

## ASIAN JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT CASES: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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**Abstract:** - *Present study is a bibliometric analysis of the journal “Asian Journal of Management Cases”. Papers numbering seventy one contributed by one hundred fifty nine authors published from 2019 to 2023 were quantitatively analyzed. Maximum papers were contributed by multi authors. More than half of the papers had length between 11-20 pages. One hundred five authors from foreign and fifty four from India along with 617 citations contributed for the journal. The average citations per paper are 8.69. The degree of collaboration is found to be 0.77.*

**Keywords:** Bibliometric, Journal, Management, Asian, Degree, Collaboration, Citation, Geographical

### Introduction

In the digital world various new techniques and technologies have contributed in the development and proliferation of academic sources and services. Today there is explosion of information and now the more time is wasted in searching rather than actual reading. Now the literature is published in many sources and journal is one of the important sources for the researcher. With the arrival of subject databases many new journals have emerged in various subjects. Due to large number of journals at times it becomes very

difficult for the users to choose the right and appropriate journal for consultation. Many statistical techniques are there for the evaluation of journals and bibliometric study is one of them. Alan Pritchard defines bibliometric as the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication. Bibliometric study of journal provides information such as number of papers published, authorship pattern, length of pages, citation analysis, geographical distribution and degree of collaboration etc.

### **Source Journal: Asian Journal of Management Cases**

Asian journal of management cases is a peer-reviewed journal which provides academic content to the consultants, management developers and academicians. Journal focuses on cases on management practices of the Asian countries in the socio economic content. Journal publishes original case studies. Journal coverage is very wide which covers administrative disciplines such as accounting and finance, strategic management, organizational behavior, business ethics, marketing, human resource management and managerial economics. Faiza Ali is its editor and Managing editor is Ayesha Khan. Journal is covered by following abstracting /indexing services such as Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC), CABELLS Journalytics, Chartered Association of Business Schools (CABS),Clarivate Analytics: Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) , DeepDyve, Dutch-KB,EBSCO, J-Gate, OCLC, Ohio, Portico, Pro-Quest-RSP, ProQuest-Illustrata, SCOPUS and UGC-CARE (GROUP II).

### **Review of Literature**

**Awasthi (2015)** conducted a bibliometric study of “Library Trends” Journal and found that a total of 261 articles were published from 2008 to 2014 in six volumes. Maximum 47(18%) articles were published in volume 62 in the year 2013-2014 and least 41(15.70%) equally in volume 58 and 60 in year 2009-2010 and 2011-2012. Maximum 156 (59.77%) of articles had length of pages from 11-

21. A total of 8661 citations were there in the papers published during period of study. Maximum 1901 citations were in the year 2012-2014 and least 873 in the year 2009-2010. In case of authorship pattern 55.34% single authors made contributions in the articles followed by two, three and more than three authors.

**Raja and Malik (2018)** conducted a bibliometric analysis of the journal of knowledge management to find popular form of contributions, publication pattern, highly cited articles and most prolific countries and institutions. It was found that during the period of study a total of 508 documents were published out of which maximum 478 (94.90%) were articles followed by editorial material 10 (1.97%), review 10 (1.97%), proceedings paper article 9 (1.77%) and correction 1 (0.20%). Average citations per article were 11. Total citations were 5777. A total of 508 contributions were contributed from 57 countries out of which 401 were by single author from 48 countries and 107 collaborative articles from 49 countries. A total of 584 institutions from 57 countries contributed 508 publications, 188 articles are single institutions articles and 320 are collaborative articles.

**Anita et.al (2019)** carried a bibliometric analysis of journal of higher education management (JHEM) from 2007 to 2016 to examine publication characteristics and development of journal from 2007 to 2016. Study revealed that a total of 83 articles were contributed and out of this single author contribution was 54%. Degree of collaboration ranged between 0.14 – 0.67. In the

year 2015 maximum articles 16 and in 2009 minimum articles 6 were published. It was found that the average length of page per article ranged between 6 to 15. Highest (73.49%) papers were contributed from universities followed by colleges (12.05%), with no institutional information (10.84%) and school, private bodies, educational enterprises and national institutes (3.62%). Papers contributed were from seven countries such as America, Nigeria, India, Canada, Greece, Ghana and Uganda.

### Scope

Asian journal of management cases is an international journal with high academic importance and value. Journal has wide coverage on the original case studies. It covers the topics such as entrepreneurship, accounting and finance etc. in the Asian context. Issues published between the years 2019 to 2023 were taken for the bibliometric study.

