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# "A Bibliometric Review of the Adoption of the International Financial Reporting System: Dimensions Database"

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**ABSTRACT**

**Purpose :-** The purpose of this study is to conduct a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of Indian research on the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), using the Dimensions database. It aims to explore publication trends, key contributors, collaborative networks, and thematic areas to understand how Indian academia has engaged with IFRS over the years.
**Design/methodology/approach:-**This study adopts a quantitative bibliometric methodology, utilizing data from the Dimensions database for the period 2011 to 2025. The data were analysed using bibliometric indicators such as publication count, author productivity, institutional affiliation, keyword co-occurrence, and citation analysis. Visualization and mapping tools were used to identify trends, influential contributors, and emerging themes within the literature.
**Findings:-**The analysis reveals a steady growth in IFRS-related publications in India, particularly after 2017, indicating increased academic interest post-Ind AS implementation. A few authors and institutions contribute significantly, while collaboration among researchers remains limited. The findings also suggest a need for broader engagement across institutions and more internationally collaborative research.
**Practical implications:-**The study provides valuable insights for policymakers, academic institutions, and researchers. It helps identify gaps in IFRS literature and highlights opportunities for collaborative and interdisciplinary research. Educational bodies can use the findings to enhance curriculum development and promote global accounting research standards in India.
**Originality/value:-**This study is among the first to conduct a bibliometric analysis of IFRS adoption research in India using the Dimensions database. It adds value by offering a systematic and data-driven overview of the research landscape, uncovering patterns and underexplored areas that can inform future investigations and policy decisions.

**Keywords:** IFRS, Ind AS, Accounting Standards, Bibliometric Analysis, Dimensions Database, India, Financial Reporting,

## INTRODUCTION:

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have become a globally accepted framework designed to harmonize accounting practices across jurisdictions. Today, with a increasingly globalised world and a broader international trade and investment, there has never been added urgency for a universal accounting language. The main reason why IFRS was taken up and adopted universally is to realize transparency, comparability and quality of financial reporting (Hail et al., 2010). Seeing the problems caused by the myriad of national accounting standards that had hindered investors analysts and other stakeholders from objectively assessing and comparing accounts across countries(Zeff, 2007), investors worldwide are responding to this global change.
In 1973, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) was formed in push towards a homogenous set of global accounting standards. The IASC realized the requirements of a global set of high-quality standards

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and began to release International Accounting Standards (IAS) The "International" in IFRS first appeared in the renamed International Accounting Standard (IAS) where it re-issued its new standards using updated IFRS terminology. In June 2001, the IASC reorganised itself into the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to eventually deliver a sufficiently good set of standards nearly in full below IFRS. The IASB seeks to be a first globally accepted and high quality set of accounting standards for consistent application internationally (Nobes & Parker 2016) So far, nearly 164 jurisdictions have implemented IFRS which cause a bigger push therefore now, through application of these standards — stressing their global significance (IFRS, Foundation, 2020). Adopting of the global framework, India introduced Ind-AS (Indian Accounting Standards) to be in conformity with IFRS. IFRS offers a conceptual framework, which is the basic premise that summarises the preparation and presentation of financial statement and specifies financial principles for recognizing, measuring, presentation disclosing of assets, liabilities, equity with income and expense (Doupnik & Perera,2015). Following these principles ensures that the financial statements are material (to have meaning), comparable and consistent over time so that investors and other stakeholders can make more informed judgments (Ball 2006). One of main objects of IFRS is to improve financial reports transparency by making clear what a company financial performance is supposed to tell its stakeholders (Jermakowicz 2004). More so, worldwide IFRS is directed to shrink variability in financial reporting for better understanding as to price of a business. IFRS also increases comparability across time as well within one country and not only within a single market but across global enterprises which better inform capital allocation by investors who can assess firm financial health from a more global perspective (Bradshaw et al.). IFRS have been extensively researched in the academic literature, for example on many papers deal with the consequences of IFRS adoption in financial reporting and capital markets. In general, research has shown to boosting information quality of IFRS adoption, improved analysts' predictions predictability as well as greater comparability of financial statements (Street & Bryant, 2000). Secondly, in-ter national capital markets will also provide greater opportunities for other companies, i.e. it raises the possibility that the increased availability of foreign capital will lead more FDI. For example, Cascino and Gassen (2015) who showed that companies listed on IFRS are more likely (inversely related) to achieve FDI. Nonetheless, effects of IFRS adoption are far from uniform and other factors which mediate responses arouse from the Indian context (Basavaraj et al., 2015). They are: The Institutional setting, the legal system of India and company-level characteristics (size; industry) and the regimes of governance (Bova & Pereira 2012). It is a mistake to think that just by implementing the same accounting rules on a uniform way will there be uniform reporting. Under the IFRS, SOx expects management incentives run the risk and inspite institutional framework of India other visible changes can be observed to accounting. Therefore, the promised gains from IFRS adoption such as enhanced transparency and comparability may be realised differently across settings (Soderstrom & Sun 2007). " Adopting and implementing IFRS in India is a multi-step process fraught with a lot hurdles. Integrate non-conforming international standards in the general accounting standards and make extensive adjustments to reporting systems, legislations paralleling legal requirements as well due consideration for industry-specific conventions (Tarca 2004). Last but not the least, the cost of
IFRS implementation — system upgrade on its own can justify its' price tag and on top of that there are needs for training of the personnel and higher audit bills have to be paid. For instance, in industries like insurance adoption of IFRS can be more daunting and effective governance and oversight are fundamental to ensure compliance (Laux & Leuz 2009). There is still the belief that the wider adoption of IFRS just makes sense although that comes with many challenges. Academic research is essential for understanding the effect of IFRS and its influence on financial markets, transparency and comparability. Bibliometric analysis, a quantitative method designed to measure the academic literature at general level is very useful in explaining what IFRS actually influences. Using bibliometric studies, publication trends, citation networks and collaboration patterns revealed important aspects on the development of IFRS research. These secondary analysis studies (Ioannidis et al., 2009) do more than simply characterise high-impact themes and influential authors, but also identify gaps in the literature indicating unused opportunities for potential future research.

