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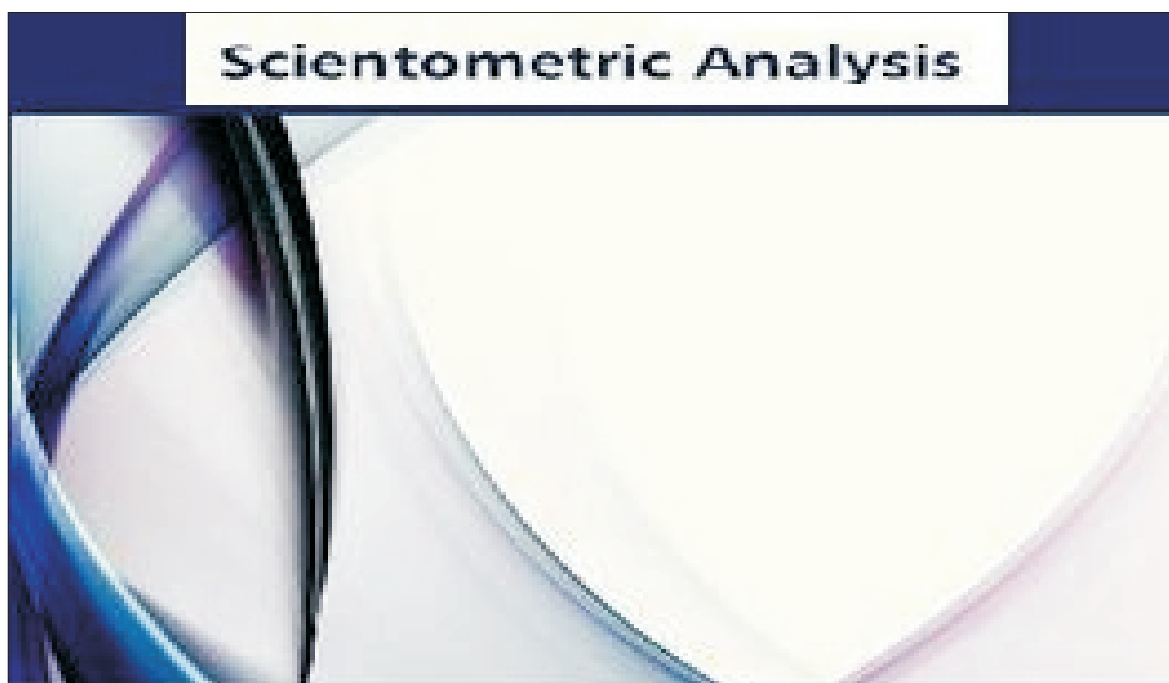
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SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SFIMAR RESEARCH REVIEW



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ABSTRACT:

The SFIMAR Research Review journal is taken for this study. The last 7 years data has been taken for analysis from 2008 to 2014. This study aims to analyse the authorship pattern, subject areas the articles published and also the nature of articles i.e. empirical or non empirical. The maximum number of articles published in 'SFIMAR Research Review' during the study period is 18 articles published in 2011 and minimum number of articles is 12 in 2013. The results indicate that the trend is towards single authorship 51.76 percentage and average length of the articles as 7, degree of collaboration as 0.47 and the maximum numbers of articles are from the subject Human Resource Management 40.19 percentage with 41 articles.

KEYWORD: scientometric analysis, SFIMAR Research Review,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Scientometrics is part of the sociology of a science and has application to science policy making. It involves quantitative studies of scientific activities, including among others, publication, and so overlaps bibliometrics to some extent. Scientometrics is a branch of the Science of Science.

The purpose of Scientometrics is to generate a quantitative characterization of scientific activity and objectively measure the progress of the disciplines, so keeping a close connection with the sociology of science (Zitt & Bassecoulard, 2008). The use of Scientometric criteria not only informs the editorial decision-making to improve the quality of journals, promotion and internationalization in order to reach a wider audience but also allows the construction of a fairly accurate map of the progress of an area of knowledge.

As Zitt and Bassecoulard pointed out the Scientometric tools would be particularly useful in addressing the political and social dimensions of scientific communities, providing a detailed analysis of the particular forms of mobility that have occurred in different fields.

St. Francis Institute of Management and Research Institute publish SFIMAR Research Review Journal since last 8 years and it covers all the specializations in the Management studies. This journal is published with an objective to disseminate information based on the application research in various segments of management. SFIMAR Research Review Journal is the platform to share the ideas and experiences of management practitioners & researchers. This bi-annual journal contains research articles, case studies and book reviews on various management concepts and practices. Hence, the Journal "SFIMAR Research Review" is selected for this study.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following are the objectives for this study to find out:

- Year-wise distribution of articles
- The nature of authorship pattern in SFIMAR Research Review
- The degree of collaboration
- The average length of articles
- The subject-wise distribution of articles.
- To identify the nature of the articles (empirical or non empirical nature)

3. SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The Journal "SFIMAR Research Review" has been selected as the source Journal. It is a Half-yearly publication of the St. Francis Institute of Management and Research, Mumbai, India. The data has been compiled from SFIMAR Research Review articles from 2008 to 2014. For each article, the following data has been noted: a) number of author, b) number of pages, c) Nature of the Article. d) Subject of the article. All the collected data are tabulated year-wise for the period of 7 years i.e. from 2008-2014.

