

THE JOURNAL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP- A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of the journal "The Journal of Entrepreneurship" for the period between 2007 to 2013. The analysis covers mainly the distribution of articles volume wise, Year wise authorship pattern, geographical distribution of articles, distribution of citations, forms of documents cited, length of issues length of articles. All the studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development. The study reveals that journals accounted highest number of journal citation with 1525 (51.87%) Followed by books with 798 (27.14%) and Seminar/conference Proceedings /Thesis sources 233(7.93%) Citations ,Reports 221(7.52%) citations, and Web sites with 163(5.54%) citations it was seen that the majority of the authors use mostly journal articles for their article publications.

Key words: Bibliometrics, Bibliography, Citation analysis, Authorship pattern, Geographical distribution.

1. 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. The subject of bibliometrics was first defined by Pritchard (1969) 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. The methods of Bibliometrics (and the closely related specialism of informatics, Scientometrics and Webometrics (Hood and Wilson 2001) are used to investigate an increasing range of topics. According to Sengupta (1985) 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 British standard Institution (1976) defines that the word bibliometric is used to study of documents and patterns of publications in which mathematical and methods have been applied.

The current study is a bibliometric analysis of the journal "The Journal of Entrepreneurship" for the period 2007 to 2013. The Journal of Entrepreneurship is a multidisciplinary forum for

the publication of articles and research and discussion of issues that bear upon and enfold the field of entrepreneurship. Topics appropriate and related to entrepreneurship include intrapreneurship, manager ship, organizational behavior, leadership, motivation, training and ethical / moral notions guiding entrepreneurial behavior. Disciplinary boundaries that straddle entrepreneurship theory and research include economics, psychology, sociology, anthropology, history, management and others. The journal of entrepreneurship is peer-reviewed Journal with ISSN 0971-3557. The journal is published by SAGE publications, Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore and Washington DC -in March and September. In this study, the articles published during the period 2007 to 2013(7 Year Issues) have been analyzed.

2. METHODOLOGY

Seven volumes (volume 16 to 22 each 2 issues) containing 12 issues of The Journal of Entrepreneurship Published during the year 2007 - 2013 have been taken up for the study. The details with regard to each published article such as distribution of articles volume-wise, year wise authorship pattern, year wise geographical distribution of articles by authors, year wise distribution of citations, Forms of documents cited, length of issues, length of articles were recorded and analyzed for making observations.

Table 1. Distribution of articles volume-wise (Volume number 16-22)

Month	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total	volume wise %
March	10	9	10	8	9	9	10	65	48.51
September	9	10	9	12	10	10	9	69	51.49
Total	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	134	100
Volume Wise %	14.18	14.18	14.18	14.92	14.18	14.18	14.18	100.00	100

The table 1 reveals distribution of articles (volume -wise). Volume number 19 shows the highest number of total articles 20 published. The other volumes are same number of publications 19 articles.

Table 2. Year wise authorship pattern

Authorship	Year							Total	Percentage
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Single	14	14	10	16	12	13	10	89	66.42
Joint	5	5	9	4	7	6	9	45	33.58
Total	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	134	100.00

The above Table - Showed that out of 134 articles single author 89(66.42%) articles while the 45 (33.58%) articles were contributed by joint authors.

Table 3. Year wise geographical distribution of articles by authors

Year	Indian	Percentage	Foreign	Percentage	Total	percentage
2007	11	5.53	16	8.04	27	13.57
2008	13	6.53	13	6.53	26	13.06
2009	21	10.55	9	4.52	30	15.07
2010	13	6.53	12	6.03	25	12.56
2011	11	5.53	19	9.55	30	15.08
2012	7	3.52	23	11.56	30	15.08
2013	14	7.04	17	8.54	31	15.58
Total	90	45.23	109	54.77	199	100.00

Table 3 showed that maximum number of articles by authors in the year 2013 articles 31 (15.58%) followed by the year 2009, 2011, 2012 number of articles 30 each (15.08%) and the year 2010 minimum number of articles 25 (12.56%).

Table 4. Year wise distribution of citations

Year	Number of Citations	Percentage
2007	393	13.37
2008	243	8.27
2009	327	11.12
2010	332	11.29
2011	605	20.58
2012	544	18.50
2013	496	16.87
Total	2940	100.00

The above Table 4 showed that maximum number of citations 605(20.58%) produced as 2011 followed by 544 (18.50%) citations in 2012 and 496(16.87%) in the year 2013.

Table 5. Forms of documents cited

Forms of Document	Total Number of citation	Percentage
Journals	1525	51.87
Books	798	27.14
Seminar/ Conference Proceedings /Thesis	233	7.93
Reports	221	7.52
Websites	163	5.54
Total	2940	100

The table 5 above showed that majority of the contributors preferred journals as the source of information which occupied the top position with the highest number of citations 1525 (51.87%) of the 2940 total citations followed by books with 798 (27.14%) citations, Seminar/Conference Proceedings/ Thesis sources 233(7.93%) citations, Reports 221(7.52%) citations, and Websites with 163(5.54%) citations. It is found that

the researchers preferred journal articles more frequently for their research work, than any other types of communication channels.

Table 6. Distribution length of issues year-wise

Year/ Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Issue wise %
March	130	101	137	98	158	171	133	928	51.58
September	100	103	102	145	144	156	121	871	48.42
Total	230	204	239	243	302	327	254	1799	100
Year Wise %	12.78	11.34	13.29	13.51	16.78	18.18	14.12	100	

The above table 6 shows that highest number of 327(18.18%) pages was published during the year 2012 followed by the years 2011 number of pages 302 (16.78%) and 2013 with 254(14.12%) pages.

Table 7. Length of articles

Pages	2007	2008	2009	Year				Total	Percentage
				2010	2011	2012	2013		
1-5	7	7	9	8	2	5	7	45	33.58
6-10	4	1	2	2	6	2	2	19	14.18
11-15	1	7	--	3	--	--	1	12	8.96
16-20	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	21	15.67
21-25	3	2	2	1	6	3	3	20	14.93
26-30	--	--	3	2	1	4	3	13	9.70
31-35	1	--	--	--	1	2	--	4	2.98
Total	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	134	100

The table7 reveals that the majority of articles 45(33.58%) have the length of 1-5 pages followed by 21(15.67%)articles with 16-20 pages,20(14.93%) articles with 21-25 pages ,19(14.18%) articles 6-10 pages,13(9.70%) articles 26-30 pages,12(8.96%) articles 11-15 pages and remaining 4 (2.98%) articles have the length 31-35 pages.

3. 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 of bibliometrics and its areas. The journal has published 134 articles during the period of study. The maximum number of contributions is single authors with 89(66.42%). The present study reveals that the most of the articles are published by Academic profession authors 190(95.48%). The most of the contributors are from Foreign with 54.77%% while Indian contributions are 45.23% only. The study revealed that the highest contributions were from universities with

110(55.28%). Majority of the authors preferred journals 1525(51.87%) as the source of information.

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