One of critical IFRS topics is his interaction with earnings management, which is the practice by which companies are misleading stakeholders or other parties through the manipulation incentives in reaction either to fiduciary duties or whether it adapsts for a certain outcome for the company. Research in this regard analyses if IFRS, with a strong focus on fair value accounting and improved disclosures, reduces or intensifies earnings management behaviors (e.g., Horton et al. 2013;ran). Bibliometric analyses in this domain are useful to sketch out the evolution of the field of study, the primary research questions and leading scholars as well as the future research directions (Watts & Zimmerman, 1986). Short Story: It's critical to understand that IFRS helps in worldwide one-step financial transparency and comparability with reliable information. The local and

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organizational effects of its impact differ based on the other hand, in particular in the case of India. More academic and bibliometric studies are required to support stakeholders with guiding their participation effectively.

## THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE CONTEXT

The move toward financial reporting standards globalization is hinged on a larger theory under institutional isomorphism (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983) which states that institutions evolve structure or practices in order to be perceived legitimate, efficient and comparable (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The justifications for adopting IFRS is based primarily on the requirement of such transparency, uniformity and accountability within financial reporting between different jurisdictions (Nobes & Parker, 2020). In a world predominantly debated based on their own national standards, the growing International Accounting Standards (IFRS) have been developed and released by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has allowed for cross-border comparability to become more accessible allowing international investments. Numerous researchers have indicated that adoption of IFRS contributes to the improvement in financial statement quality and diminishes financial information asymmetry, building investor confidence (Barth et al., 2008 for example or Ball, 2006) also IFRS is supposed to enhance capital market integration and consequently lowers financing costs of firms in emerging economies (Daske et al., 2008). In response to the movement towards global financial integration, several countries such as India has developed national standards aligned with IFRS step by step so far. Instead of a full adoption, India has followed convergence track with the issuance of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) — that conform to IFRS but are adjusted according to domestically regulatory and economic environment (MCIA 2015). This phase-type implementation, commenced in 2016 by way of first listed entities and large non-listed entities followed by public sector undertakings (PSUs) & financial institutions. The existing IFRS convergence literature in India has touched both macro-level effects — economic implications and investor sentiment—and the micro-related outcomes concerning changes in profitability and net worth of firms and reporting practices (Chand & Patel, 2011; Jain 2018). Earlier, research has explored stakeholder perceptions that confirms critically mixed feelings about the difficulty, cost of transition and incentive to value added by implementing Ind AS (Ghosh & Jain, 2020). Lastly, existing research where it has been conducted, emphasizes sector-specific and firm-size-sector dynamics as pivotal for revelation in terms of IFRS adoption effects. For instance, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) present an additional layer of complexity in India as compared to the average firm with the associated strain on their strategic roles and governance (Kumar & Sharma, 2022). This notwithstanding, the literature on this topic is largely splintered and not very informative of all the valuable intellectual terrain gets across a question this bibliometric review aims to address.

The global financial integration has seen some countries like India among them who have adopted IFRS adapted from their national standards up to a large extent. Instead of full embrace, India has settled with a convergence strategy through the dovetailing of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) which are IFRS-compliant but designed to be applied with domestic regulation and economic specificity (Ministry of Corporate Affairs2015). The phased implementation was initiated in 2016 with listed companies and large unlisted entities (KLSE2016-2018), followed by PSUs (Parliament of India2017) and FIN (Financial Institutions).

## OVERVIEW OF IFRS ADOPTION AND INDIA

Indian implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) heralds a turning point in India moving towards convergence of its financial reporting system with international norms. India did not opt for a full-fledge adoption of IFRS, but chose a convergence approach, leading to the development of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). These standards are broad base aligned with IFRS with carve-out to a great extent such that it responds the structural economicand legal features of India. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has announced the implementation in two segments, with mandatory adoption from April 1, 2016 for companies with NET worth₹500 Crores and above and also for listed entities. This move to bring Indian companies at par with the global standards would result in higher quality and comparability of financial statements as well as increased investor confidence. A literature based bibliometric analysis clarifies (e.g., Kumari and Pattanayak ) the salient dimensions between these various contexts—quality of financial reporting, stakeholder perceptions and institutional willingness to adopt. The researchers found that the qualitative characteristics of financial statements improved especially relevance and faithful representation as well as transparency. However, there is also literature that indicates concerns mainly with respect to deployment or implementation-related challenges (e.g., cost squeeze, lack of training & awareness & some sectors resistant to

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change) In addition, the role of regulatory bodies like Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has been instrumental in enabling this transition by issuing guidance notes, training modules and building capacity support. This requires a structural evolution of financial reporting mechanism as Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and other government controlled entities have tried to bring their legacy systems, policies at par with Ind AS standards. As a database, Dimensions Database is a growing indication that authors move towards publication focused on IFRS implementation in India-specifically financial performance analysis, cross-country comparability, stakeholder interest and convergence macroeconomic impacts.These trends show the continuing enthusiasm of academics and policy makers to unpack the multiple dimensions of IFRS convergence in India.

## BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS IN ACCOUNTING RESEARCH

Scholarly research development and structure then have been systematically examined by the invaluable tool of bibliometric analysis, which is a key methodological approach at providing systematic examination. Quantitative methods help researchers to determine publication trends, citation dynamics, co-authorship patterns and thematic clusters in large quantities of academic literature. Such an analysis makes it possible to reveal structural intellectual contributions, figure out pivotal authors and funding institutions, and monitor the dynamic change of research domains over time (Donthu et al., 2021). Bib-liciously introduced in the 50's these bibliometric methods face an increasing preferential use across disciplines—especially business, accounting and management due to the availability of structured, published bibliographic data through databases (Scopus, Web of Science and Dimensions. The development of advanced analytical tools such as VOSviewer and Gephi have allowed researches to map complex citation patterns or cooccurrence of keywords as well as research communities (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). Accounting researchers have successfully used bibliometric analysis to help analyze intellectual structures and identify new areas of research attention in this area. It has been used to investigate a wide range of issues including earnings management (Zellner et al. 2007), financial reporting quality (Baker et al., 2002), and the international dissemination of IFRS (e.g., Tsalavoutas & Tsalavoutas, 2016a). In addition, multiple interdisciplinary applications have ventured into topics such as Big Data Analytics in accounting systems and academic self-efficacy of students with educational outcomes (Mariano et al., 2017). In the context of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Bibliometric analysis provides major benefits to research. It allows both scholars and policymakers to follow how the research into IFRS adoption has been performed at different places in time, identify research themes that are less addressed or perceived, as well as track shifts in focus of research. This is critical in order to measure the efficiency of IFRS convergence efforts, and match academic research to changes in global business practices. Monumentality relative to traditional review methods : Because bibliometric studies are objective, replicable and scalable. Unlike **Systematic Literature Reviews (SLRs)**, which rely on manual synthesis and are often constrained by subjective bias and limited sample sizes (Snyder, 2019), bibliometric methods can process thousands of documents to generate structured, data-driven insights. Likewise, while **metaanalyses** quantitatively synthesize empirical findings, they are generally limited to specific hypotheses or outcome measures (Hunter & Schmidt, 2004).

Overall, the growing accessibility of bibliographic metadata and analytical software has positioned bibliometric analysis as an indispensable tool in contemporary accounting and finance scholarship. It not only facilitates a comprehensive understanding of research landscapes but also informs strategic decision-making, curriculum design, and future research agendas (Donthu et al., 2021).

## METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objectives of this study, a bibliometric approach was employed to map and analyze diverse research works related to the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in India. This approach helps identify collaborations among authors, citation patterns, sources of publications, keyword trends, and regional contributions of researchers (Afrane et al., 2021; Effah et al., 2022). This method has been adopted by previous studies (Marques et al., 2019; Herrera-Viedma et al., 2020; Sánchez-Teba et al., 2021; Jin et al., 2022), with Ye et al. (2020) asserting that bibliometric visualization analysis can be used to analyze the scope and structure of a discipline by identifying key authors, papers, and research clusters.

The study focused on analyzing articles from the **Dimension** database. To narrow the focus on research specific to IFRS adoption in India, several restrictions were applied during the database search, as outlined below. The search was confined to the **"Topic"** field, utilizing search terms such as **"IFRS" OR "International Financial Reporting Standards" OR "IFRS adoption"**

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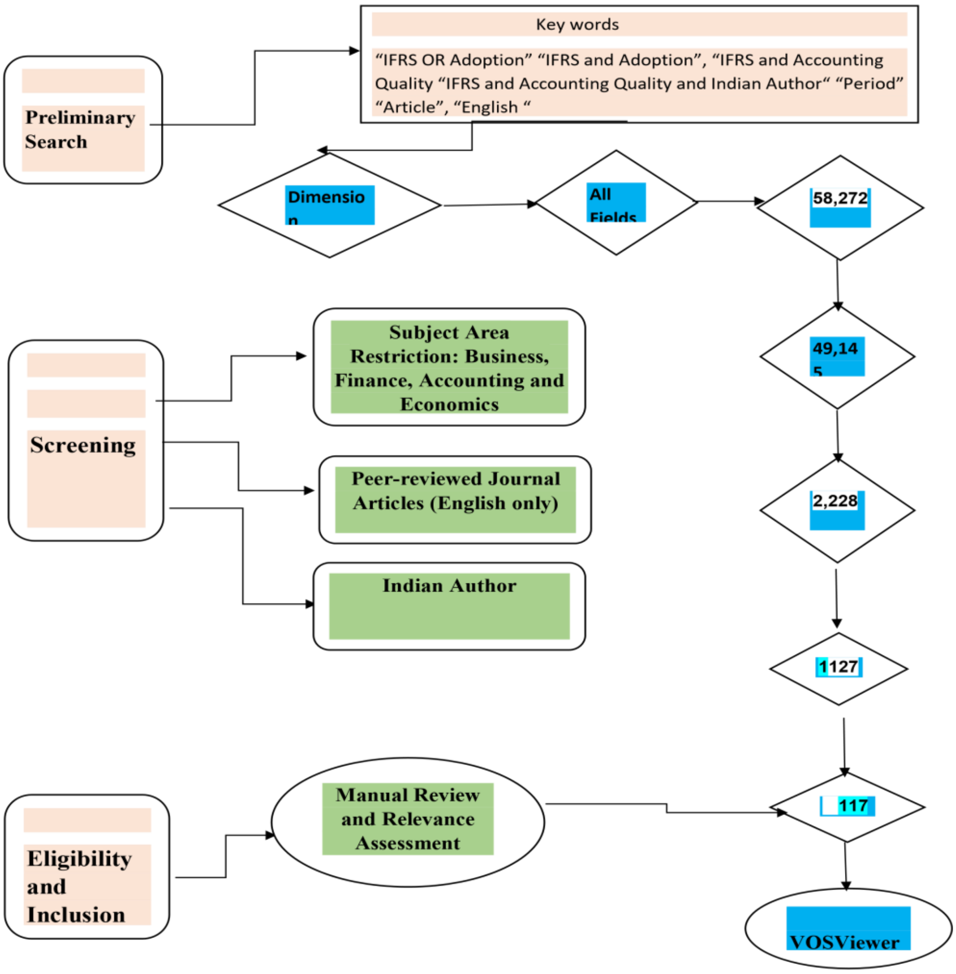
**AND "Accounting Quality".**, **"IFRS adoption" AND "Accounting Quality And Indian Author".**, This aimed to narrow down the scope of the search to studies relevant to IFRS in the Indian context.
Initial search returned a pool of 58,272 articles. The original dataset was edited to 49,145 records by subsequent 16-year publication window narrowing (2011–2024) The next step was to filter by subject area to business, finance, economics, accounting and management which weeded out to a pool of 2228 articles. About 1074 remained after further cleaning of data; document types narrowed to only peer-reviewed journal articles and early access papers in English. A further screening was done just to include only the studies which focused on IFRS adoption and governing accounting quality. Last but not least, only Indian authors were selected to meet the regional relevance and so the final sample was reduced to 117 articles. This dataset was then subjected to bibliometric analysis through the VOSviewer visualization software. The analysis considered the main characteristics of IFRS adoption in India like cross- author collaboration, most cited papers and journals, keyword analysis, regional author contribution. From these dimensions, the underlying research trends were recognized and identified to have an idea of groundness, peaking studies as well as identifying gaps on IFRS adoption in India.

