

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

---

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

---

July 2021

## INDIAN JOURNAL OF FINANCE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Rakesh Trivedi

*Nirma University*, rakeshtri1986@gmail.com

Mital Manavadriya

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

---

Trivedi, Rakesh and Manavadriya, Mital, "INDIAN JOURNAL OF FINANCE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5717.  
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5717>

## INDIAN JOURNAL OF FINANCE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

**Rakesh Trivedi**<sup>1</sup>

Research Scholar,

BKNM University, Junagadh,

- 362 263, India

E-Mail: [rakeshtri1986@gmail.com](mailto:rakeshtri1986@gmail.com)

**Corresponding Author**

**Dr. Mital Manavadriya**<sup>2</sup>

Librarian,

Shri P. K. M. College of Technology and Education,

Junagadh – 362 263, India

E-Mail: [isbnmitalpatel@gmail.com](mailto:isbnmitalpatel@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of the “Indian Journal of Finance” for the period between 2015 to 2019. The analysis covers various aspects such as year-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, degree of collaboration, distribution of articles (issue wise), year-wise authorship patterns, length of the article, ranking of contributors, etc. All studies point towards the merits and limitations of the journal which will be helpful for its further development.

**Keyword:** Bibliometrics, Indian Journal of Finance, Authorship pattern, Scopus,

Research trends

## **Introduction:**

Bibliometrics is an emerging area of research in the Library and information science field. It is a type of research method used in Library and information sciences. The term 'Bibliometrics' was first used by Alan Pritchard in 1969 to indicate a new discipline where quantitative methods were employed to probe the scientific communication process by measuring and analyzing various aspects of written documents. Bibliometrics is an emerging thrust area of research from different branches of knowledge. There are various bibliometric studies that has been made in a single journal from time to time. Single journals bibliometric studies help to know the research trends of a particular field of research i.e. year-wise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern and the trends of research collaboration, Subject wise distribution of contribution, rank of journals etc.

## **Indian Journal of Finance:**

"Indian Journal of Finance" ISSN (09738711) is a source of sophisticated analysis of developments in the rapidly expanding world of finance, is a double-blind peer-reviewed refereed monthly journal that publishes articles on a wide variety of topics ranging from corporate to personal finance, insurance to financial economics, and derivatives. It provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques among academicians and practitioners and thereby, advances applied research in financial management.

The journal, with its mission to promote thinking on various facets of finance, is targeted at academicians, scholars, and professionals associated with the field of finance

to promote pragmatic research by disseminating the results of research in finance, accounting, financial economics, and sub-areas such as theory and analysis of fiscal markets and instruments, financial derivatives research, insurance, portfolio selection, credit, and market risk, statistical and empirical financial studies based on advanced stochastic methods, financial instruments for risk management, uncertainty, and information in relation to finance.

## **Review of Literature**

Ghuman, Surinder Singh (2019) conducted a bibliometric study of Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology from 2005 to 2014. The study reveals that a total of 93 articles were contributed along with 1889 citations. The study also revealed that India contributed the highest publications with 90.08%. The Authorship Pattern of Articles for the study period was contributed maximum by single author with 75.26%.

Tallolli and Mulla (2016) studied “A Bibliometric Analysis of Journal of Information Literacy from 2011 to 2015. They selected articles, conferences, projects, and book reviews for the purpose of analysis and discovered the distribution of articles by volume, authorship pattern, most prolific contributors, citation pattern, and affiliations etc.

Santhanakarthykeyan, Grace and Jeyshankar (2014) studied the Indian journal of cancer and they were analyzed 611 papers, 98.77 % of the papers were multi-authored. Out of 22 countries that contributed 244 research papers during the study period of the 244 articles, 168 (68.85 percent) were published from India.

