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**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT
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A STUDY OF THE IMAGE OF
INDIAN JOURNALS ON MANAGEMENT
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

By

Anand S Dhawle

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Indian Institute of Management
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Anand S Dhawle
&
Amitabha Ghose

ABSTRACT

It is hypothesised that academic journals of noteworthy research content also have a high acceptance in the international academic community. Analysis of responses from the well known universities of the world reveals that Indian journals on social sciences except those on economics and industrial relations have a very poor acceptance outside India. This should give an impetus to social scientists to investigate whether Indian journals on social sciences excluding a few are really academically inferior.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to investigate the acceptability of Indian journals on social sciences in the international academic community. We are restricting ourselves only to academic journals. Academic journals are distinguished from daily newspapers and weeklies or periodicals written in a journalistic style by the nature of articles published in them. The acceptability of academic journals can be taken as an index of their research contents.

Academic articles on social sciences can be broadly classified into two classes:

- a) articles of abstract, theoretical and general nature. Such articles have a validity beyond time and place:
- b) articles dealing with the urgent problems of today. Such an article in an academic journal is distinguished from similar articles in journalistic periodicals by the nature of its scientific analysis, i.e., setting up of interesting hypotheses, considering their

limitations and testing the hypotheses. On the other hand an article in a newspaper or a weekly generally deals with the comparison of past and actual data and some speculations on the current trends.

In scientific research, there is constant need for the review and criticism of the results, or the "truths". "Free dissemination of information and open discussion is an essential part of the scientific process. Each separate study of nature yields an approximate result and inevitably contains some errors and omissions. Science gets at the truth by a continuous process of self-examination which remedies omissions and corrects errors. This process requires free disclosure of results, general dissemination of findings, interpretations, conclusions and widespread verification and criticism of results and conclusions."¹ As a matter of fact there are no well established results which cannot be reviewed or questioned in the light of

1 American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Report on "The Integrity of Science", 1965.

changing circumstances. There is also an indispensable need for uncompromising objectivity and evaluation of scientific results. The academic journals are the best means for dissemination, reviewing, and criticism of any new results.² The professional bodies which are responsible for the publication of journals have therefore the task of selecting the articles which are most significant from the point of view of objective scientific creativity. The professional bodies have therefore to rise above regional or national or any group interest whatsoever in order to judge the academic worth of the articles presented to them for publication. Objectivity in the absolute sense is rarely attained by the journals. However, the individual biases of the journals more or less cancel themselves when a large number of international journals are considered.³

Academic journals gain reputation over a period of time by continuously publishing articles of substantial research

2 See Annexure I. Buswell, James O. "Publish or Perish?", Improving College and University Teaching, Vol. 23, No. 4, Autumn 1975, p. 219.

3 Lofthouse, Stephen. "Thoughts on 'Publish or Perish' ", Higher Education, Vol. 3, No. 1, Feb. 1974, pp. 59-79.

content. Generally, journals of repute are also the journals which are most widely subscribed to. If an academic journal is widely subscribed to, then one can almost safely conclude that the journal must have established its reputation by papers of significant research content. For our study we have taken the criterion, of wide acceptability in academic institutions of different parts of the world for ranking the journals. Using this criterion we compare the Indian with the US and British journals. We also study which Indian journals are more reputed than the others.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A list of important academic journals on social sciences from different countries was prepared and sent to the libraries of the universities all over the world with a letter requesting them to tick-mark the journals which they are subscribing to. (Annexure II).

With all the responses received, the data were tabulated as shown in Table I. In Table I, the journals are

classified according to subjects. For each journal, its title and country of origin are mentioned and the number of universities in different countries taking this journal is shown. The names of the countries are shown on the top of the columns, while the number enclosed in the bracket shows the number of universities which had responded to our request. From Table I, Table II was prepared separately for each of the countries; India, USA and UK. In preparing Table II, first of all, percentage acceptance in the home country for each journal was calculated. Similarly, the percentage for each journal in the country other than the home country was calculated. Table II (India) shows the ratio of home to foreign acceptance for Indian journals which are classified subjectwise. Thus, for instance, the journal "Chartered Accountant" has 40% home and only 6% foreign acceptance. Similarly, Table II (USA), Table II (UK) show the ratios of home to foreign acceptance of US and British journals. Finally, Table III gives a comparative study subjectwise of the relative acceptance of US, British and Indian journals. Only those subjects are chosen for which there are Indian journals comparable to American or

