# A Bibliometric Study of the Journal of Emerging Market Finance (2002-2013)

**R. Senthilkumar[1] and G.Ulaganathan[2]**

[1]Librarian (SG) & Head(Research), Department of Library and Information Science,
Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India
[2]LIS, Research Scholar Ph.D (PT),   Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous), Coimbatore &
Librarian, Dr.SNS.Rajalakshmi College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India
E-mail: kasclibrary@yahoo.com, ulaganathan71@yahoo.com

*Abstract -* **This paper presents a bibliometric study of the journal "Journal of Emerging Market Finance" for the period between 2002 to 2013.The analysis covers mainly distribution of articles volume-wise, authorship pattern, institution wise articles contribution by authors, forms of documents used. All the studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development. The study reveals that majority of the authors preferred journals 3649(75.74%) as the source of information.**

*Keywords:* **Bibliometrics, Bibliography, Citation analysis, Authorship pattern, Emerging Market Finance.**

## I.INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric analysis is the quantitative description of literature and helps in the measurement of the patterns of all forms of recorded information and their producers. It has extensive applications in the field of library and information science particularly with regards to studying the trends in a particular subject. According to Hulme (1923) [1] entitled "Statistical Analysis of the History of Science". His investigation was based on the entries in the English International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. Another study was the work of Gross and Gross reported in (1927)[2].The subject of bibliometrics was first defined by Pritchard (1969)[3] as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media". It involves the analysis of a set of publications characterized by bibliographic variables such as the author(s), the subject keywords and the citations. According to Sengupta (1985) [4] Bibliometrics is the organization classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communication along with their authorships by mathematical and statistical calculus. The methods of Bibliometrics (and the closely related specialism of informatics, Scientometrics and Webometrics Hood and Wilson (2001) [5] are used to investigate an increasing range of topics. The British standard Institution (1976) [6] defines that the word bibliometric is used to study of documents and patterns of publications in which mathematical and methods have been applied.

Abbas Horri (2004)[7]made a bibliometric overview of library and Information Science research productivity in Iran over the years 1966-1988. In his findings indicate that most contributions to the scientific production of the field are research papers, theses and research reports respectively.Trueba, Frank J., and Guerrero, Hector (2004)[8] developed a robust formula to credit authors for their publication. The formula satisfied several criteria of theoretical and practical significance and tested bibliographical references from INSPEC database, mainly from physical sciences. Their results satisfies several objective and quantitative criteria if, the process of evaluating relative scientific productivity in a given discipline.Egghe, Leo, and Rousseau, Ronald (2004)[9] carried out a study, to measure own group preference as a noval approach to a sociometric problem. From their study it is understood that the concept of own group preference is an interesting notion with applications in different fields such as sociology, political science, economics management science and of course the information sciences.

The current study is a bibliometric analysis of the journal "Journal of Emerging Market Finance "for the period 2002 to 2013.  The Journal of Emerging Market Finance (JEMF) is a forum for debate and discussion on the theory and practice of finance in emerging markets. While the emphasis is on articles that are of practical significance, the journal also covers theoretical and conceptual aspects relating to emerging financial markets. JEMF is a blind peer-reviewed journal that attracts articles in these broad areas of research. The Journal of Emerging Market Finance is peer-reviewed Journal with ISSN 0972-6527. The journal is published by  SAGE publications, Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore and Washington DC –in  April , August  and December. In this study, the articles published during the period 2002 to 2013(12 Year Issues) have been analyzed.

## II.METHODOLOGY

Twelve volumes (volume 1to 12 each 3 issues), (except year 2002 only  2 issues are published ) containing 35 issues of Journal of Emerging Market Finance Published during the year 2002 -2013 have been taken up for the study. The details with regard to each published article such as distribution of articles volume-wise, authorship pattern, institution wise articles contribution by authors, forms of documents  used were recorded and analyzed for making observations.

## III.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES VOLUME-WISE (VOLUME NUMBER 1-12)

| Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total | volume wise % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 52 | 34.90 |
| August | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 51 | 34.23 |
| December | -- | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 46 | 30.87 |
| Total | 10 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 149 | |
| Volume Wise % | 6.71 | 8.05 | 11.41 | 8.73 | 8.73 | 8.05 | 8.05 | 8.73 | 9.40 | 8.05 | 7.38 | 6.71 | 100 | 100 |

The Table I reveals that distribution of articles (volume wise). Volume number 3 shows the highest number of total articles 17 published. The Second highest position is occupied by the volume number 9.It is followed by volume numbers 4, 5,&8.The lowest number of articles in volume 1&12.
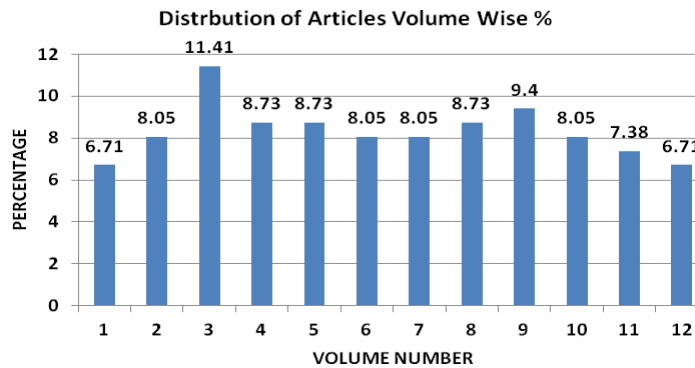


