

Content Analysis of Indian Journal of Finance: Jan 2016 to Dec 2016

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Abstract: This paper analyses the content of 12 issues of Indian journal of finance from January 2016 to December 2016. It is published from New Delhi. Basically it is a monthly publication. This paper provides the information about authorship pattern, country wise distribution pattern and state wise distribution pattern.

Key words: Content analysis, authorship pattern, geographical pattern

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I. INTRODUCTION

Newspapers, Journals, Magazines are the most preferred medium to express views, ideas, thought, innovations, inventions by scholars, scientist as well as professionals. Content analysis is a systematic procedure for the quantification and objective examination and evaluation of terms in order to determine their meaning & effects. In this paper attempt has been made to find out the leading areas of research undertaken in this referred journal.

About The Journal

Indian Journal of finance is double blind peer reviewed referred monthly journal, published from New Delhi. It is indexed journal having NAAS rating equal to 3.76. It is an open access peer reviewed journal intended for academician, scholars, professor, students to express their thought in the field of commerce and Finance. Original research work, reviews and high quality papers are the features of journal.

Objective of the study are

- To make analysis of article published during the year 2016
- To find out the authorship pattern
- To find out the geographical distribution of articles
- To find out the institutional distribution of articles

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many authors have done bibliometric/content/citation analysis of papers published in various journals in different fields. Thanuskodi has done a bibliometric study of journal of social sciences. Manj and Moorthy have done bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC journal of library and information technology during 2001-2010. Tigga et al has done content analysis of library herald 2008-2011. Verma et al have done analysis of contribution in annals of library and information studies. The above list is obviously incomplete but sufficiently good enough for an indication of the trends.

III. METHODOLOGY:

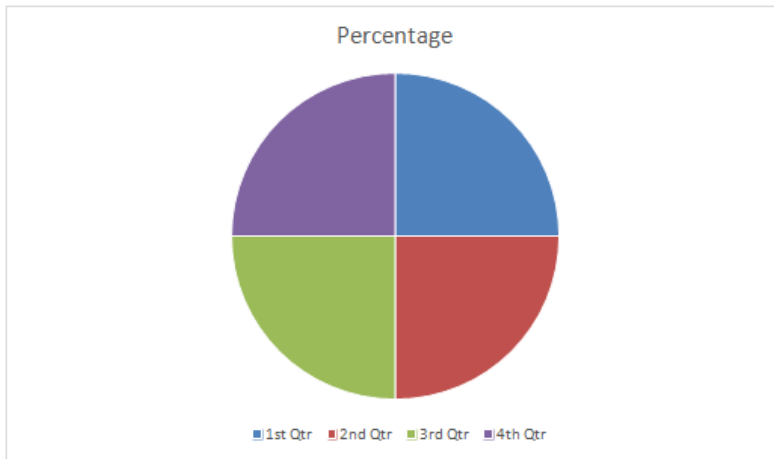
Hard copies of all the journal from Jan 2016- Dec 2016 are collected from the library of DAV College for Women Ferozepur Cantt. Descriptive and inferential analysis have been used.

Table 1: Distribution of articles (Volume Wise)

Year 2016	Volume	Issue	Number of papers	Percentage
Jan-March	10	1,2,3	12	25%
Apr-June	10	4,5,6	12	25%
July-Sep	10	7,8,9	12	25%
Oct-Dec	10	10,11,12	12	25%
		TOTAL	48	100%

Total number of paper in a year =48

Average number of articles per quarter is = $12/3=4$



IV. AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS

Authorship contribution means number of authors per paper. Minimum number of author is one while maximum is four. Following table shows the authorship pattern of papers published during the last one year .

Table :2 Authorship Contribution

No. of Authors	No. of Contribution	PERCENTAGE
One	11	22.91%
Two	25	52.08%
Three	08	16.67%
Four or more	04	8.33%
TOTAL	48	100%

Tables Two reveals that maximum numbers of articles are published by two authors. This is followed by single author. Maximum number of the articles (52%) are contributed by two authors while the least number of contributions(8.33%) are from four or more authors. following pie diagram well make it more clear.