4. LIMITATIONS

- Since the journal publishes Reviews, Research Papers, and publications by sfimar Faculty and Students and the Book Reviews, this study covers only published articles from SFIMAR Research Review. Which is not covers book reviews.
- This study is limited to research articles published between the period 2008 and 2014.

5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The total number of articles published in SFIMAR Research Review in last seven years (2008-2014) is 102. The observed data are clearly tabulated and figured in the following pages.

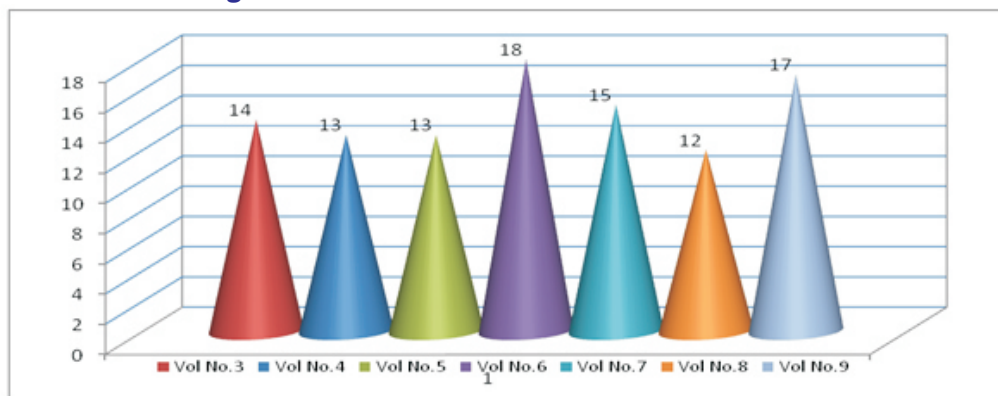
5.1 Year-wise Distribution of Articles

Table-1 provides the details regarding the distribution of 85 articles in the volume 3 to 8 of SFIMAR Research Review. The maximum number of articles 18 was published in the year 2011 and minimum number of articles 12 in the year 2013. From the table-1 it is clear that from 2011 onwards the numbers of articles are gradually decreasing in SFIMAR Research Review.

Table-1 Distribution of Article

Year	Volume No	Issue Wise Articles		Total
		1	2	
2008	3	7	7	14
2009	4	6	7	13
2010	5	5	8	13
2011	6	8	10	18
2012	7	9	6	15
2013	8	6	6	12
2014	9	8	9	17
Total				102

Figure 1: Volume wise Publication of Articles



5.2 Length of the Articles

Table-2 depicts the details regarding the number of pages published during the study period. From the observed data 31(30.39%) articles length is more than seven pages and 19 (18.63%) articles length is six pages. Hence, average number of pages observed as five to six each article.

Table-2 Length of the Articles

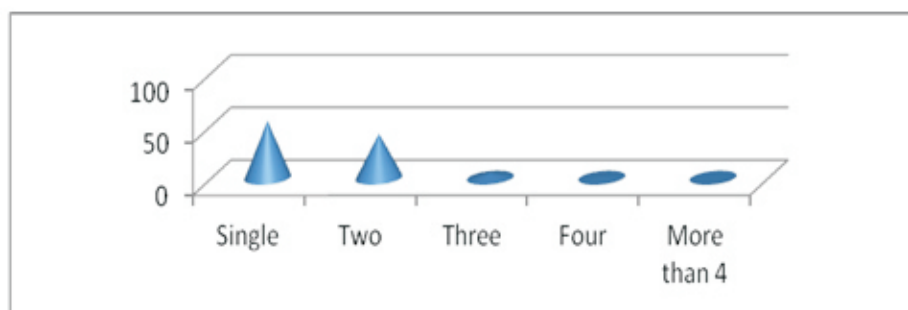
Number of Pages	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	%
Three	4	2	1	1	0	2	1	11	10.78
Four	2	1	2	2	3	0	1	11	10.78
Five	1	3	2	4	1	2	3	16	15.69
Six	1	2	4	4	4	0	4	19	18.63
Seven	2	2	0	1	3	1	5	14	13.73
Above Seven	4	3	4	6	4	7	3	31	30.39
Total	14	13	13	18	15	12	17	102	100

5.3 Authorship Pattern

Table-3 indicates the details about the authorship pattern. Out of 102 articles 54 (52.94%) articles was contributed by single author, 42(41.18%) was by two authors, 5 (4.90%) articles was by three authors, 1 (0.98%) articles was by four authors and There is no article by more than four authors. Joint authorship is widely accepted in this era but majority of articles are by single and two authors only.