British ones. Thus some subjects are excluded from this comparative study as for example, "Education". Our assumption that there are no comparable Indian journals on "Education" is based on the fact that not a single Indian journal on "Education" has been recommended by the IIMA faculty up to now. The figure for each subject and for each country is obtained by taking an average of the ratios (home : foreign) of all the journals of that country of that subject. For instance, "Accounting" shows 10.83 for India. This is the average of the two Indian journals in "Accounting"; "Chartered Accountant" (Ratio - 40:6) and "Prajnan" (Ratio - 30:2). To show how the relative acceptance varies for different subjects in different countries, a comparison is made in Table IV, which shows subjectwise relative difference between USA and UK, USA and India, UK and India. Our conclusions are based mainly on the results of Table IV. They are clearly subject to the limitations of the sample of responses which we received. We cannot claim that our study has considered "acceptance" relative to "all" the universities of the world. However, we can claim that the responses of the major and well known universities have been considered in this study.

INFERENCES FROM THE DATA

A striking fact revealed by comparing Table II of India with Table II of US is the comparative low acceptance of many of the Indian journals even in the home country. It is difficult to surmise whether this is due to "the academic worthiness" of the journals or due to lack of funds or interest in many of the academic institutions in India. Another striking fact is that in case of many of the Indian journals both the figures for home and foreign acceptance are low.

Table III showing the subjectwise comparative study of relative acceptance of journals bring out very clearly the facts that except for "Economics" and "Industrial Relations", most of the Indian journals have comparatively very poor acceptance in the international academic community. Table IV shows that Indian journals on "Accounting" have comparatively the least foreign acceptance. Even journals on "Psychology" and "Management" lag far behind with respect to their counterparts in USA or UK. Only journals on "Economics" and "Industrial Relations" can be considered to be on par with the American and British journals.

As pointed out earlier in the scope and objectives of the study, we have tried to grade Indian journals according to the relative high acceptance in the international academic community. This study should at least give an incentive to specialists in "Accounting", "Management" and "Psychology" to investigate whether the research contents of the Indian journals in these fields are far inferior to those of the foreign journals. We are not stating that we have 'proved' our hypothesis that wide acceptance in the international academic community is a criterion of academic worthiness of the journal. But this is a good hypothesis to begin investigations whether the journals which are ranked low according to this criterion are really academically inferior.

TABLE I.

ACCEPTANCE OF JOURNALS BY UNIVERSITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

	SUBJECT/Title of the journal	Origin	USA (11)	CAN (4)	UK (5)	CONT (17)	IND (10)	SEA (8)	A&NZ (3)	AFR (1)
1	ACCOUNTING									
	Chartered Accountant	IND	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
	Prajnan	IND	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Abacus	AUS	7	3	2	1	1	3	3	0
	Accounting & Business Research	ENG	5	3	3	1	2	3	3	0
	The Accounting Review	USA	10	4	2	6	4	6	3	1
2	AGRICULTURE									
	Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics	IND	7	2	3	3	9	4	2	0
3	ANTHROPOLOGY									
	Eastern Anthropologist	IND	7	1	2	5	7	4	2	0
4	BANKING									
	Reserve Bank of India Bulletin	IND	7	2	2	1	9	2	1	0
	Journal of Money, Credit & Banking	USA	10	4	1	3	2	6	3	0
5	BUSINESS									
	Business Horizons	USA	10	3	1	0	1	3	2	1
	California Management Review	USA	9	4	1	1	1	5	1	0
	Kyklos	SWI	11	4	3	11	6	6	3	0
	Philippine Review of Business and Economics	PHI	4	1	0	0	1	3	0	0

Table I (Contd.)