Thanuskodi S (2011) studied the journal titled “Library Herald” for the period from 2006 to 2010. The study covered mainly the authorship pattern, number of articles,

subject-wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year-wise distribution of cited journals etc. it was found that all the studies point towards the merits and limitation of the journal which will be helpful for its advance development. The result indicated that out of 138 articles single author contributed 72 (52.17%) articles whereas the other 66 (47.83%) articles were contributed by multiple authors. The study reveals that the highest numbers of articles are published in the subject area of Library automation.

## **Objective of the Study**

- ⇒ To make an analysis of articles published in “Indian Journal of Finance” from 2015 to 2019.
- ⇒ To identify the number of contributions published during the period of study.
- ⇒ To determine the year wise distribution of articles.
- ⇒ To examine the authorship pattern of Indian Journal of Finance.
- ⇒ To examine the highly prolific contributors in Indian Journal of Finance.
- ⇒ To examine the most used keyword.
- ⇒ To identify institution wise contribution.
- ⇒ To identify the length of articles.

## **Methodology**

The raw data for the study were collected from scopus database, which is a comprehensive multidisciplinary citation indexing a huge number of journals globally and is owned by Elsevier. The study aims to analyze the publications of *Indian Journal of Finance* during the period of the last 5 years, that is from 2015 to 2019 and to

identify: productive authors, the growth rate of publication, subject area, source title, important keywords and affiliation name. The following search string was used to collect the raw data, that is (SRCTITLE (Indian Journal of Finance) AND PUBYEAR>2015) AND PUBYEAR<2019). The raw data were analyzed and tabulated by using MS Excel. The data search pertaining to *Indian Journal of Finance* in Scopus revealed that 238 articles have been published from Volume 9 in 2015 – Volume 13 in 2019. Then they are tabulated and analyzed for making observations. We used VOS viewer software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks and co-authorship relations.

## Data Analysis of the Study

All the details such as authors, Title, Year of Publication, authorship pattern, highly prolific authors, and most used keywords etc. of all the articles published from 2015 to 2019 were recorded for the following analysis.

### 1. Year Wise Distribution of Article

Year	Vol. No	No. of Issue	No. of Contribution	Percentage (%)
2015	9	12	49	20.59
2016	10	12	48	20.17
2017	11	12	45	18.91
2018	12	12	48	20.17
2019	13	12	48	20.17
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>60</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table -1

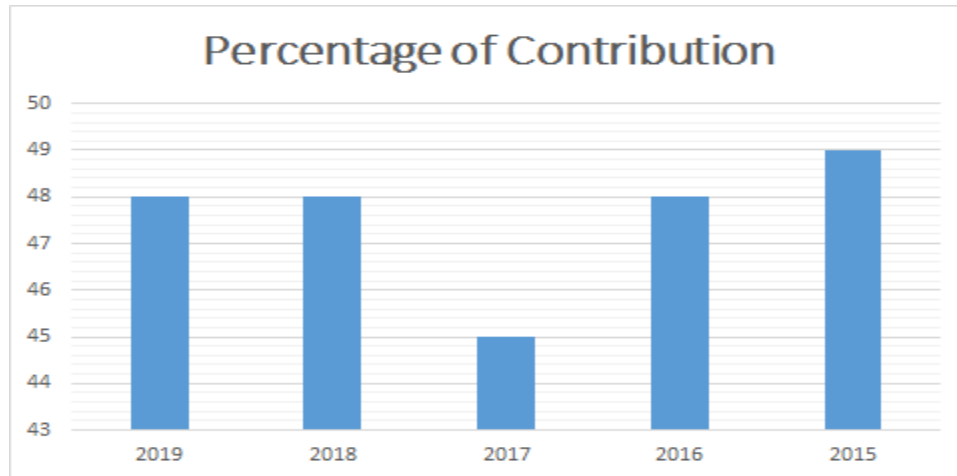


Figure 1

Table-1 indicates the Year wise distribution of articles in the journal. Indian Journal of Finance published 238 research articles during the period of study from 2015 to 2019 (as per Scopus database). The above table -1 showed that the maximum number of articles were published in the year 2015 (49) and minimum in the year 2017 (45). The Journal, on an average has published 47 research papers per year.