Table-3 Authorship Pattern

Pattern	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	%
Single	5	7	7	10	9	6	10	54	52.94
Two	7	3	6	8	6	6	6	42	41.18
Three	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	4.90
Four	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.98
More than 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	14	13	13	18	15	12	17	102	100

Figure 2: Distribution of Authorship Pattern

5.4 Degree of Collaboration To analyze the nature of the researcher's participation in research activity, author productivity is tested. Degree of collaboration enables one to examine the research trends in terms of author productivity. In order to determine the collaboration in quantitative forms, "K. Subramaniam formula $C = Nm / (Nm + Ns)$ where C = Degree of collaboration of scientists, Nm = Number of multiple authored papers, Ns = Number of single authored papers" was tested. The degree of collaboration in publications during the study period 2008-14 is calculated as 0.470 percent is presented in the below table-4.

Table-4 Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single	Multiple Author	Degree of Collaboration
2008-2013	54	48	0.47

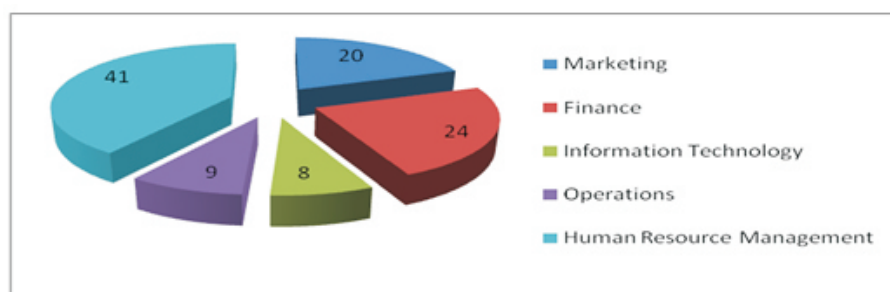
5.5 Subject-Wise Distribution of Articles

Table-5 deals with the Subject-Wise Distribution of Articles during the study period 2008-14. Out of 102 articles Human Resource Management occupies the first place as 40.19 percentages with 41 articles, Finance occupy the second place as 23.53 percentages with 24 articles. The Marketing subject with 19.60 percentage followed by Operations and Information technology Subjects. The minimum number of articles was in Information Technology and Operations Management sharing with 8 and 9 articles 7.84 percentages and 8.82 percentages respectively.

Table-5 Subject-wise Distribution of Articles

SI No	Subject	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	%
1	Marketing	6	2	4	2	1	2	3	20	19.6
2	Finance	4	0	3	5	5	1	6	24	23.53
3	Information Technology	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	8	7.84
4	Operations	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	9	8.82
5	Human Resource Management	4	10	6	7	5	5	4	41	40.19
	Total	14	13	13	18	15	12	17	102	100

Figure-3 Subject-wise publications of Articles



5.6 Empirical and Non Empirical wise distribution of articles

Empirical articles are the one Derived from experiment and observation rather than theory and the Non-empirical articles are based on the theory and Not based on evidence from the real world and no evidence from the real world ('primary data'), but on data previously gathered, possibly for another, quite distinct purpose ('secondary data').

Table-6 represents the number of empirical and non empirical articles during the study period.

Table-6 Empirical and Non Empirical wise distribution of articles

SI No	Subject	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	%
1	Empirical	3	4	5	10	2	7	11	42	41.18
2	Non-empirical	11	9	8	8	13	5	6	60	58.82
	Total	14	13	13	18	15	12	17	102	100

From the table-6 it is evident from the table that the 42(41.18%) articles are empirical in nature and 60(58.82%) articles are non empirical in nature. Even though the highest numbers of empirical

articles were published in the year 2014, still non empirical articles are published more i.e. 58.82 percent out of 102 articles from SFIMAR Research Review Journal.

6. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The following findings and conclusion can be drawn from the present study. The average length of articles is above seven pages, which covers 31(30.39%) articles. Most of the articles are contributed by single author with 54 (52.94%) papers. Maximum number of articles 41(40.19%) are from the subject Human Resource Management and the maximum numbers of articles 60 (58.82%) are non-empirical in nature.

Hence, it can be concluded that the single authorship trend is still continued in SFIMAR Research Review Journal. From the above results it shows that the Human Resource Management articles published in SFIMAR Research Review is more during 2008-2014 this shows that the SFIMAR Research Review Journal is inclined towards the Human Resource Management subject area.

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