	SUBJECT/Title of the journal	Origin	USA (11)	CAN (4)	UK (5)	CONT (17)	IND (10)	SEA (8)	A&NZ (3)	AFR (1)
6	COMMERCE Foreign Trade Review	IND	7	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
7	ECONOMICS Arthavijnana	IND	7	1	2	0	7	4	2	0
	Indian Economic Journal	IND	10	3	3	5	9	6	3	1
	Indian Economic Review	IND	8	1	2	1	6	7	2	1
	Sankhya - Series A	IND	10	3	2	3	8	5	3	1
	Sankhya - Series B	IND	10	3	2	4	8	5	3	0
	American Economic Review	USA	11	4	5	13	8	7	3	1
	Applied Economics	ENG	7	4	5	3	2	4	3	0
	Eastern Africa Economic Review	KEN	10	3	3	2	2	1	2	0
	Economic Development & Cultural Change	USA	10	3	4	9	8	7	3	0
	Economic Journal	ENG	11	4	5	11	7	7	3	1
	Journal of Development Studies	ENG	9	4	5	7	4	6	3	0
	Journal of Public Economics	NET	10	2	2	5	0	3	2	0
	Review of Income & Wealth	USA	10	3	4	5	1	3	2	0
	World Development	ENG	7	1	1	1	1	1	3	0
8	EDUCATION Higher Education	NET	9	2	4	10	1	4	2	1
	Sociology of Education	USA	9	3	2	5	3	5	2	0
9	FINANCE Journal of Finance	USA	10	4	1	6	4	6	3	1
	Public Finance	NET	11	2	3	7	5	4	3	1
10	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS Indian Journal of Industrial Relations	IND	6	2	1	1	3	1	1	0
	British Journal of Industrial Relations	ENG	7	4	5	6	2	5	2	0
	Industrial & Labour Relations Review	USA	9	4	3	7	3	5	2	1

Table I (Contd.)

	SUBJECT/Title of the journal	Origin	USA (11)	CAN (4)	UK (5)	CONT (17)	IND (10)	SEA (8)	A&NZ (3)	A-FR (1)
11	MANAGEMENT									
	Indian Management	IND	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Decision Sciences	USA	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Journal of Management Studies	ENG	7	3	4	6	2	5	2	0
	Management Decision	ENG	4	3	2	3	0	0	1	0
	Management International Review	WGR	8	4	2	3	1	3	1	0
	Omega	USA	5	2	0	4	1	1	2	0
12	ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR									
	Social Forces	USA	11	4	4	9	6	7	3	1
	Social Science Research	USA	9	2	1	4	1	2	2	0
	Theory & Society	USA	10	2	1	6	2	1	1	0
13	PLANNING									
	Long Range Planning	ENG	8	3	2	1	1	2	3	0
14	POLITICAL SCIENCE									
	Africa Quarterly	IND	8	2	1	1	7	0	0	0
	India Quarterly	IND	11	2	1	3	8	5	2	0
	Indian Journal of Political Science	IND	10	0	1	2	9	3	1	0
	Local Self Government Institute Quarterly Journal	IND	4	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
	Visvabharati Quarterly	IND	3	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
15	PSYCHOLOGY									
	Indian Journal of Applied Psychology	IND	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Indian Journal of Psychology	IND	9	0	0	1	7	1	0	0
	Psychological Studies	IND	5	2	0	0	6	0	0	0
	American Psychologist	USA	10	4	4	10	6	6	3	0
	Journal of Applied Psychology	USA	10	4	5	10	8	7	3	1

Table I (Contd.)

SUBJECT/Title of the journal	Origin	USA (11)	CAN (4)	UK (5)	CONT (17)	IND (10)	SEA (8)	A&NZ (3)	AFR (1)
Journal of Occupational Psychology	ENG	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	0
Organizational Behaviour and Human Performance	USA	10	4	3	5	2	2	3	0
16 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION									
Indian Journal of Public Administration	IND	9	2	3	0	9	2	2	0
International Review of Administrative Sciences	BEL	9	1	2	3	4	5	1	0
Journal of Administration Overseas	ENG	9	2	3	1	4	3	2	0
Public Administration	AUS	4	0	2	0	5	2	3	0
Public Administration	ENG	10	4	4	4	9	6	3	0
Public Administration Review	USA	11	3	4	8	8	6	3	1
17 QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN MANAGEMENT									
Opsearch	IND	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	0
Sankhya - Series C	IND	5	2	1	2	6	2	3	0
Infor	CAN	7	3	1	0	1	2	1	0
18 SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY									
Behavioural Sciences & Community Development	IND	5	2	0	0	6	0	1	0
Human Relations	USA	11	2	3	9	6	5	3	1
19 SOCIAL SCIENCES									
Indian Journal of Social Work	IND	10	0	2	1	7	3	2	0
Human Organization	USA	11	3	5	6	5	6	2	1
International Social Science Journal	USA	9	1	3	8	9	7	3	0

Table I (Contd.)

