

Indian Contributions in the field of Emotional Intelligence(2001-2005): A Scientometric Study

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Abstract

This paper presents a scientometric study of Indian contribution in the field of Emotional Intelligence that is covered in PsycINFO, a bibliographic database.. The period of 2001-2005 was considered since PsycINFO covered the maximum records of 1025 for this period. All of these 1025 records were in English language.. The paper shows that the most frequently cited journals are general in nature, and that the total contributions are collaborative research with different degrees of collaboration. Further it also shows that the average degree of collaboration is 0.87 and that the collaborative research tends to be more in the field of Emotional intelligence.

Key words: Emotional Intelligence, Scientometrics, PsycInfo

Introduction

Scientometrics is the study that deals with the quantification of written communication, enabling the measurement of the published knowledge. Scientometrics analysis throws light on the pattern of growth of literature, inter-relationship among different branches of knowledge, productivity, authorship pattern, and degree of collaboration, pattern of collection building, and their use. Gradually Scientometrics/bibliometric studies are attaining the status of being inter-disciplinary in its nature (Morillo, Bordons and Gomez) [1].

Scientometric techniques are being used for a variety of purposes like the determination of various scientific indicators, evaluation of scientific output, selection of journals for libraries and even forecasting the potential on particular field. The popularity in the adaptation of Scientometric/bibliometric techniques in various disciplines stimulated stupendous

growth of literature on Scientometrics/bibliometrics and its related areas (Hood and Wilson) [2]. Scientometrics/Bibliometric techniques are now being vigorously pursued and it has been found that one-fourth of all the articles published in Library and Information Science Periodicals are on Scientometrics/bibliometrics and its related topics (Devarajan) [3]. In this paper an attempt has been made to identify the Indian Contributions in the field of Emotional Intelligence (2001-2005) which covered in PsycINFO database.

Emotional intelligence (EI) describes the ability, capacity, skill or, in the case of the Trait EI model, a self-perceived grand ability to identify, assess, manage and control the emotions of one's self, of others, and of groups. Different models have been proposed for the definition of EI and disagreement exists as to how the term should be used.[2] Despite these disagreements, which are often highly technical, Ability EI and Trait EI models (but not the mixed models) enjoy support in the literature and have successful applications in different domains.



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The earliest roots of emotional intelligence can be traced to Darwin's work on the importance of emotional expression for survival and second adaptation.[3] In the 1900s, even though traditional definitions of intelligence emphasized cognitive aspects such as memory and problem-solving, several influential researchers in the intelligence field of study had begun to recognize the importance of the non-cognitive aspects. For instance, as early as 1920, E.L. Thorndike used the term 'Social intelligence' to describe the skill of understanding and managing other people(4)

Review of Literature

The studies are conducted on scientometric analysis of the body of literature contained in 11 major knowledge management and intellectual capital (KM/IC) peer-reviewed journals. Practitioners have played a significant role in developing the KM/IC field. However, their contributions have been decreasing. There is still very much a need for qualitative descriptions and case studies. It is critical that practitioners consider collaborating with academics for richer research projects (Alexander Serenko, Nick Bontis, Lorne Booker, Khaled Sadeddin and Timothy Hardie (5). The paper represents a scientometric analysis of the Proceedings of the McMaster World Congress on the Management of Intellectual Capital and Innovation for the period between 1996 to 2008 in order to better understand the evolution and the construction of the discipline's identity. Scientometric analyses are of primary interest for academic researchers, and therefore, the practical implications of this study are limited (Alexander Serenko, Nick Bontis, Joshua Grant(6).

Objectives

- ▶ To examine the growth of literature on "Emotional Intelligence" covered in PsycInfo.

- ▶ To identify the Indian author and world output in the study.
- ▶ To know the article published on EI in various journals.
- ▶ To identify the coverage of single and multiple author patterns.
- ▶ To identify the authorship pattern and degree of collaborative research on EI literature.