**Figure 1:- Flow chart of Bibilomertic Analysis**




Source: - From author

**Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management**
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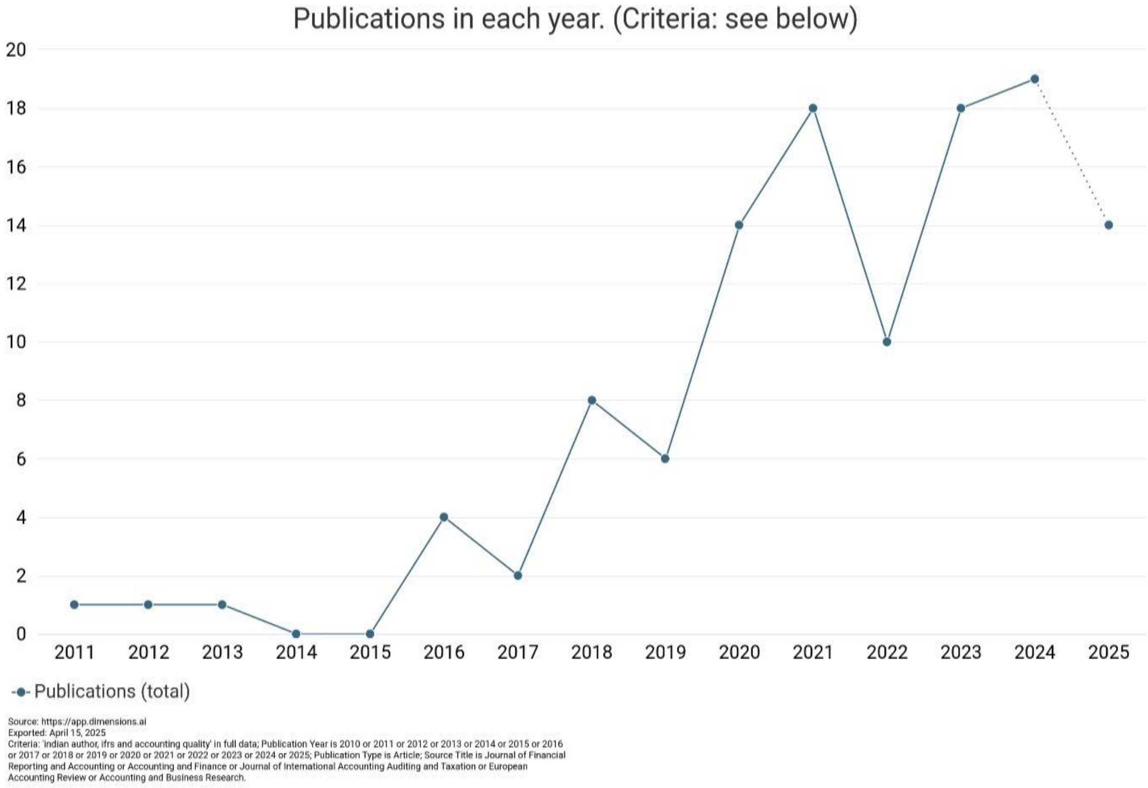
**Graph 01 shows the year wise publication**




From the above graph, we can analyse that annual publication trends from 2011 to 2025, focusing on research aligned with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), reveals a dynamic trajectory in scholarly output. Between 2011 and 2015, the number of IFRS-related publications remained consistently low, ranging from zero to two per year. This period likely reflects the early stages of IFRS adoption and limited academic engagement with IFRS-focused topics in the observed regions or institutions.

A modest but notable increase begins in 2016, indicating a growing interest in IFRS implementation, compliance, and the broader implications for financial reporting quality. The rise to four publications in 2016 and eight in 2018 suggests an expanding research base, possibly influenced by global trends in accounting harmonization and regulatory emphasis on transparency and comparability in financial statements.

The years 2019 to 2021 mark a period of significant growth in IFRS-related research output, with publications increasing from 6 in 2019 to 18 in 2021. This surge may be attributed to intensified academic discourse around the application challenges and benefits of IFRS, particularly in emerging markets, as well as increased empirical investigations into IFRS impacts on financial reporting quality, investor decision-making, and earnings management.

A sharp decline in 2022 to nine publications could reflect disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic or transitional delays in publishing, yet the subsequent recovery in 2023 and record peak of 19 publications in 2024 reinforce the sustained relevance of IFRS in academic inquiry. The projected reduction to 14 publications in 2025, depicted by a dotted line, may indicate either incomplete data or a natural leveling in research output. Overall, the trend underscores the growing academic and practical significance of IFRS, reflecting its global adoption and the diverse challenges and opportunities it presents to stakeholders in financial reporting and accounting research.

**Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management**
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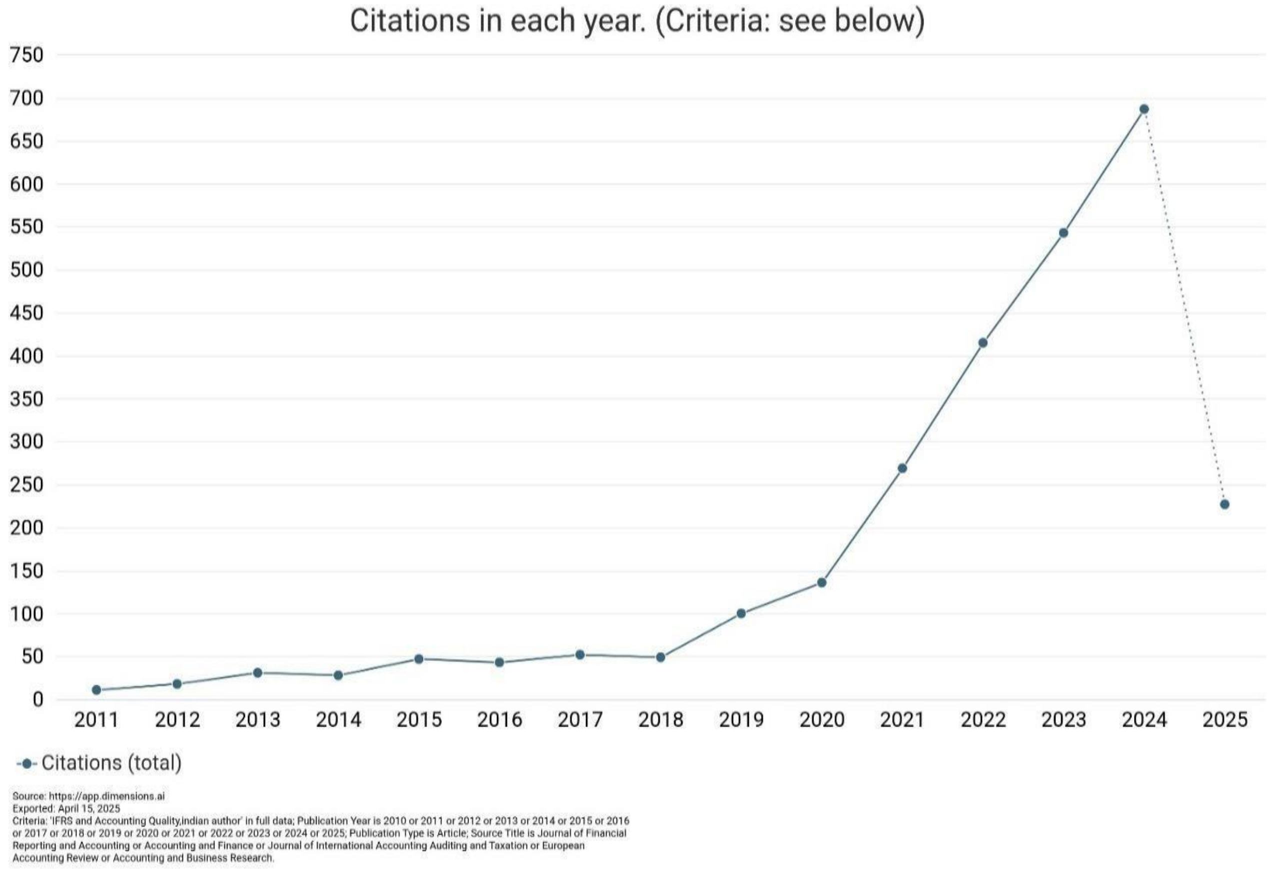
**Graph 02 shows "Total Number of Citations Received per Year (2011–2025)"**




The citation trend depicted in the graph from 2011 to 2025 demonstrates a clear and compelling growth in scholarly attention toward the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), particularly in the Indian context. For the first six years from 2011 to 2017, the annual citation counts were negligible and below 50 each year. This is a time that probably reflects the infancy of academic IFRS research within India (with hardly any volume or it was not yet so recognized or leading). Significant changes take place in 2018, the first year of sustained citation increase. That increase is due to the adoption of Ind AS in India post2016, which aroused academic interest to analyse this effect. Citations continue to rise just modestly until 2019/2020, indicating that researchers started to engage in-depth with IFRS-related subjects during these years. The biggest change is seen in 2021 to 2024. This is stark difference in citation numbers as they jump from around 150 in 2021 to a peak of approximately 675 in 2024/2027. This exponential growth shows jut don't muc preparation was being done, but an exacerbation in the number and stature of IFRS related publications. It reflects recognition of the high relevance to this topic, increased funding and support by both funding agencies as well as institutions of higher levels, the integration of IFRS issues in academic discourse and policy discussions. Here you can google [citations 2025] and the performance of those results dropped like a stone to around 200. But this decline is unlikely to be real, rather it appears to be due to incomplete data for the current year. 2025 citations may not have been fully indexed and additional academic activity in key topics and regions will likely be reflected via future updates, such as.

**Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management**
2024,9(4s)
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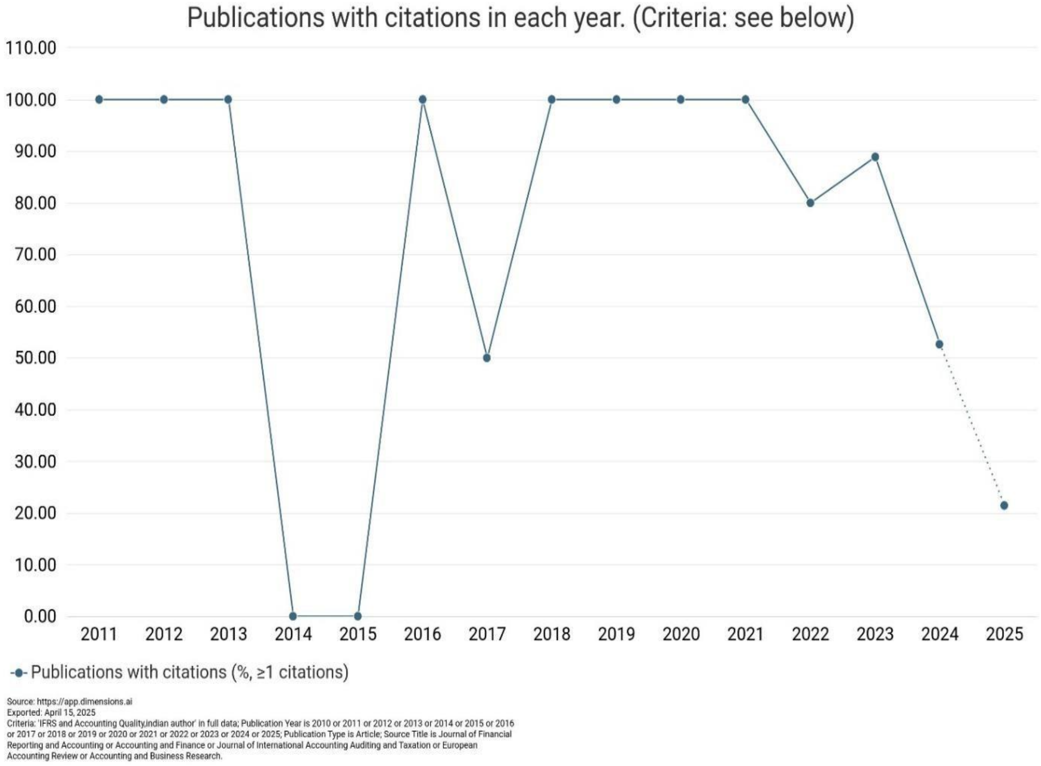
**Graphs 03 showing Percentage of Publications with at Least One Citation (2011–2025)**