### Objectives of the study

- To know the authorship pattern
- To know the volume wise authorship pattern of articles
- To identify length of articles
- To find volume wise distributions of citations
- To know the geographical distribution of authors
- To find degree of authorship collaboration
- To find the gender wise distribution

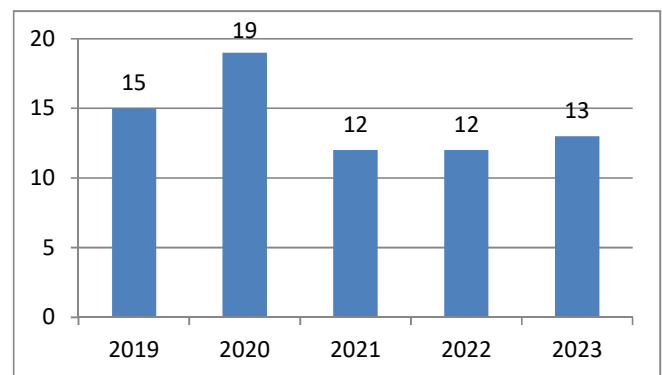
### Research Methodology

The primary sources in order to conduct bibliometric analysis of the journal “Asian Journal of Management Cases” are the volumes 16 to 20 of the journal published from the year 2019 to 2023. A total of 71 articles were taken as source data. In order to collect data required for the study all the issues published from 2019 to 2023 were scanned and physically checked.

### Data analysis and interpretation

**Table1: Year wise distribution of articles**

Year	Vol No.	No. of Papers	Percentage	Cumulative %age
2019	16	15	21.13	21.13
2020	17	19	26.76	47.89
2021	18	12	16.90	64.79
2022	19	12	16.90	81.69
2023	20	13	18.31	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	



**Figure 1: Year wise distribution of articles**

Table 1 and figure 1 shows that a total of 71 articles were published from the year 2019 to 2023. Maximum 19 (26.76%) were published in the year 2020.

**Table 2: Authorship pattern**

No. of Authors	No of Paper	%age
Single	16	22.54
Two	31	43.66
More than Two	24	33.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

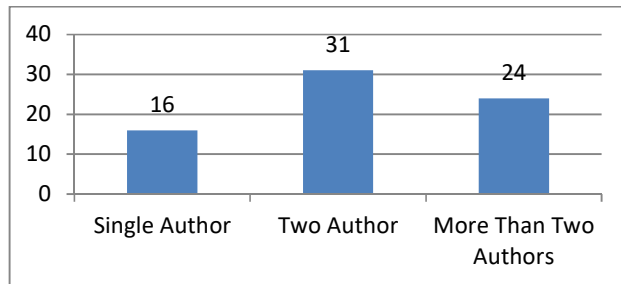
**Figure 2: Authorship pattern**

Table 2 and figure 2 points that maximum 31 (43.66) papers were written by two authors followed by More than two 24 (33.80%) and single 16 (22.54%).

**Table 3: Volume wise authorship pattern of articles**

Vol No	One Author	%age	Two Author	%age	More than Two Author	%age
16	5	31.25	8	25.81	2	8.34
17	4	25	8	25.81	7	29.16
18	2	12.5	4	12.90	6	25
19	4	25	4	12.90	4	16.67
20	1	6.25	7	22.58	5	20.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

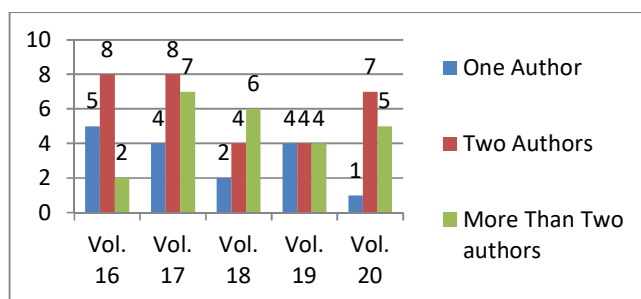
**Figure 3: Volume wise authorship pattern of articles**

Table 3 and figure 3 revealed that maximum papers with more than two authors were published in volume 17 and maximum papers with two authors were published equally in volume 16 and 17. Volume 16 reported maximum papers with single author.