SUBJECT/Title of the journal	Origin	USA (11)	CAN (4)	UK (5)	CONT (17)	IND (10)	SEA (8)	A&NZ (3)	AFR (1)
20 SOCIOLOGY									
Sociological Bulletin	IND	8	1	1	1	7	2	2	0
American Sociological Review	USA	11	4	5	14	9	8	3	1
British Journal of Sociology	ENG	11	4	5	15	9	7	3	1
Rural Sociology	USA	11	4	2	8	5	5	3	0
Sociological Quarterly	USA	11	3	2	1	2	2	2	0
Sociology & Social Research	USA	11	2	3	9	5	6	2	0
21 TECHNOLOGICAL FORECASTING									
Technological Forecasting & Social Change	USA	10	4	1	1	1	1	2	1

USA - United States of America
 CAN - Canada
 UK - United Kingdom
 CONT - European Continent excluding UK
 ENG - England
 NET -- Netherlands
 WGR - West Germany
 AUS - Australia

IND - India
 SEA - South-East Asia excluding India
 A&NZ- Australia & New Zealand
 AFR - Africa
 KEN - Kenya
 BEL - Belgium

TABLE II (INDIA)

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE ACCEPTANCE OF INDIAN JOURNALS

SUBJECT/Title of the journal		HOME : FOREIGN
1	ACCOUNTING	
	Chartered Accountant	40 : 6
	Prajnan	30 : 2
2	AGRICULTURE	
	Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics	90 : 43
3	ANTHROPOLOGY	
	Eastern Anthropologist	70 : 39
4	BANKING	
	Reserve Bank of India Bulletin	90 : 30
5	COMMERCE	
	Foreign Trade Review	50 : 13
6	ECONOMICS	
	Arthavijnana	70 : 34
	Indian Economic Journal	90 : 75
	Indian Economic Review	60 : 56
	Sankhya - Series A	80 : 69
	Sankhya - Series B	80 : 55
7	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	
	Indian Journal of Industrial Relations	30 : 24
8	MANAGEMENT	
	Indian Management	40 : 6

(Contd.)

TABLE II (INDIA) Contd.

SUBJECT/Title of the journal		HOME	FOREIGN
9	POLITICAL SCIENCE		
	Africa Quarterly	70	21
	India Quarterly	80	45
	Indian Journal of Political Science	90	27
	Local Self Government Institute Quarterly Journal	60	8
	Visvabharati Quarterly	70	6
10	PSYCHOLOGY		
	Indian Journal of Applied Psychology	30	6
	Indian Journal of Psychology	70	14
	Psychological Studies	60	13
11	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
	Indian Journal of Public Administration	90	40
12	QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN MANAGEMENT		
	Opsearch	30	20
	Sankhya - Series C	60	35
13	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY		
	Behavioural Sciences & Community Development	60	18
14	SOCIAL SCIENCES		
	Indian Journal of Social Work	70	34
15	SOCIOLOGY		
	Sociological Bulletin	70	30

TABLE II (USA)

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE ACCEPTANCE OF USA JOURNALS

SUBJECT/Title of the journal		HOME : FOREIGN
1	ACCOUNTING The Accounting Review	90 : 70
2	BANKING Journal of Money, Credit & Banking	90 : 47
3	BUSINESS Business Horizons California Management Review	90 : 44 81 : 32
4	ECONOMICS American Economic Review Economic Development & Cultural Change Review of Income & Wealth	100 : 91 90 : 67 90 : 42
5	EDUCATION Sociology of Education	81 : 43
6	FINANCE Journal of Finance	90 : 67
7	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS Industrial & Labour Relations Review	81 : 65
8	MANAGEMENT Decision Sciences Omega	72 : 13 45 : 23

(Contd.)

