



Bibliometric Analysis of the 'Global Business Review Journal

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ABSTRACT

The present study intends to ponder over the Bibliometric analysis of the 'Global business review journal. This study attempts to find out the total number of articles per issue, number of citations to E resource, number of citations per article, single/multiple authored articles, length of the articles published and the geographical distribution of the contribution. The study reveals that articles published are random in order; a greater citation to E resources and no. of citations per article, single authored contribution and contribution from Indian authors is more.

1. Introduction

Bibliometrics is a type of research method used in library and information science and have wide application in other areas. It utilizes quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field of literature. Researchers may use bibliometric method of evaluation to determine the influence of a single writer or to describe the relationship between two or more writers or works. One common way of conducting bibliometrics research is to make use of the **Social Science Citation Index**, the **Science Citation Index** or the **Arts and Humanities Citation Index** to trace the citations.

Areas of bibliometric techniques that can be used are:

- To forecast past, present and future publishing trends.
- To identify core periodicals in different disciplines.
- To formulate an accurate weeding and stacking policy.
- To formulate an accurate need based acquisition policy within the limited budgetary provision.
- To initiate an effective multilevel network system

2. Need and Importance of the Study

With the increase in the number of scientific and technological journals and their rising cost, Librarians have been facing the problem in the process of acquisition of current scientific publications, maintenance and procurement of back volumes of scientific serials. Hence this study is intended to help the librarian in the judicious selection of periodicals.

3. Global Business Review Journal



The Global Business Review provides a forum for research and scholarship on management-related themes and topics. It publishes articles which are of a multi-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, and international significant nature. Thus its major objective is to attract thoughtful scholarship that matters of corporate and other institutions, for their overall development, as well as to society at large. It encourages contributions from around the globe, with special emphasis on emerging economies. This journal is a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

4. Objectives of the study

- To know the average number of articles per issue.
- To identify the number of citations to e-resource.
- To identify the number of citations per-article.
- To find out the proportion of Single v/s multiple authored papers.
- To know the average length of the articles.
- To know the geographical distribution of contribution (country and state wise)

5. Scope and limitations of the study

In this study, the investigator has selected the journal “**Global Business Review**” This journal is being published by sage publications.com. The periodicity of the journal is half yearly. Different types of articles were published in this journal, including book reviews and news briefs. The Global Business Review has been used as the source journal to meet the objectives of the present study. The study is restricted to the periodicity of the journal from 2006 to 2010.

6. Methodology adopted for the study

The necessary data were collected from each article content page, title page and reference pages. All the required data like contribution in each volume, geographical location of authors at international level, a number of the pages etc. was tabulated. The data were analyzed in terms of authorship pattern and measured the degree of collaboration in Global Business Review.

7. Analysis and Interpretation of data

Table-1: Average Number of Articles per Issue

Sl. No	Years	Issue	Articles	Percentage
1	2006	2	17	17.89 %
2	2007	2	20	21.05 %
3	2008	2	19	20.00 %
4	2009	2	15	15.78 %
5	2010	3	24	25.25 %
		Total= 11	Total = 95	Total= 100 %

Table 1 Provides data on the total output of articles during 2006-2010. During this period 95 papers were published, out of these 17 (17.89%) were published in the year 2006 and 20 articles were published in 2007(21.50 %), 19 articles (20 %) in the year 2008, 15 articles (15.78 %) in 2009 and in 2010, 24 articles (25.28 %) were published. The number of articles published remain constant in 2006, 2009 and but slightly increased in 2007 & 2008 and moderately increased in 2010.

Table-2: Number of Citations to E-Resources

Sl. No	Years	E-resources	Percentage
1	2006	42	15.49%
2	2007	62	22.88%
3	2008	44	16.24%
4	2009	84	30.99%
5	2010	39	14.40%
		Total = 271	Total =100

Table 2 shows the number of citations to E-resources from 2006-2010. In the year 2006, 2007 and 2008 no. of citations are 42(15.49%), 62 (22.88%) and 44 (16.24%), respectively. No. of citation to E-resources in the 2009 and 2010 i.e. 84 (30.99%) and 39 (14.40%) respectively. It is observed that there was least no. of citations to e-resources in the year 2010, 2006 & 2008. No. of citations slightly increased in 2007. Again, it is moderately increased in 2010.

Table-3: Number of Citations per Article

Sl. No	Years	Articles	Citations per Article	Percentage	Cumulative Citations	Cumulative percentage
1	2006	17 (17.89%)	484	13.76%	484	13.76%
2	2007	20 (21.05%)	653	18.57%	1137	32.33%
3	2008	19 (20%)	675	19.19%	1812	51.56%
4	2009	15 (15.78%)	715	20.33%	2527	71.89%
5	2010	24 (25.28%)	989	28.15%	3516	100%
		Total=95	Total=3516	100	3516	100%

Table 3 provides data related to the no. of citations per article published in the journal “Global Business Review” from 2006-2010. In total, there were 95 articles published in the 5 volumes of the journal. The proportion of the number of articles published in five years found almost the same cumulative percentages ranges from 15.78% to 25.28%. In 2006, 17 articles were published and the total numbers of citations from all the 17 articles were 484. It is important to note that in 2007, 20 articles were published with 653 citations. In this case it is observed the numbers of articles were increased from 17 to 20 and also the number citations increased from 484 to 653. In 2008, the number of articles with slight difference and the number of citations increased i.e. 653-675. At the sometimes from 2008 to 2009 number of articles decreased and the number of citations increased from 675 to 715 and from 2009 to 2010, both the no. of articles and no. of citations increased drastically from 15 to 24 and 715 to 989 respectively.

