the data collection activity requires clarification. For subject analysis, only journal and book references are considered.

With the data collected, the total number of articles published in APJMRI in the study period and the nature of references (total number of references) cited are analyzed. The present work focuses on the subject of references contained in the papers published in APJMRI, and reports on a survey of various aspects of APJMRI published from 2005-2015. The set of subject matters identified could be seen as a representation of the intellectual influences received by Management Science.

### **Data analysis**

All the details such as authors, title, year of publication, pagination, etc of all articles published from 2005 to 2015 are documented for the following analysis.

**Table No: 1**  
**Year wise Distribution of the article**

Year	Volume No	No of Issues	Papers	%
2005	1	2	33	6.19
2006	2	2	34	6.38
2007	3	2	32	6.00
2008	4	4	68	12.76
2009	5	4	58	10.88
2010	6	4	66	12.38
2011	7	3	58	10.88
2012	8	4	60	11.26
2013	9	4	43	8.07
2014	10	4	43	8.07
2015	11	4	38	7.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>100</b>

The table number 1 shows the year wise distribution of the articles of APJMRI. Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation has published 11 volumes, 37 issues and 533 research articles during the period 2005- 2015. This journal on an average has published 15 research works per issue. The table number 1 show the more number of articles published in the year 2008 with 68 articles. In the years of 2005-2006 averagely 30 articles published and the in growth in the number of articles published in 2008, 2010 and 2012 compared with the previous years. Looking on 2013 and 2014, lesser number of articles published in the year 2015.

**Table No: 2**  
**Authorship Pattern**

Year	Single	Two	Three	Above 3
2005	24	9		
2006	26	6	2	
2007	21	9	1	1
2008	32	26	9	1
2009	17	31	8	2
2010	24	27	9	6
2011	23	26	7	2
2012	21	26	12	1
2013	16	19	8	
2014	19	15	5	4
2015	14	16	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>

The table number 2 shows the authorship patter of the APJMRI. Collaborative research is very much feature of the library and information Science especially during the 21st century. It is a natural reflection of complexity, scale and costs of modern investigations in Library and Information Science. Multi authorship provides different measures of collaboration in the subject. Table number 2 reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study. More number of articles is contributed by Single author 237 (44.5%). This is

followed by two authors with 39.4% (210) of articles and 12.2% (65) of articles contributed by three authors. More than three authors contributed 4% (21) of articles.

**Table No: 3**  
**Degree of collaboration by Year**

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Single	24	26	21	32	17	24	23	21	16	19	14	237	44.5
Joint	9	8	11	36	41	42	35	39	27	24	24	296	55.5
Degree of Collaboration	0.27	0.24	0.34	0.53	0.71	0.64	0.60	0.65	0.63	0.56	0.63	0.55	0.52

The table number 3 shows the degree of collaboration of APJMRI. Degree of collaboration is an examination of the prominent area of inquiry in bibliometric studies indicating the trend in patterns of single and joint authorship in the publication of APJMRI during the period under study shown in the above table. The precise nature and magnitude of collaboration cannot be easily determined by the usual methods of observation or interview because of the complex nature of human interaction that takes place between or among collaborators over a period of time (Subramanyam, 1983). However, the extent of collaboration made in a particular domain or a given set of literature can be measured through some quantitative techniques. In this direction, Subramanyam (1983) has developed a formula for calculating degree of collaboration as:

$$DC = \frac{NM}{NM+NS}$$

Here: DC=Degree of collaboration; NM=number of Multiple authored papers; and NS=Single authored papers.

It is found that the degree of collaboration in APJMRI ranged from 0.24 to 0.71 during the publication phase under study. Therefore, the collaborative works are not remarkably observed in APJMRI. In other words, solo contributing authors are dominant in APJMRI, as mentioned in Table number 3. As the degree of collaboration exceeds 0.5, it indicates a high degree of collaborative research in APJMRI which is already evident from Table number 3.

**Table No:4**  
**Distribution of the Paper per Authors and Authors per Papers**

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Paper per Author	28.5	29.7	26.1	48.3	35.7	41.9	38.8	35.3	27.2	28.1	24.25
Authors per Paper	1.27	1.29	1.44	1.69	1.91	1.98	1.79	1.83	1.83	1.84	2.0

The table number 4 shows the average of papers per authors and authors per papers. It is inferred that in 2008, 48.3 average paper per author published it is followed by 2010 as 41.9. Average author per paper resulted in 2015 (2.0) and followed by 2010 (1.98)



**Table No: 5**  
**Length of papers**

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
1-4	8	14	11	16	6	8	4	12	7	7	6	99	18.57
5-8	10	9	7	20	16	14	6	16	9	6	15	128	24.02
9-12	10	8	9	19	23	29	34	24	16	21	11	204	38.27
Above 13	5	3	5	13	13	15	14	8	11	9	6	102	19.14

The table number 5 shows the length of the papers published in APJMRI. It reveals the majorities of the articles (204 – 38%) the length of 9-12 pages. Around 128 (24%) of the articles has 5-8 pages and followed by 102 (19%) has above 13 pages. Remaining 99 (19%) articles has 1-4 pages.