## 2. Distribution of Articles (Issue wise)

Volumes No.	49	50	51	52	53	Total
<b>Months</b>						
January	4	4	4	4	4	20
February	5	4	4	4	4	21
March	4	4	1	4	4	17
April	4	4	4	4	4	20
May	4	4	4	4	4	20
June	4	4	4	4	4	20
July	4	4	4	4	4	20
August	4	4	4	4	4	20
September	4	4	4	4	4	20
October	4	4	4	4	4	20
November	4	4	4	4	4	20
December	4	4	4	4	4	20
<b>Total</b>	49	48	45	48	48	238

Table -2

Table2 reveals the distribution of articles (Issue Wise) Vol. No. 6 shows the highest number of total articles. The lowest number of total articles in volume 11. The contributions of articles in Volume 49 were more in February.

### 3. Authorship Pattern

Year \ Authors	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	No. of Articles	Percentage
Single	14	11	13	8	8	54	22.7
Two	21	25	25	27	26	124	52.1
Three	14	8	7	10	14	53	22.3
Four & More	0	4	0	3	0	7	2.9
Total	49	48	45	48	48	238	100

Table -3

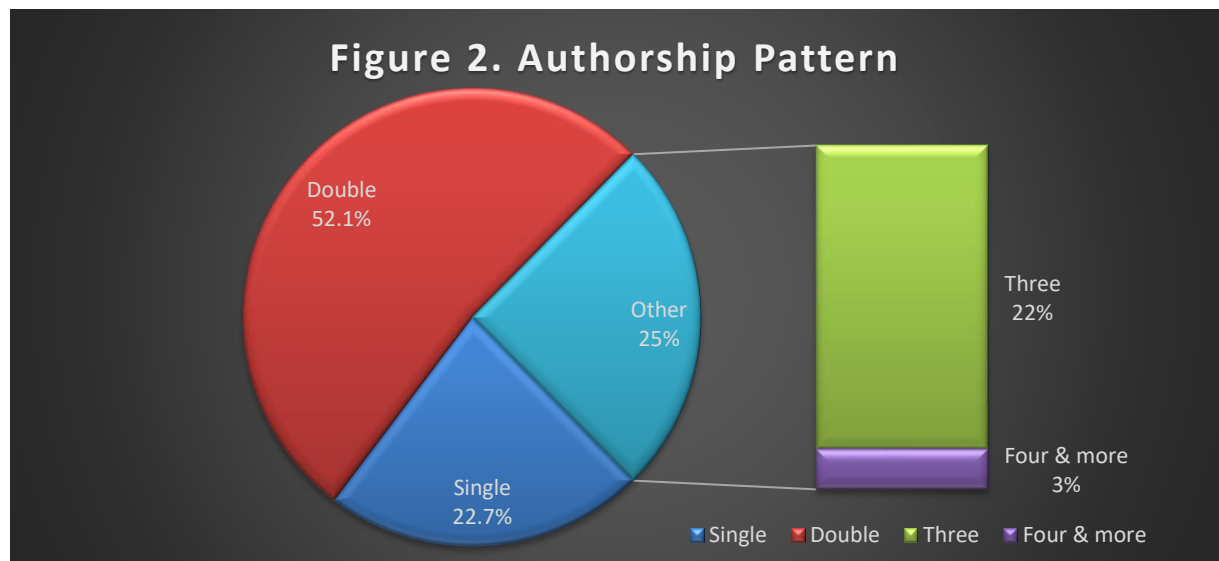




Table 3 and Figure 2 reveal the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study. Maximum numbers of article were contributed by Two Authors 124 (52.1%) This is followed by Single Author with 54 (22.7%) articles, Three authors with 53 (22.3%) and Four & more authors with 7 (2.9%) of the total articles. In 1983 Subramanyam introduced a mathematical formula to calculate the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms. The study follows the same formula which is mathematically put as:

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

Where,

C= Degree of collaboration,

NM= Number of multi-authored papers,

NS= Number of single-authored papers.