Table-4: Single v/s Multiple Authored Articles

Year	Single Authored	Percentage	Multiple authored	Percentage	Total paper
2006	8	19.51%	2	15.38%	17
2007	7	17.08%	2	15.38%	20
2008	8	19.51%	4	30.79%	19
2009	9	21.95%	3	23.07%	15
2010	9	21.95%	2	15.38%	24
		100%	Total= 13	Total=100%	Total = 95

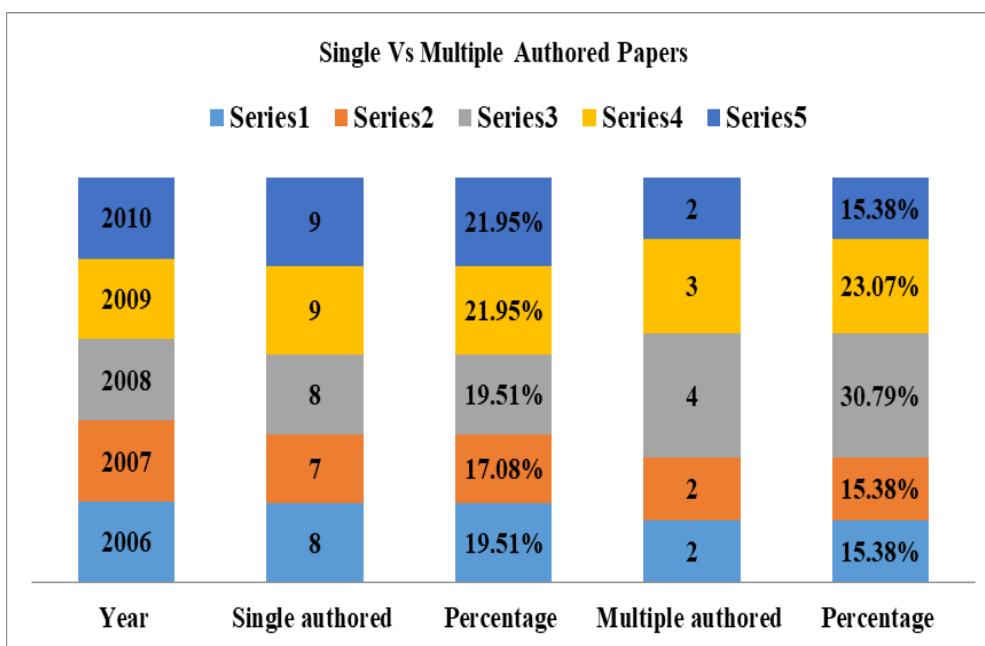


Table 4 shows that during 2006-2010 maximum numbers of articles in journal are contribution by single authored accounting for only 41 and the contribution by multiple authored papers are 13. It is observed from the above table that the collaborative research in this field has decreased.

Table-5: Length of the Abstracts (in no. of lines)

SI. No	Year	Vol. No	Length of the Abstract				
			1-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-67
1	2006	7	5	3	4	2	6
2	2007	8	3	5	6	4	5
3	2008	9	2	3	4	4	5
4	2009	10	4	5	3	3	4
5	2010	11	3	4	2	2	4
			17 (17.89%)	20 (21.07%)	19 (20%)	15 (15.78%)	24 (25.26%)

Table -5 shows the length of the abstracts in “Global business Review” during 2006 to 2010. In this study, it is observed that 17 articles ranges between 1-14 lines (17.89%), 20 articles ranges between 15-29 (21.07%), 19 articles range between 30-44 (20%), 15 articles range between 45-59(15-78%) and 24 articles ranges between 60-47 (25.26%).

Table-6: Geographical distribution of contribution (country and state wise)

Sl. No	Place	Contributions	Percentage	Rank
1.	India	92	78.63	1
2	U.S.A	6	5.12	2
3	U.K	2	1.70	3
4	Canada	1	0.85	4
5	Sweden	1	0.85	4
6	Australia	1	0.85	4
7	Malaysia	1	0.85	4
8	Oman	1	0.85	4
9	Singapore	1	0.85	4
10	Turkey	1	0.85	4
11	Finland	1	0.85	4
12	Norway	1	0.85	4
13	Italy	1	0.85	4
14	Nigeria	1	0.85	4
15	U.A.E	1	0.85	4
16	Arabia peninsula	1	0.85	4
17	Pakistan	1	0.85	4
18	Taiwan	1	0.85	4
20	China	1	0.85	4
21	Others	1	0.85	4

Table 6 shows the geographic distribution of contributions of various countries. It is observed from the table that the Indian contribution 92(78.63%) is greater when compared to other countries. U.S.A stands second in the list with 06 contributions; UK stands third with 02 contributions and followed by others.

8. Findings

- Minimum number of articles is published in the year 2009 and more no. of articles published in the year 2010.
- Minimum number of citations to E resources in the year 2010 and maximum no. of citations in the year 2009.
- More number of articles and more no. of citations in the year 2010 and less no. of articles and less no. of citations in the year 2006.
- Single authored articles are greater rather than multiple authored articles.
- More no. of articles with greater length of abstracts.
- Maximum contributions by Indian authors when compared to other countries.

9. Suggestions

- Articles published should be in a definite order which helps the readers for making references.
- Increase in the number of citations to E resources and increase in the no. of citations per article shows the quality of the articles.
- Equal weight should be given for both single authored and multiple authored articles.
- Length of the abstracts should be minimum. This shows the writing skill of the author.
- Contributions should be from all over the world.

10. Conclusion

- Bibliometrics have come to play an increasing role in assessing.
- The increasing number of publication covering Bibliometrics in business world seemed to be an appropriate to summarize that scholarship.
- Citation analysis since its inception of bibliometric citations has played a very important role in bibliometric research.
- Rapid growth of documents in various forms has been increasing.
- Development and application of the E-resource in all aspects of communication is increasing.

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