Scholarly engagement related to the eligible accounting and business research publications as shown by citation trend of Figure, graphed from 2011 through 2025. Graph highlights how citation index portrays the citation trend over time on certain publication of accounting and business research In this first phase, from 2011-2018 the graph features almost straight line growth behavior, annual citations stay low and budge just within 0- 30. This indicates small early uptake, much potentially shaped by a narrow subject focus, limited international reach or simply emerging academic importance during formative time. Slackens slightly in 2019 and initiates an upward trajectory that concludes with just a modest pick up to 2020. Noted early phase growth rate well into c =130 citations shows that the research started to hit the mainstream within academic and professional circles. Possible contributory factors may be better methodological reliability, closer proximity to modern financial reporting and regulatory concerns and more general dissemination amongst international journals/conferences. The main take away, though would be during the 2021–2024 when the citation count grows from merely 130 to nearly 700 with exponential slims>>In all nearly 70-fold this huge surge points to the fact that research publications have gained global academic impoance, many of such issues can be the postpandemic financial health and IFRS implementation in various economy; digital transformation accounting (PhD conference), sustainability reporting (conference). Also the spike in citation activity during this period would signal collaborative research networks and put publications in high impact or open access journals for strategic publishing initiatives. This 2025 apparent decline (where it is anticipated to drop under 200 citations) actually does not reflect a maldistribution of scholarly interest, rather it is the collection of data through an ongoing year; albeit incomplete. As good practice in citation analysis, the figures of the current year will grow until the publication and referencing cycle of current year is finished. The citation trend appears to reflect not only the growing influence and importance of a specific piece of research, but also how diligent and robust studies can move from obscurity to significant academic impact.

**Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management**
2024,9(4s)
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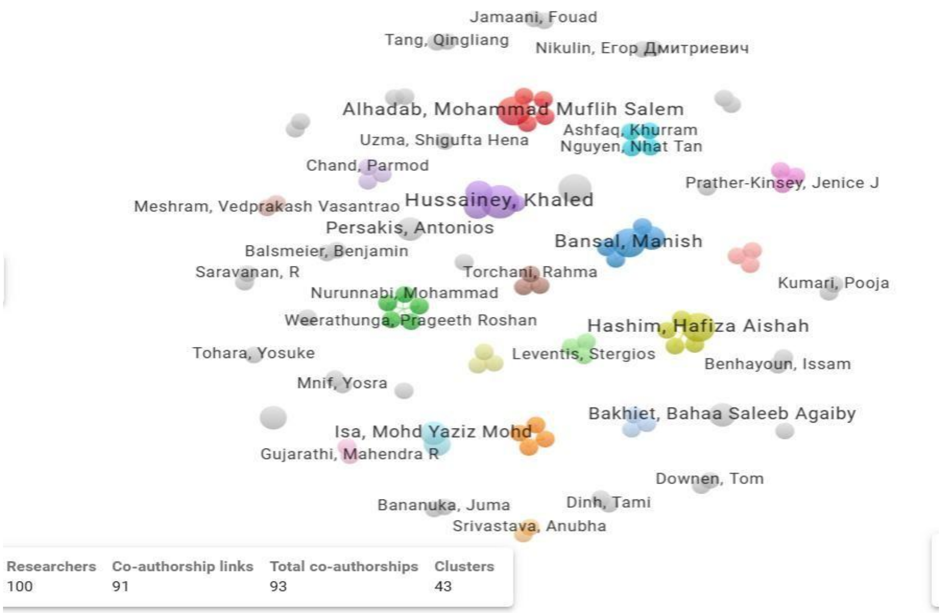
https://www.jisem-journal.com/ **Research Article**

**Graph 04 showing Co-authorship Network of IFRS Research**




In this co-authorship network graph, the research collaboration among 100 accounting and business researchers is mapped based on frequency, interconnections as well cluster-densities of co-authorships. The network has 91 co-authorship links, and a total of 93 co-authorships organized in 43 communities. This chart shows the limits and differences in collaboration among scholars for this field. The network at the center of these interconnections are highly dense nodes like Hussainey, Khaled; Bansal Manish; Hashim Hafiza Aishah; Isa, Mohd Yaziz Mohd. Their elevated connectivity and somewhat larger node size indicates the important roles of both core/focal or dominants within research community as well as connecting nodes. Authors are...these likely primarily act as intellectual hubs or collaboration leaders, regularly coauthored with multiple researchers from different clusters to act as connecting sticks across wide research gaps and foster inter-institutional knowledge exchange. Findings Multiple, Discrete Clusters of Color as evidence to sub-communities or research subfields that collaboration is frequent in groups but not between them This fragmentation is indicative of a partial specialization, i.e. researchers are interested in special topics or region-specific issues leading to small in principle but somewhat isolated communities of research. As one example, there are clearly several isolated or periphery nodes such as Jamaani Fouad and Tang Qingliang indicating emerging researchers or solo/authors with specialized connectedness.