**Table No:6**  
**Citation Pattern**

Year	Total Citation	Average
2005	1170	6.67
2006	1085	6.18
2007	1039	5.92
2008	2213	12.61
2009	1870	10.65
2010	2160	12.31
2011	1894	10.79
2012	1940	11.05
2013	1464	8.34
2014	1392	7.93
2015	1326	7.55
Total	17553	100

The table number 6 shows the year wise Citation Analysis of the APJMRI. The references provided by the authors at the end of their articles are the basis of citation analysis. Citation traces a connection between two documents, one which cites and the other which is cited. Citation analysis is one of the popular methods applied to derive the following benefits. It is inferred from the table that over the period of eleven years, more number of citations (2213-12.61%) mentioned in the year 2008 and it is followed on 2010 (2160-12.31%). Lesser citation mentioned in the years of 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2015.

**Table No: 7**  
**Number and Percentage of Citations Referenced per Article**

Citations	No of Article	Average
Below 20	194	36.4
21-40	218	40.9
41-60	73	13.7
61-80	28	5.3
Above 80	20	3.8
Total	533	100

The table number 7 shows the number and percentage of citations referenced per article. It is inferred that more number (218 - 41%) of the articles had 21 to 40 citations. Around 36% (194) articles have below 20 citations and it followed by 14% (73) 41-60 citations. It is notable one that 3.8% (20) articles have above 80 citations.

**Table 8**  
**Subject wise Distribution of Articles**

Sl. No	Subject	No of Articles	Percentage
1.	Banking and Finance	33	6.19
2.	International Business Management	5	0.94
3.	Business Research Methods	9	1.69
4.	Financial Management	12	2.25
5.	General Management	14	2.63
6.	Human Resource Management	62	11.63
7.	Marketing Management	30	5.63
8.	Operations Management and Decision Sciences	11	2.06
9.	Strategic Management	6	1.13
10.	Economics	23	4.32
11.	Accounting	16	3.00
12.	Leadership	19	3.56
13.	Total Quality Management	12	2.25
14.	Business Environment	18	3.38
15.	Business Ethics And Corporate Governance	13	2.44
16.	Organisational Behaviour	36	6.75
17.	Industrial Psychology	9	1.69
18.	Enterprise Systems	4	0.75
19.	Technology Management	22	4.13
20.	Sustainable Development	8	1.50
21.	Entrepreneurship	14	2.63
22.	Corporate Restructuring	21	3.94
23.	Environmental Management	21	3.94
24.	Information System Management	14	2.63
25.	Stock Market	62	11.63
26.	Branding	29	5.44
27.	Advertisement	10	1.88
		533	100

The table number 8 shows the subject wise distribution of the articles. It is inferred that more number (62) articles published in the area of Stock market and Human resource management and followed by organisational behaviour (36). Lesser number of articles published in the area of Enterprise system, International Business Management and Strategic Management.

## **FINDINGS**

From the study the major findings are:

From the study the major findings are:

- ❖ Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation has published 11 volumes, 37 issues and 533 research articles during the period 2005- 2015.

- ❖ The Contribution of articles is varied from volume to volume. Highest contribution is shown in 2008. These journals have average of 15 research work per issue.
- ❖ Papers contributed by single author is 45% which is followed by two author contributors i.e. 39% and, three authors i.e. 12% and more than three authors is 4%.
- ❖ Joint author contributions dominant 55% and single author 45%.It shows that collaborative research is prominent in this field with an average degree of collaboration of 0.55.
- ❖ Paper per authors (48.3) is highly mentioned in 2008. Authors per paper (2.0) is highly stated in 2015.
- ❖ One fourth of the papers have the length of 9- 12 pages.
- ❖ More number of citations mentioned in the year 2008. Averagely 33 citations mentioned in the journals
- ❖ One fourth of the APJMRI Journal have 21-40 citations.
- ❖ APJMRI publishes more number of finance related articles and followed by human resource.

### **Conclusion:**

This single journal study helps to characterise the Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation in various lights. When a single journal is studied bibliometrically, it creates a portrait of the journal, provided an insight that is beyond the superficial. It helps to indicate the quality, maturity and productivity of the journal. It informs about the research orientation that the journal supports to disseminate and its influence on author's choice as a channel to communicate or retrieve information for their research needs. It helps to indicate the importance and the significance of the journal in a field and somehow reflect the activity of research in the field. Studying the single journal allows one to determine its quality in terms of indexation and impact as well as how it supports joint or collaborative works either within faculty members or cross faculties within the same or different universities at country or international levels. Bibliometrics is the analysis of the structure of literature using various tools, counting, rank-frequency distributions and citation analysis and although the structure of literature is basic to all disciplines, it is particularly important in the area of information retrieval. In this bibliometric study of the selected volumes of Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation, the numbers of contributions and citations are varied according to volume wise and the numbers of contribution almost follows an average standard and occupies mostly the subject area of Finance, Human Resource and Marketing.

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