**Table 4: Length of articles page wise**

Pages	Volume No					Total	%age
	16	17	18	19	20		
1-10	1	5	4	3	3	16	22.54
11-20	9	8	6	8	9	40	56.34
More than 20	5	6	2	1	1	15	21.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

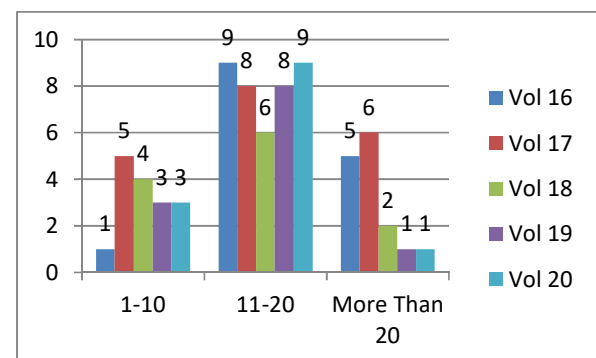
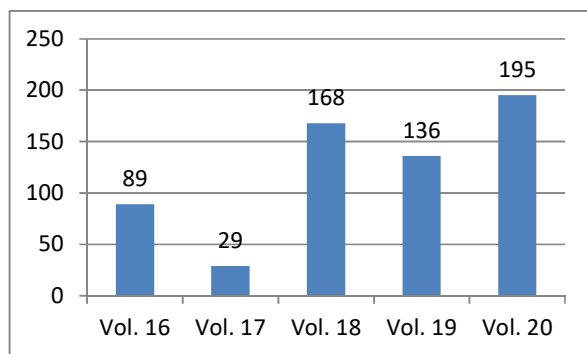
**Figure 4: Length of articles page wise**

Table 4 and figure 4 points that maximum 40 (56.34%) papers had 11-20 pages followed by 1-10 page 16 (22.54%) and more than 20 pages 15 (21.12%).

**Table 5: Volume wise distributions of citations**

Vol. no	No. of Citations	%age
16	89	14.43
17	29	04.70
18	168	27.23
19	136	22.04
20	195	31.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 5: Volume wise distributions of citations**

Table 5 and figure 5 shows that volume 20 has maximum 195 (31.60%) citations followed by volume 18, volume 19, volume 16 and volume 17.

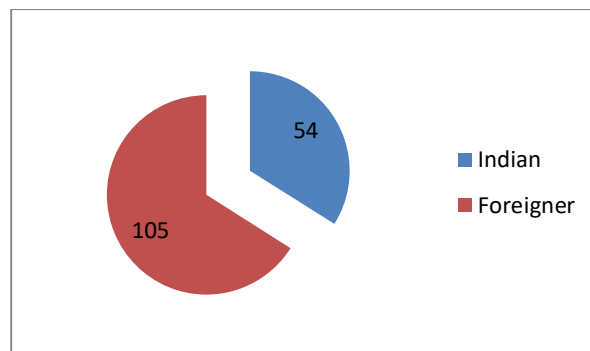
**Table 6: Average no of citations per volume**

Year	Volume No	No of Papers	No of Citations	Average no of Citations per Volume/Year
2019	16	15	89	5.94
2020	17	19	29	1.53
2021	18	12	168	14
2022	19	12	136	11.34
2023	20	13	195	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>8.69</b>	

Table 6 show that the average number of citations per paper was 8.69.

**Table 7: Geographical distribution of authors**

Country	No. of Authors	%age
Indian	54	33.96
Foreigner	105	66.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100</b>

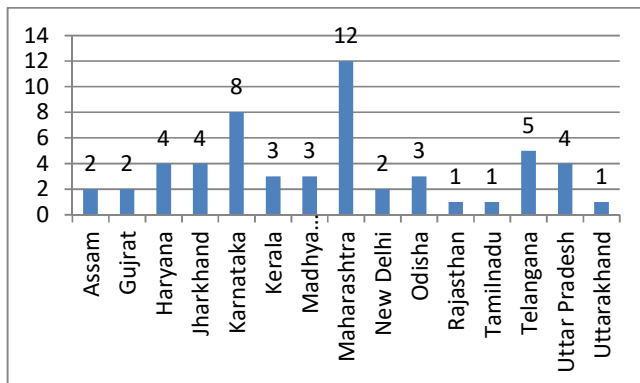


**Figure 6: Geographical distribution of authors**

Table 7 and figure 6 pointed that maximum 105 (66.04%) contributors were foreigners and 54 (33.96%) Indian.