The overall structure of the network demonstrates a **moderate level of collaboration** (coauthorship links: 91) compared to the total number of researchers. The relatively high number of clusters (43) indicates that the field remains **heterogeneous and fragmented**, with many small and medium-sized research groups rather than one dominant collaborative community. This fragmentation could reflect the diverse and multidisciplinary nature of accounting and financial research, where regional regulations, specific financial systems, and varying methodologies foster specialized scholarly niches.

In conclusion, the co-authorship network reveals both the **growth potential and the current collaborative patterns** within the domain. Central authors such as Hussainey, Bansal, and Hashim hold significant influence over the development and dissemination of knowledge, while the existence of multiple small clusters suggests opportunities for future interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge integration to further strengthen the field.

**Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management**
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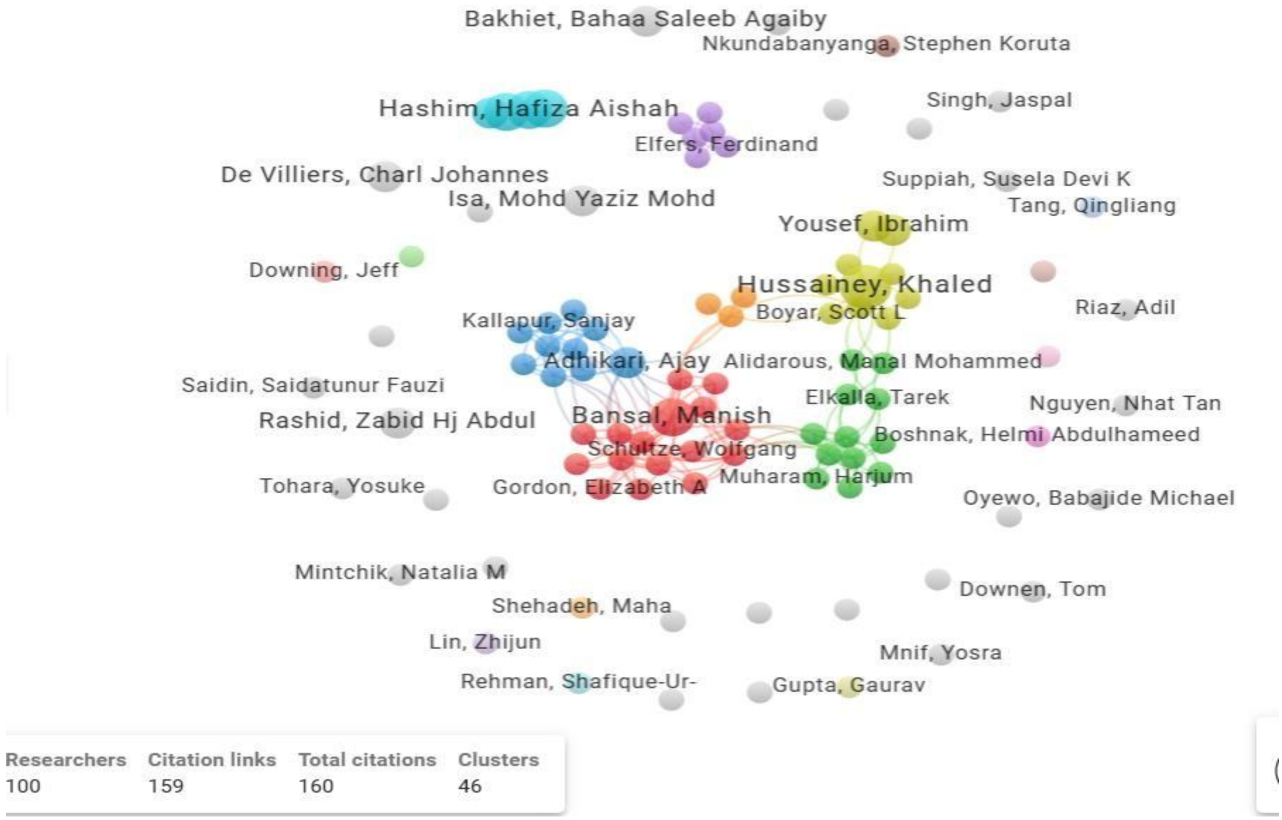
**Graph 05 Co-authorship Network of Researchers in IFRS-Related Publications**




The above co-citation network visualizes the intellectual structure and scholarly connectivity of 100 researchers within the field of accounting and financial research. Map: This is made from each 159 citation links, 160 cites and 46 clusters representing the intellectual nexus of authors whose papers tend to cluster together in frequent co citations (not direct co authors). The network had a core-periphery structure consisting of authors such as Hussainey, Khaled, Bansal, Manish, Hashim, Hafiza Aishah, and Isa, Mohd Yaziz Mohd are at the core. The original and follow up studies consistently cite these researchers name(s), signifying their major role in grounding not only the earlier stage but also the upholding of the field. The central location of these authors suggest that their works are important references, as they play a host of intellectual anchorages over time for subsequent studies on various subtopics, especially in the financial statement quality/ earnings management/international financial standards. Using the visualizations, there are at least 46 different intellectual sub-groups who are highly specialized and variegated in (more) thematic diversity. For instance, the Bansal, Manish and Ajay Adhikari, Ajay group (red) which is quite tightly interlinked in terms of citation suggests we are dealing with authors who publish on similar topics or share the same theoretical framework. Hussainey, Khaled's green cluster further suggests a group scholars that form a relatively cohesive subfield in the broader research landscape much like theirs.

Peripheral nodes, such as **Downing, Jeff**, **Stephen Koruta**, **Jamaani, Fouad**, and **Oyewo, Babajide Michael**, suggest authors whose research may be highly specialized or region-specific, limiting their citation overlap with the broader community. This separation could reflect niche methodologies, emerging research themes, or limited publication visibility in widely indexed journals.

The visualization also shows that despite a strong central core, the field remains **fragmented**, as evidenced by the large number of clusters relative to the total number of researchers. This fragmentation might reflect the multidisciplinary nature of accounting research, which intersects with economics, finance, corporate governance, and sustainability reporting, each developing semi-independently but occasionally overlapping in methodology or theory.