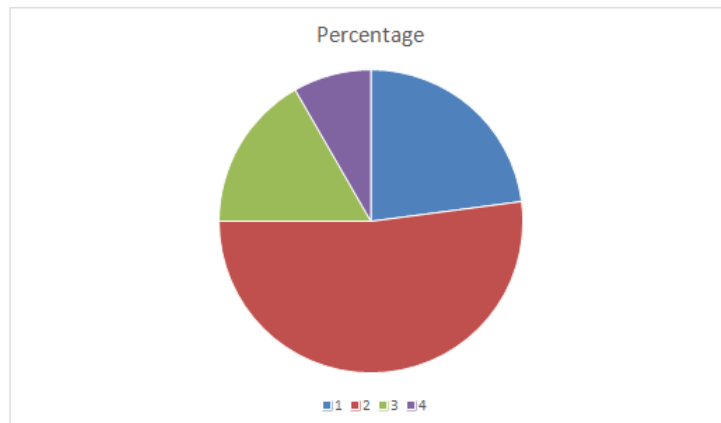
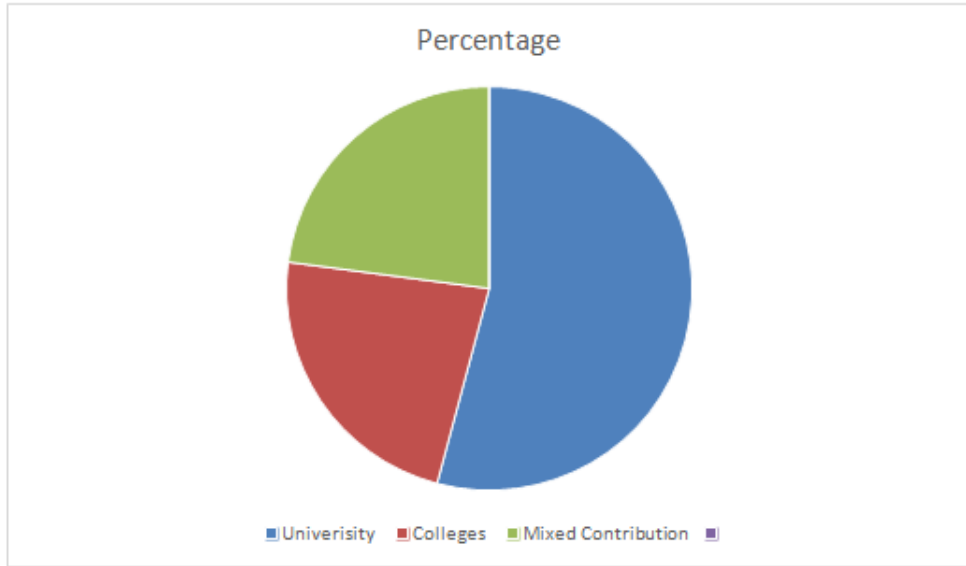


Table :3 Institutions wise Contribution

Name of the Institution	No. of Articles	Percentage
University	26	54.16
Colleges	11	22.91
Mixed Contribution	11	22.91
Total	48	

Institution wise contribution means contribution by universities or by colleges. Mixed contribution means both university and college professor has contributed towards the paper. In **Indian Journal of Finance** maximum contribution is by university professor followed by college. Following diagram will make it more clear.



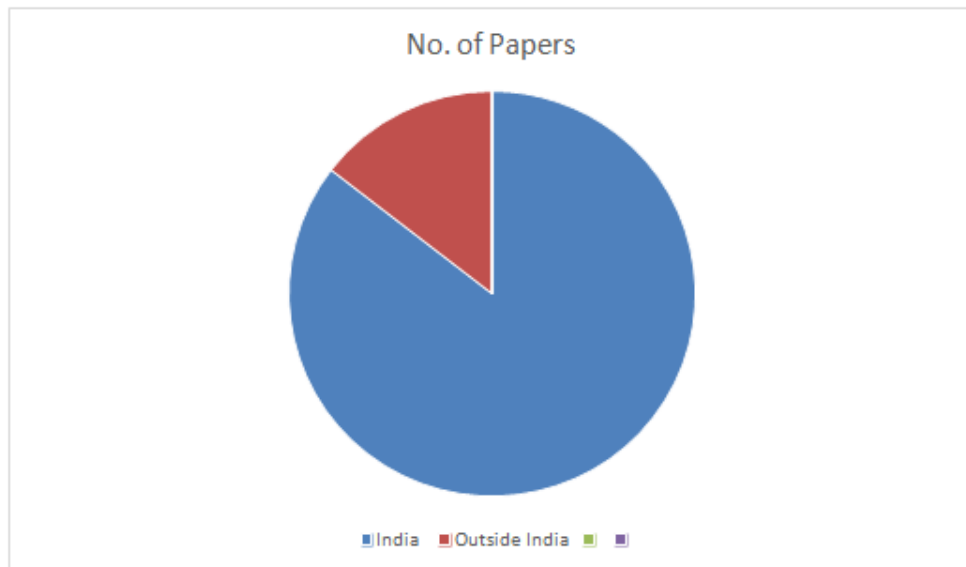
V. GEOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTION

Geographical contribution means countries from where the articles and papers are being represented as far as these 48 papers published during the last one year are concerned 7 papers are from outside India and 41 from within India

Table:4 Country wise contribution

Papers from India	41
Papers Outside India	7
Total	48

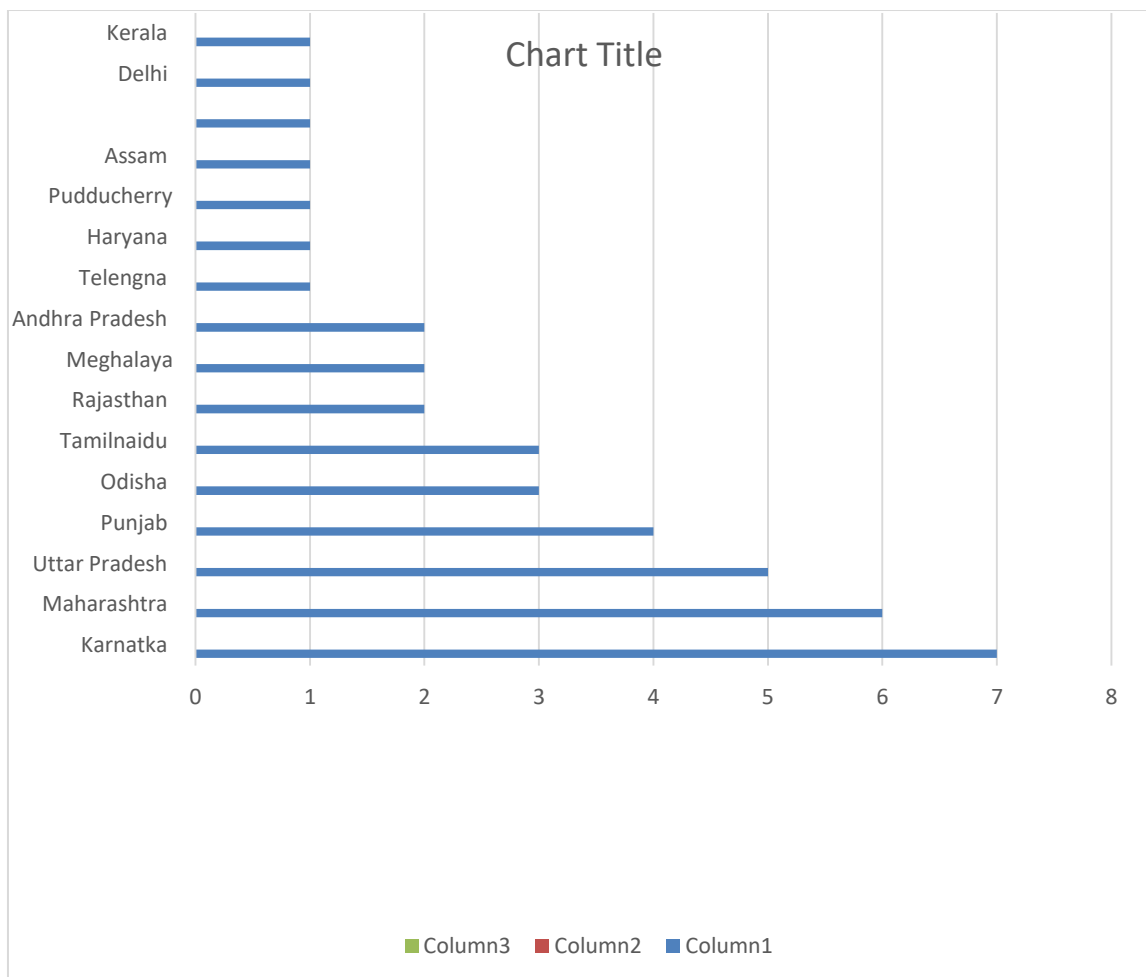
Diagram:



VI. STATE-WISE CONTRIBUTION

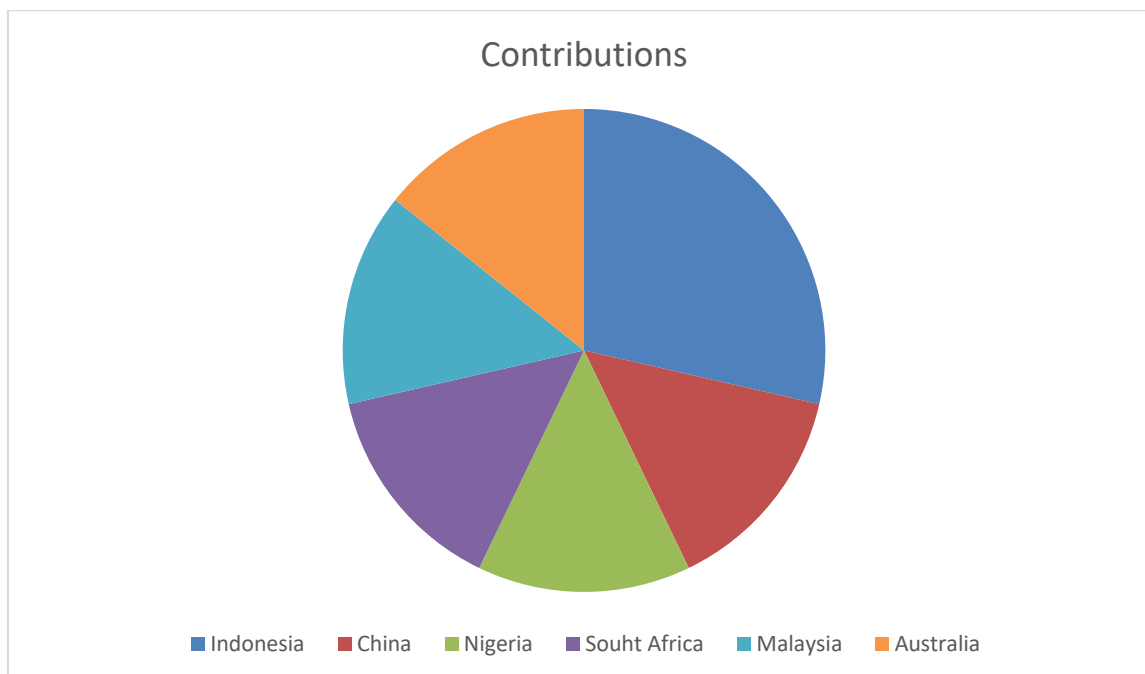
Within India papers are being contributed from almost every state. following table will present the contribution in the descending order. Out of the Indian States maximum numbers of contributions are from Karnataka .Its around 17% followed by Maharashtra (14%). The third number comes from UP (12%) followed by Punjab (10%) while Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Telangna are contributing only 2.5% of the Indian Contribution

State	No. of Contribution	State	No. of Contribution
Karnataka	7	Andhra Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	6	Telengna	1
Uttar Pradesh	5	Haryana	1
Punjab	4	Pudducherry	1
Odisha	3	Assam	1
Tamilnaidu	3	Himachal Pradesh	1
Rajasthan	2	Delhi	1
Meghalaya	2	Kerala	1



Outside India contribution are from Indonesia, China, Nigeria and So on .Following Table will depict number of papers from outside India.

Country	Contributions
Indonesia	2
China	1
Nigeria	1
South Africa	1
Malaysia	1
Australia	1



VII. CONCLUSION

- It is observed that other than India many other countries contribute to this journal.
- Karnataka is the highest contributor among Indian states.
- There is trend for multiple authorship but it is maximum in case of two while least in case of four.
- Contribution from outside India is around 15%
- Maximum contribution are from the university followed by mixed contributions.
- Content analysis help the researcher to save time and it provides the information about the trend of research.

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