TABLE II (USA) Contd.

SUBJECT/Title of the journal		HOME : FOREIGN
9	ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR	
	Social Forces	100 : 82
	Social Science Research	81 : 27
	Theory & Society	91 : 24
10	PSYCHOLOGY	
	American Psychologist	90 : 67
	Journal of Applied Psychology	90 : 89
	Organizational Behaviour and Human Performance	90 : 48
11	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
	Public Administration Review	100 : 79
12	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	
	Human Relations	100 : 69
13	SOCIAL SCIENCES	
	Human Organization	100 : 71
	International Social Science Journal	81 : 58
14	SOCIOLOGY	
	American Sociological Review	100 : 96
	Rural Sociology	100 : 57
	Sociological Quarterly	100 : 33
	Sociology & Social Research	100 : 50
15	TECHNOLOGICAL FORECASTING	
	Technological Forecasting & Social Change	90 : 44

TABLE II (UK)

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE ACCEPTANCE OF UK JOURNALS

SUBJECT/Title of the journal		HOME : FOREIGN
1	ACCOUNTING	
	Accounting & Business Research	60 : 40
2	ECONOMICS	
	Applied Economics	100 : 50
	Economic Journal	100 : 88
	Journal of Development Studies	100 : 62
	World Development	20 : 30
3	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	
	British Journal of Industrial Relations	100 : 49
4	MANAGEMENT	
	Journal of Management Studies	80 : 45
	Management Decision	40 : 23
5	PLANNING	
	Long Range Planning	40 : 41
6	PSYCHOLOGY	
	Journal of Occupational Psychology	80 : 32
7	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
	Journal of Administration Overseas	60 : 42
	Public Administration	80 : 68
8	SOCIOLOGY	
	British Journal of Sociology	100 : 95

TABLE III

RATIOS OF 'RELATIVE ACCEPTANCE' OF JOURNALS ACCORDING TO
SUBJECTS

	SUBJECT	Relative acceptance for		
		USA	UK	INDIA
1	ACCOUNTING	1.29	1.50	10.83
2	BANKING	1.91	-	3.00
3	ECONOMICS	1.53	1.35	1.39
4	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	1.25	2.04	1.25
5	MANAGEMENT	3.75	1.76	6.67
6	PSYCHOLOGY	1.41	2.50	4.87
7	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.27	1.30	2.25
8	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	1.45	-	3.33
9	SOCIAL SCIENCES	1.40	-	2.06
10	SOCIOLOGY	1.96	1.05	2.33

TABLE IV

VARIATIONS IN RELATIVE ACCEPTANCE

SUBJECT	Absolute value of the Difference		
	USA/UK	USA/INDIA	UK/INDIA
1 ACCOUNTING	0.21	9.55	9.33
2 BANKING	-	1.09	3.00
3 ECONOMICS	0.18	0.14	0.03
4 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	0.79	0.00	0.79
5 MANAGEMENT	1.99	2.92	4.91
6 PSYCHOLOGY	1.09	3.46	2.37
7 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.03	0.98	0.95
8 SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	-	1.88	3.33
9 SOCIAL SCIENCES	-	0.66	2.06
10 SOCIOLOGY	0.91	0.38	1.28

ANNEXURE I

PUBLISH OR PERISH?

Why the high value on publications by faculty? Are there not other more important indicators of one's worth to the academic community? Is getting an article or book published all that significant? What does it take to publish? And where does it get you? The following outline of answers to questions pinpoints the high value placed upon scholarly publications by a teacher. The implications should speak for themselves.

I. The demands

- A. Initiative
- B. Imagination
- C. Intelligence

II. The dimensions

A. Reflecting: the conception

- 1) Ideas organized
- 2) Ideas synthesized
- 3) Ideas innovated

B. Researching: the concentration

- 1) Experimental
- 2) Observational
- 3) Literary

C. Reporting: the contribution

- 1) Findings, involving method
- 2) Interpretation, involving theory
- 3) Recommendation, involving application

III. The dividends

A. Amplified evaluation

- 1) Marketable ideas subjected to criticism by wider community of scholars
- 2) Contribution augmented and modified by wider community of specialists
- 3) Contribution adapted by wider community of cognate disciplines

Annexure I (Contd.)