In the present study

$$NM = 124$$

$$NS = 54$$

Thus,

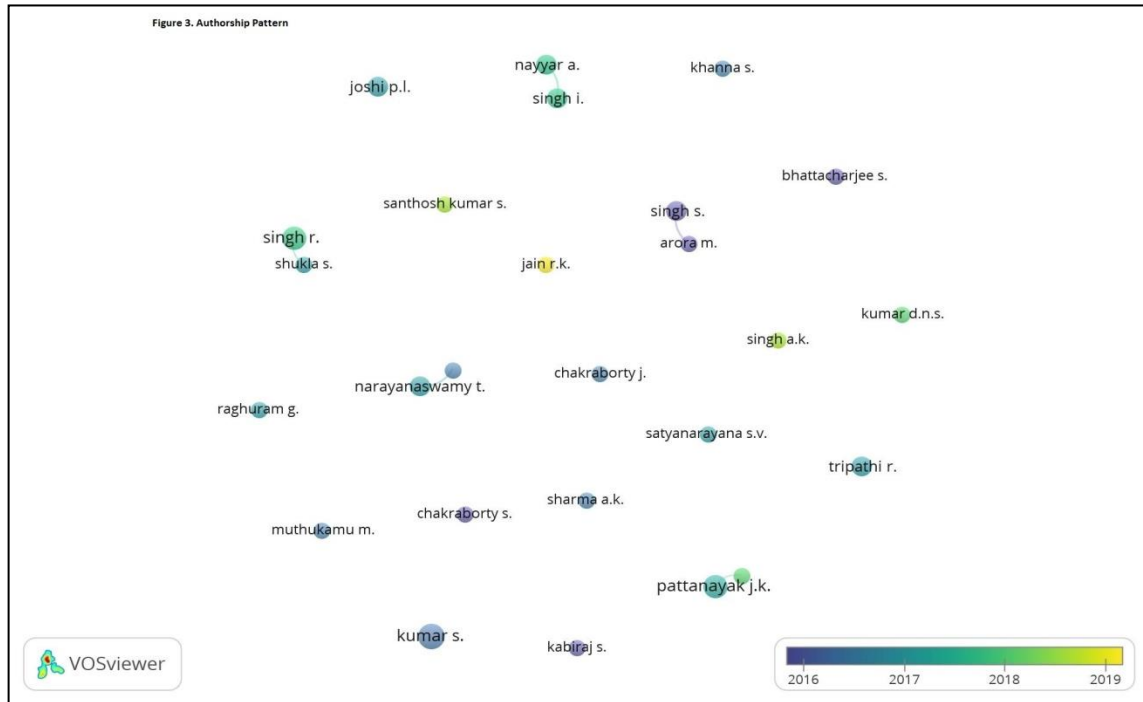
$$C = \frac{184}{184 + 54} = 0.77$$

Thus, the degree of collaboration in *Indian Journal of Finance* is 0.77, which clearly indicates its dominance upon individual contributions.

#### 4. Highly Prolific Contributors:

Sr. No.	Author	Publication
1	Pattanayak, J.K.	4
2	Slivka, R.T.	4
3	Gupta, A.	3
4	Joshi, P.L.	3
5	Narayanaswamy, T.	3
6	Nayyar, A.	3
7	Singh, I.	3
8	Tripathi, R.	3
9	Arora, A.K.	2
10	Arora, M.	2

**Table - 4**



**Figure 3 Authorship Pattern**

Table 4 and Figure 3 show the highly productive authors in *Indian Journal of Finance*. The maximum numbers of contributions were from Pattanayak, J.K. and Slivka, R.T.; second highest publications from Gupta, A., Joshi, P.L., Narayanaswamy, T., Nayyar, A., Singh, I., Tripathi, R.; Arora, A.K., Arora, M. with two publications each.