Methodology

The contribution in the field of Emotional intelligence published during 2001-2005 which are covered in the PsycINFO database are searched and were collected. The retrieved data analyzed. Titles of the journals which covered journals articles cited were ranked by the frequency with which they were cited. The data was analyzed in terms of authorship pattern and measured the degree of collaboration among the authors in the filed of EI. In order to determine the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula suggested by K.Subramanyam has been used in the study.

Analysis and Discussion:

Table-1: Record of Indian contribution towards articles published on EI published in the Psychology Journals

SI No.	Year	Total No of record	%
1	2001	88	9
2	2002	180	18
3	2003	192	19
4	2004	250	24
5	2005	315	30
Total		1025	100

Table-1 provides the data published on Emotional intelligence in Psychology journals from the year 2001 to 2005. The total record of Indian contribution stands at a count of 1025 records, and while studying each individual year, it shows that there has been a tremendous growth in the literature. It also highlights a trend that seems to be increasing. 30% of articles were published in the year 2005, followed by 24% in the year 2004 and 19% in the year 2003.

Table 2: Indian records and World output on EI from 1999-2003

Sl No.	Year	No. of Indian author Records in EI	World output	%
1	2001	88	2210	3.98
2	2002	180	2025	8.88
3	2003	192	2456	7.81
4	2004	250	1896	13.1
5	2005	315	2635	11.9
Total		1025	11222	9.13

Table-2., provides the data with regard to the quantum of Indian records and world records on Emotional intelligence. A total of 1025 Indian records were retrieved for the field of EI in PsycINFO database for the period 2001-2005. The percentage of publications in EI is 13.1% in 2004, which reveals that there is a gradual increase of quantum of publications on the subject. The average coverage of EI records 11.9% in the year 2005 and followed by 8.88% in the year 2002. The world output records are more in number as compared to the Indian records. It might be suggestive of the fact that there may be more scope of research work in EI.

Table3: Distribution of Psychology Journals on EI

Psychology Journals	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	No. of record	%	Rank
Emotional & Behavioural Difficulties	5	7	10	13	8	43	4.19	10
British Journal of Social Psychology	-	3	5	7	1	16	1.56	16
Health & Social Work	8	10	8	9	5	40	3.90	11
History of Psychology	-	1	11	10	3	25	2.43	14
Infant and Child Development	1	2	9	10	7	29	2.82	13
Acta Psychologica	-	-	3	-	4	7	0.68	17
Adaptive Behavior	3	12	7	16	5	43	4.19	10
Aggressive Behavior	6	-	1	-	10	17	1.65	15
The American Journal of Psychology	4	10	8	8	15	45	4.39	8
Annual Review of Psychology	2	18	10	14	21	65	6.34	1
Behavior and Social Issues	5	4	5	5	13	32	3.12	13
Canadian Journal of School Psychology	8	11	7	6	17	49	4.78	5

Emotion	5	-	1	14	8	28	2.73	14
Journal of Applied Social Psychology	2	5	10	11	12	40	3.90	11
Health Psychology	7	8	5	7	26	53	5.17	3
The International Journal of Psychoanalysis	3	13	11	18	15	60	5.85	2
Psychological Bulletin	5	6	8	5	5	29	2.82	13
Psychological Reports	2	3	12	17	14	48	4.68	6
Psychology and Developing Societies	6	7	-	12	11	36	3.51	12
Reading Psychology	2	15	8	9	18	52	5.07	4
Review of General Psychology	5	8	10	6	20	49	4.78	5
School Psychology International	3	5	10	4	22	44	4.29	9
Theory & Psychology	-	7	8	15	19	49	4.78	5
Work & Stress	4	9	7	13	13	46	4.78	7
Vision Research	-	10	8	10	8	36	4.48	12
Teachers College Record	2	6	10	11	15	44	3.51	9
Total	88	180	192	250	315	1025	100	

The data in Table-3., shows that Indian author contribution in the field of emotional intelligence. Indian records contributed 65 articles in the journals

standing first position, followed by 60 in the International Journal of Psychoanalysis and 53 in Health Psychology..