**Table 8: State-wise contributions of articles from India**

Sr. No	State	No .of Authors	%age
1.	Assam	2	3.64
2.	Gujrat	2	3.64
3.	Haryana	4	7.27
4.	Jharkhand	4	7.27
5.	Karnataka	8	14.55
6.	Kerala	3	5.45
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5.45
8.	Maharashtra	12	21.82
9.	New Delhi	2	3.64
10.	Odisha	3	5.45
11.	Rajasthan	1	1.82
12.	Tamilnadu	1	1.82
13.	Telangana	5	9.09
14.	Uttarakhand	1	1.82
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4	7.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>

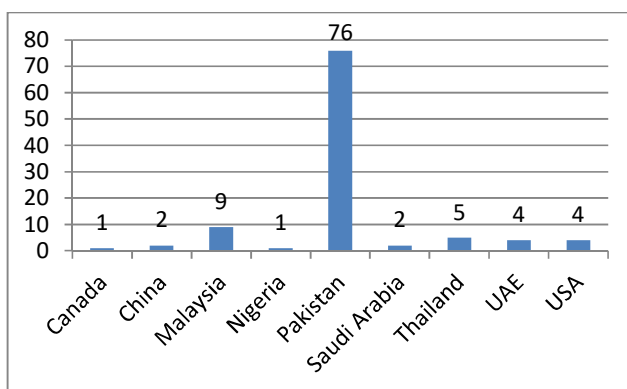


**Figure 7: State-wise contributions of articles from India**

Table 8 and figure 7 shows that maximum 12 (21.82%) was from Maharashtra and least was equally 1 (1.82%) from Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttarakhand.

**Table 9: Country-wise contributions of articles**

Sr. No	Country	No. of Authors	%age
1.	Canada	1	0.96
2.	China	2	1.93
3.	Malaysia	9	8.65
4.	Nigeria	1	0.96
5.	Pakistan	76	73.07
6.	Saudi Arabia	2	1.93
7.	Thailand	5	4.80
8.	UAE	4	3.85
9.	USA	4	3.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 8: Country-wise contributions of articles**

Table and figure 8 shows that maximum 76 (73.07%) contribution of articles was from Pakistan and least 1(0.96%) equally from Canada and Nigeria.

**Table 10: Degree of authorship collaboration**

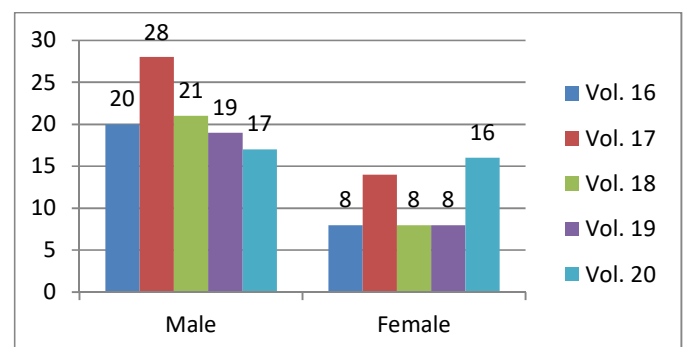
$$C = Nm / (Nm + Ns)$$

Year	Vol No.	Ns	Nm	C
2019	16	5	10	0.67
202	17	4	15	0.79
2021	18	2	10	0.83
2022	19	4	8	0.67
2023	20	1	12	0.92
		<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.77</b>

Table 10 points that the degree of authorship collaboration was 0.77.

**Table 11: Gender wise author distribution**

Volume No	16	17	18	19	20	Total	%age
Male	20	28	21	19	17	105	66.04
Female	8	14	8	8	16	54	33.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 9: Gender wise author distribution**

Table 11 and figure 9 shows that maximum 105 (66.04%) were female author and 54 (33.96%) male authors who contributed during the period of study.

## Conclusion

Published by Sage publications from the important cities in the world the “Asian Journal of Management Cases” is a reputed journal in the field of management. Journal covers wide range of subjects in the field of management such as accounting and finance, strategic management, organizational behavior, business ethics, marketing, human resource management and managerial economics. A total of 71 papers were published with maximum paper by multi authors and length between 11-20 pages. A total of 617 citations with average of 8.69 citations per paper were contributed. Authors from Foreign were 66.04% and from India was 33.96% with highest 21.82% from Maharashtra. Authors from nine countries of the world contributed with maximum number from Pakistan. With degree of author collaboration 0.77 and large number of participation from female authors made this journal as one of the reputed and important journal in the subject of management.

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