## 5. Highly Used Keywords

Sr. No.	Keywords	No. of Times Appeared
1	India	13
2	Profitability	11
3	Financial Inclusion	10
4	Volatility	10
5	Capital Structure	7
6	Causality	7
7	Leverage	7
8	Performance	7
9	Event Study	6
10	Financial Performance	6

Table – 5

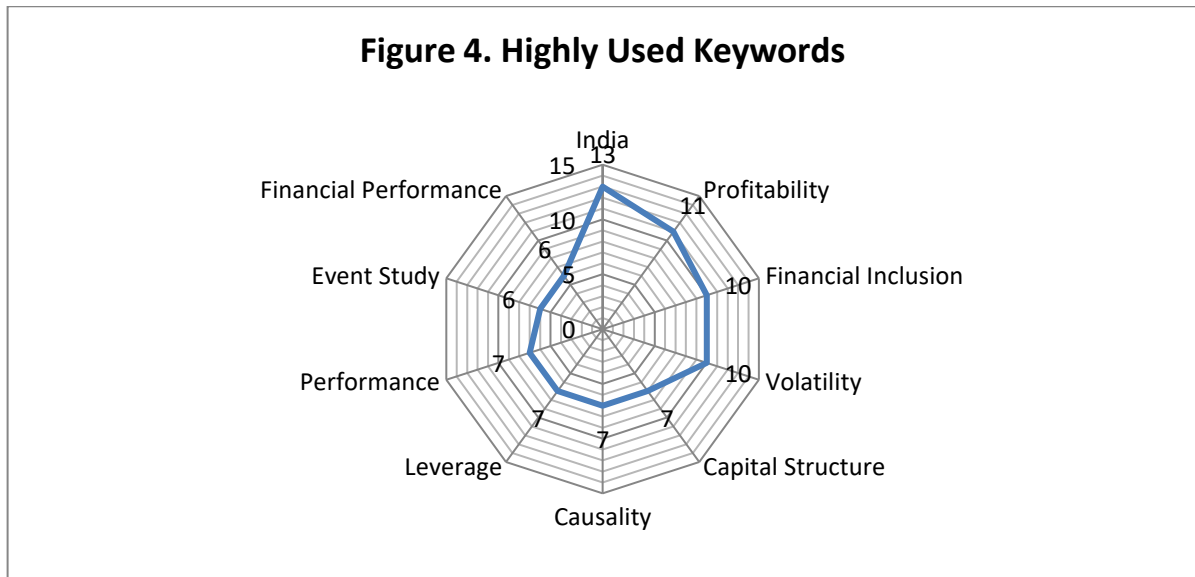
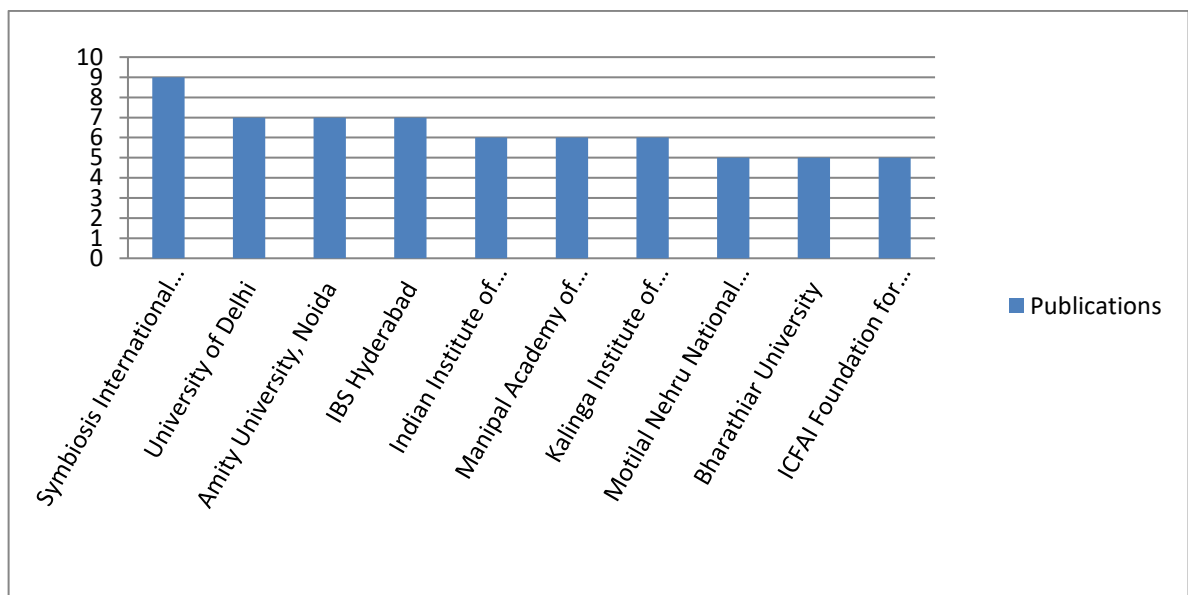