Table 4: Percentage Distribution Single Author and Multiple Author Papers

Sl.No.	No of authors	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total	%	Rank
1	Single author	22	25	32	21	27	127	12.39	5
2	Two authors	29	47	55	60	76	267	26.04	1
3	Three authors	16	40	42	67	89	254	24.78	2
4	Four authors	12	35	35	49	57	188	18.34	3
5	Five and above authors	9	30	28	52	66	185	18.04	4
6	Anonymous	-	3	-	1	-	4	0.4	6
	Total	88	180	192	250	315	1025	100	

As shown in table-4., that there were 1025 journal articles selected for this study. 26.04% citation indexed with the term 'emotional intelligence' in the PsycINFO database for the period of this study have more than two authors. The other citations indexed with the term EI are more than three authors

(24.78%) ,four authors (18.34%) and five authors (18.04%). Hence, we can infer that in the field of EI, collaboration research is a dominating trend. However, it shows that there are 4 (0.4%) citations without author references and they are of anonymous authorship (figure-1).

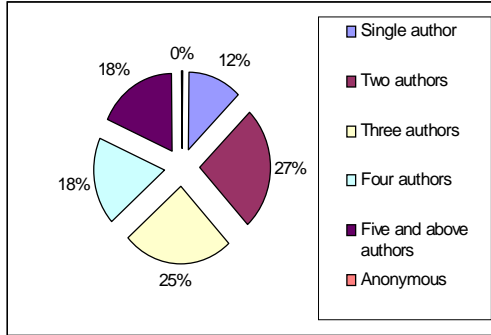


Figure :1

Table 5: Showing Single Vs Multiple Authored Output

Year	Single Author		Multiple Author		No of Records
	No of Output	Percentage	No of Output	Percentage	
2001	22	25 %	66	75 %	88
2002	25	14.12%	152	85.87%	177
2003	32	16.66%	160	83.33%	192
2004	21	8.43%	228	91.56%	249
2005	27	8.57%	288	91.42%	315
Total	127	12.43	894	87.57%	1021

Table-5., shows that, the percentage of single authored papers are less than that of multi-authored papers. In other words, about 87.57% of the total contributions are collaborative research with different degrees of collaboration. Therefore, in order to determine the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula suggested by K.Subramanyam (7) has been used and the results given in table 5. The formula is given below:

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Where

C=Degree of Collaboration in a discipline

Nm=Number of multiple authored papers

Ns=Number of single authored papers

Table-6: Showing Year Wise Distribution of Degree of Collaboration

Year	Degree of collaboration
2001	0.75
2002	0.85
2003	0.83
2004	0.91
2005	0.91
Overall	0.87

Table-6 displays that at the aggregate level, the average degree of collaboration is 0.87. The period-wise analysis indicates that, an increasing trend (0.91) during the fourth and fifth year grouping (2004-2005). It has decreased by 0.75 each in first and second and third block of three years groupings (2001-2003).

Conclusion

It is found that PsycInfo database covered the citations with total 1025 records in the field of 'Emotional Intelligence'. The coverage of EI records out of total records 9.13%. In the year 2004, publication records is high i.e., 13.1% and in the year 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2005 the percentage are reduced compare to other years. All the 1025 records were in English language forming 100% of the total. Indian author contributed 65 articles in the journals standing first position and followed by 60 in The International Journal of Psychoanalysis and 53 in Health psychology. 26.04% citation indexed with the term 'emotional intelligence', the other citations indexed with the term EI are more than three authors (24.78%), four authors (18.34%) and five authors (18.04%). The percentage of single authored papers are less than that of multi-authored papers. In other words, about 87.57% of the total contributions are collaborative research with different degrees of collaboration. The average degree of collaboration is 0.87. This brings out clearly that there exists a higher level of degree of collaborative research in EI.

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