B. Authoritative reputation

- 1) Personal
- 2) For the affiliate
- 3) For the discipline

C. Academic application

- 1) Plowed back into teaching
- 2) Stimulation for further research
- 3) Basis for further writing

JAMES O. BUSWELL
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pology, Trinity College
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Improving College & University Teaching, Vol. 23, No. 4,
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ANNEXURE II

8 March 1976

(Addressee)

Dear Sir:

We are making a research on the possibility of finding some criteria to rank international journals. We would be very grateful to you, if you can spare some of your time to indicate which of the journals in the enclosed list you are subscribing.

To speed up our research, we would appreciate your prompt response (by Air Mail please). We shall be glad to send you a copy of our research report on completion.

Sincerely,

Anand S Dhawle
Librarian and
Member of the Faculty

A Ghose
Professor, Production and
Quantitative Methods Area

Encl.

If you are subscribing the journal,
please indicate this by putting a ✓
in the next column against the title.
Please leave it blank otherwise.

- 1 ABACUS; A JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS
STUDIES. AUSTRALIA _____
- 2 ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS RESEARCH.
ENGLAND & WALES _____
- 3 THE ACCOUNTING REVIEW. USA _____
- 4 AFRICA QUARTERLY; A JOURNAL OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS.
INDIA _____
- 5 AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW. USA _____
- 6 AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST. USA _____
- 7 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW. USA _____
- 8 APPLIED ECONOMICS. ENGLAND _____
- 9 ARTHAVIJNANA. INDIA _____
- 10 BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.
INDIA _____
- 11 BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.
ENGLAND _____
- 12 BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY. ENGLAND _____
- 13 BUSINESS HORIZONS. USA _____
- 14 CALIFORNIA MANAGEMENT REVIEW. USA _____
- 15 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT. INDIA _____
- 16 DECISION SCIENCES. USA _____
- 17 EASTERN AFRICA ECONOMIC REVIEW. KENYA _____

18	EASTERN ANTHROPOLOGIST.	INDIA	_____
19	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE.	USA	_____
20	ECONOMIC JOURNAL.	ENGLAND	_____
21	EDUCATION & PSYCHOLOGY REVIFW.	INDIA	_____
22	FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.	INDIA	_____
23	HIGHER EDUCATION.	THE NETHERLANDS	_____
24	HUMAN ORGANIZATION.	USA	_____
25	HUMAN RELATIONS.	USA	_____
26	INDIA QUARTERLY.	INDIA	_____
27	INDIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL.	INDIA	_____
28	INDIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW.	INDIA	_____
29	INDIAN EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.	INDIA	_____
30	INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.	INDIA	_____
31	INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.	INDIA	_____
32	INDIAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	INDIA	_____
33	INDIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.	INDIA	_____
34	INDIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY		_____
35	INDIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.	INDIA	_____
36	INDIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	INDIA	_____
37	INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK.	INDIA	_____
38	INDIAN MANAGEMENT.	INDIA	_____
39	INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR RELATIONS REVIEW.	USA	_____
40	INFOR.	CANADA	_____

- 41 INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES.
BELGIUM _____
- 42 INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL
SCIENCE. INDIA _____
- 43 INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL. USA _____
- 44 JOURNAL OF ADMINISTRATION OVERSEAS. ENGLAND _____
- 45 JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY. USA _____
- 46 JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES. ENGLAND _____
- 47 JOURNAL OF FINANCE. USA _____
- 48 JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES. ENGLAND _____
- 49 JOURNAL OF MONEY, CREDIT AND BANKING. USA _____
- 50 JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. ENGLAND _____
- 51 JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS. THE NETHERLANDS _____
- 52 KYKLOS; INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.
SWITZERLAND _____
- 53 LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE QUARTERLY JOURNAL.
INDIA _____
- 54 LONG RANGE PLANNING. ENGLAND _____
- 55 MANAGEMENT DECISION. ENGLAND _____
- 56 MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL REVIEW. WEST GERMANY _____
- 57 OMEGA; INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE.
USA _____
- 58 OPSEARCH. INDIA _____
- 59 ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR AND HUMAN PERFORMANCE.
USA _____
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