Fig.1 distribution of articles

TABLE II AUTHORSHIP PATTERN

| Year | Number of Authors | | | | | Total | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| 2002 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 10 | 6.71 |
| 2003 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 12 | 8.05 |
| 2004 | 5 | 8 | 3 | - | 1 | 17 | 11.41 |
| 2005 | 5 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 13 | 8.73 |
| 2006 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 13 | 8.73 |
| 2007 | 5 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 12 | 8.05 |
| 2008 | 3 | 6 | 3 | - | - | 12 | 8.05 |
| 2009 | 3 | 7 | 3 | - | - | 13 | 8.73 |
| 2010 | 2 | 10 | 2 | - | - | 14 | 9.40 |
| 2011 | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 12 | 8.05 |
| 2012 | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 11 | 7.38 |
| 2013 | 1 | 6 | 3 | - | - | 10 | 6.71 |
| Total | 52 | 62 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 149 | |
| % | 34.90 | 41.61 | 22.15 | 0.67 | 0.67 | | 100 |

Multi authorship provides different measures of collaboration in the subject. Table 2 reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study.

Maximum number of articles were contributed by two authors 62(41.61%) this is followed by single author with 52 (34.90%) of the total articles.
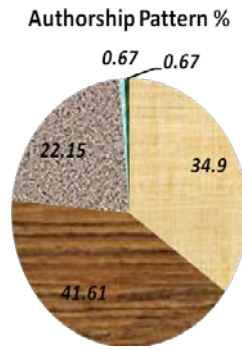
Fig. 2 Authorship pattern

TABLE III INSTITUTION-WISE ARTICLES CONTRIBUTION BY AUTHORS

| Type of the Institution | Number of Authors | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Universities | 177 | 62.33 |
| Colleges | 52 | 18.31 |
| Government Departments | 39 | 13.73 |
| Others | 16 | 5.63 |
| Total | 284 | 100 |

The above Table III envisages the institution wise contributors. These sectors have been groups into four distinct categories for the convenience of the study. The highest contributions were from Universities with 177(62.33%).This is followed by Colleges with 52(18.31%) and Government departments 39(13.73%) the remaining articles 16(5.63%) are contributed by others.
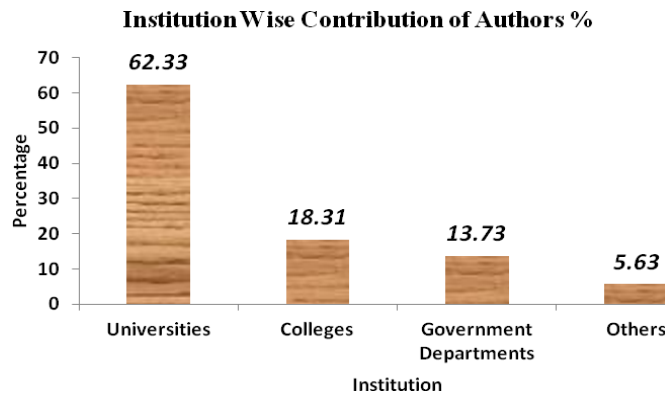


Fig.3 Institution wise contribution of authors

TABLE IV FORMS OF DOCUMENTS USED

| Forms of Document | Total Number of citation | Cumulative No. of Citations | Percentage | Cumulative % of Citations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Journals | 3649 | 3649 | 75.74 | 75.74 |
| Books | 654 | 4303 | 13.57 | 89.31 |
| Web sites | 387 | 4690 | 8.03 | 97.34 |
| Seminar/ Conference Proceedings | 112 | 4802 | 2.33 | 99.67 |
| Thesis | 16 | 4818 | 0.33 | 100.00 |
| Total | 4818 | | 100 | |

The above table revealed that the number of citations from Journals is higher than other documents. The study observed that journals accounted highest number of journal citation with 3649(75.74%) followed by books with 654 (13.57%), Websites with 387(8.03%), Seminar/conference Proceedings 112(2.33%) and Thesis 16(0.33%) citations it was seen that the majority of the authors use mostly journal articles for their article publications.
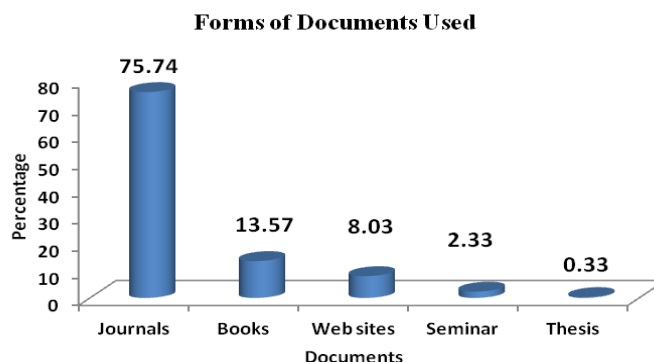
**Forms of Documents Used**



Fig.4 Forms of documents used

## IV.CONCLUSION

Bibliometric techniques are being used for a variety of purposes like determination of various scientific indicators, evaluation of scientific output, selection of journals for libraries and even forecasting the potential of a particular field. The popularity in the adaptation of bibliometric techniques in various disciplines stimulated stupendous growth of literature ob bibliometrics and its areas. The study shows that Volume number 3 shows the highest number of 17 articles is published. The maximum numbers of contributions are two authors with 62(41.61%). The study revealed that the highest contributions were from Universities with 177(62.33%).Majority of the authors preferred journals 3649(75.74%) as the source of information.

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