Table – 5 and Figure – 4 show that the maximum number of contributions used keywords like India with 13 papers followed by profitability with 11 papers, financial inclusion and volatility with 10 papers each, Capital Structure, Causality, Leverage, Performance with 7 papers each, and event study, financial performance with 6 publications.

## 6. Top Productive Institutions

Sr. No	Institutions	Publications
1	Symbiosis International Deemed University	9
2	University of Delhi	7
3	Amity University, Noida	7
4	IBS Hyderabad	7
5	Indian Institute of Technology Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	6
6	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	6
7	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar	6
8	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad	5
9	Bharathiar University	5
10	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad	5

**Table – 6 Top Productive Institutions**



**Figure 5**

Table – 6 and Figure 5 give the list of institutes contributing the maximum articles. As can be from Table 6 and Figure 5, Symbiosis International Deemed University is placed at the top with 9 publications and followed by University of Delhi, Amity University, Noida and IBS Hyderabad with 7 publications each; Indian Institute of Technology Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Manipal Academy of Higher Education and Kalinga

Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar produced 6 publication each; Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Bharathiar University, and ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad produced 5 publication each; and other institutions produced 225 publication from the study period.

### 7. Length of Articles

Year \ Pages	Year					Total	Percentage
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
0 – 5	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.84
6 – 10	16	10	5	7	8	46	19.33
11 – 15	29	24	28	27	28	136	57.14
16 and more	4	13	12	14	11	54	22.69
<b>Total</b>	49	48	45	48	48	238	100

**Table -7**

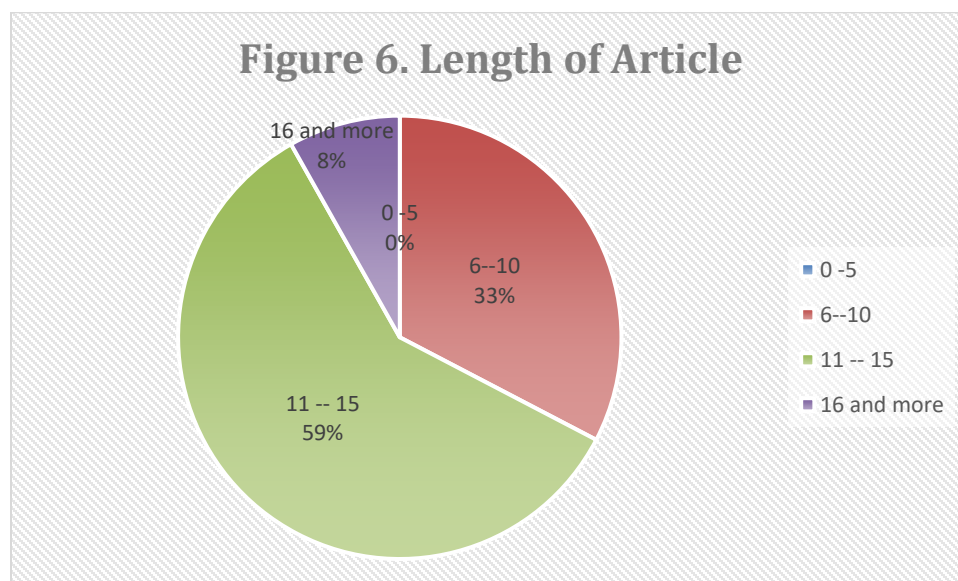


Table-7 reveals that the majority of articles 136 (57.14%) have the length of 11 – 15 pages followed by 54 (22.69%) articles 16 & more pages, 46(19.33%) article with 6-10 pages and the remaining 2(0.84%) articles have the length 1-5 pages.

## Findings and Conclusion

The study sought to indicate that the bibliometric analysis of the Journal “Indian Journal of Finance” for the period from 2015-2019 has been conducted. The journal has published 238 articles during the period of study. The maximum numbers of articles 49 were published in the year 2015. Most of the articles are contributed by two authors. The maximum number of contributors has the length of 11-15 pages with 57.14% and the degree of collaboration in the Indian Journal of Finance is 0.77.

## Reference

1. Akhtar Hussain & Fatima. (2011). A bibliometric analysis of the ‘Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal, (2006-2010)’. *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, 31. <http://www.iclc.us/cliej/cl31HF.pdf>
2. Cortes P.L. and Rodrigues R. (2016). A bibliometric study on “education for sustainability. *Brazilian Journal of Science and Technology*, 3, 8. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40552-016-0016-5>
3. De Battisti, F., & Salini, S. (2013). Robust analysis of bibliometric data. *Statistical Methods & Applications*, 22(2), 269-283.
4. Gupta, S., & Sonkar, S. K. (2019). Research Productivity of University of Mumbai: A Bibliometric Study. *Library Progress*, 39(2), 274-284.
5. Hussain et al, (2011). "Bibliometric analysis of the 'Electronic Library' journal (2000- 2010)." *Webology*, 8(1), Article 87. Available at: <http://www.webology.org/2011/v8n1/a87.html>

6. Jena et al, (2012). Scholarly communication of the Electronic Library from 2003-2009: a bibliometric study. *The Electronic Library*, 30(1), 103-119.
7. Lochan Jena et al, (2012) *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 2002–2010: A Bibliometric Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal.)*  
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/716/>
8. N, V. R., & Patil, S. B. (2020). Indian Publications on SARS-CoV-2: A bibliometric study of WHO COVID-19 database. *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews*, 14(5), 1171–1178.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2020.07.007>
9. Nagarkar, S., Veer, C. and Kumbhar, R., (2015). Bibliometric analysis of papers published by faculty of life science departments of Savitribai Phule Pune University during 1999-2013, *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, 35 ( 5) 368-375.
10. Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics. *The Journal of Documentation*, 25(4), 348–349.
11. Partap, B., Kumar, R., & Singh, B. (2019). Plagiarism and Fair Use of Copyrighted Work: Awareness Survey among Doctoral Students of CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, India. *Library Progress (International)*, 39(1), 94. <https://doi.org/10.5958/2320-317X.2019.00009.6>
12. Thanuskodi, S. (2010). Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*.
13. Thanuskodi, S. (2011). Library Herald journal: a bibliometric study. *Journal of Arts Science & Commerce*, 2(4), 68-76.
14. Somaraya B.T. and Mulla K.R. (2016). A bibliometric analysis of journal of information literacy (2011 to 2015). *IISST Journal of Advances in Librarianship*, 7(2), 44-51.
15. Santhanakarthykeyan et al, (2014), Research publications to *Indian Journal of Cancer*: a scientometric analysis, *Library Hi Tech News*, 3, 21-25.
16. Van Eck, N., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538.  
doi:10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3
17. Yang, K.-L., Jin, X.-Y., Gao, Y., Xie, J., Liu, M., Zhang, J.-H., & Tian, J.-H. (2020). Bibliometric analysis of researches on traditional Chinese medicine for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Integrative Medicine Research*, 9(3).  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.imr.2020.100490>