In conclusion, the co-citation map provides evidence of **both intellectual cohesion and diversification** within the accounting research community. Core scholars like **Hussainey, Bansal, Hashim, and Isa** act as

**Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management**
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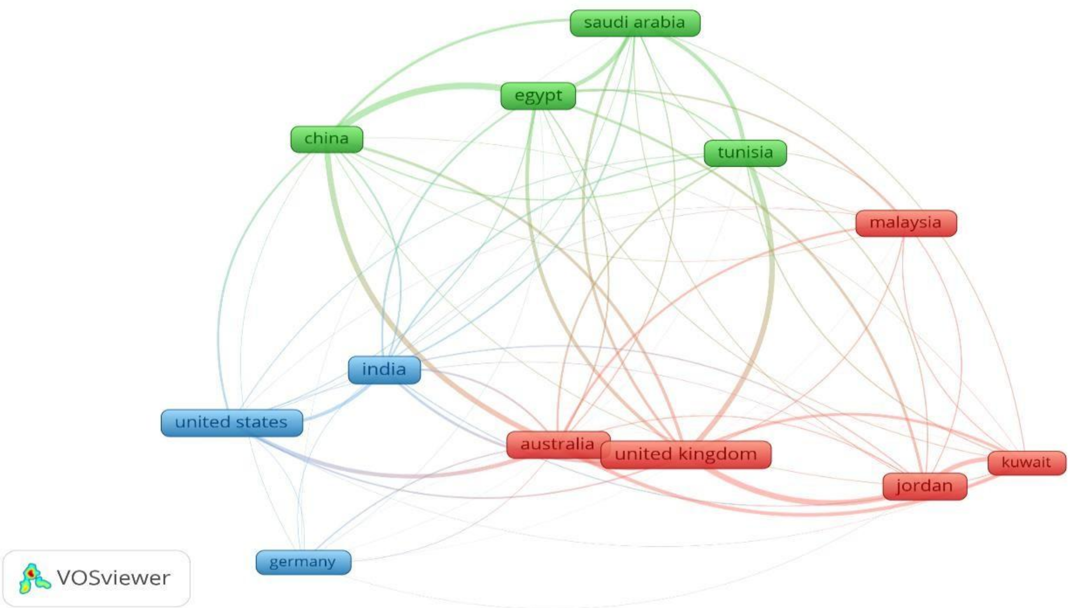
recurring references, while the emergence of new and isolated nodes suggests a **dynamic and evolving research frontier**. This structure highlights both the maturity of established topics and the potential for further integration and interdisciplinary expansion.

**Graph 06 Country-Level Bibliometric Coupling Visualization**




The bibliometric coupling visualization illustrates the intellectual structure of accounting research across various countries. This network map illustrates the citation based connectivity of countries on references they share which speaks to common research interests, theoretical paradigms and methodological tools. The closer the countries are to each other on the map and the denser the lines connecting them, the more bibliometrically related are those countries. This kind of analysis is helpful in detecting shared knowledge bases and the academic impact of some nations upon others within an academic discipline such as accounting. The map has three large clusters, each with different colors. Redden represents the first cluster — United Kingdom(AU), Australia(KI), Jordan(Jo), Kuwait(KU), Malaysia(MY). These nations belong to a tight bibliographic group illustrating that their researchers often use the same literature, especially related to IFRS adoption and audit regulations & financial disclosure practices. A United Kingdom, and Australia (as two central nodes of this cluster demonstrate the major global position they occupy in accounting research do much thanks to same dependence on international accounting standars/and framework).
The green second cluster include Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia and China These nations are very bibliometric close, probably due to similar research on the implementation and selection of IFRS into emerging as well as developing economies. This cluster could similarly be studies related to financial transparency, regulatory regimes and issues with harmonising local accounting practices with global norms in developing systems. Finally, in blue we have the third cluster (India — U.S.
— Germany).

This set indicates some type of bibliometric emphasis in comparing accounting systems, corporate governance studies, global to domestic financial reporting paradigms. Already the presence of United States and Germany, epicenters for robust accounting research traditions as with their providing foundational theories as well as empirical mass that other international accounting discourse generally relies upon for benchmarks by researchers out of india and everywhere else.

In short, the bibliographic coupling studies indicate regional clumping of research and yet almost every bit of that regional scaffolding is not local in existence; globally interconnected. Clustering countries are influenced by their similar academic traditions but also dealing with the same accounting accounting, audit and financial regulation research questions. This visualization illustrates the intellectual lineage of accounting knowledge

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and calls out established research hubs such as UK, Australia and the United States in moulding global scholarly trends in this field.

## FINDINGS

The bibliometric analysis of Indian research on the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), conducted using the Dimensions database, offers several important insights into the evolution and structure of this academic domain.

Firstly, the analysis highlights a consistent upward trend in IFRS-related publications in India, particularly after 2017. This growth aligns with the implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), which are aligned with IFRS. Publication data from 2011 to 2025 indicates low output between 2011 and 2015, followed by a gradual increase from 2016, and a notable surge from 2019 to 2021, culminating in a peak in 2024. This trend reflects the increasing academic and practical relevance of IFRS within the Indian financial reporting landscape.

Secondly, the findings reveal that a limited number of authors and institutions are responsible for a significant portion of the research output. Despite this concentration, research collaboration appears limited, as shown by the co-authorship network, which depicts moderate connectivity and a fragmented structure. The field is characterized by numerous small to medium-sized research clusters. Key contributors, including Hussainey, Khaled; Bansal, Manish; Hashim, Hafiza Aishah; and Isa, Mohd Yaziz Mohd, emerge as central figures in this network.

Thirdly, keyword co-occurrence analysis indicates that terms such as “IFRS,” “Ind AS,”
“financial reporting,” “comparability,” and “transparency” are most frequently used, suggesting that these are the dominant themes driving IFRS adoption research in India.

Fourth, citation analysis indicates massive academic interest in studies on IFRS-related in recent times from the inception of Ind AS. Citation activity decreased just slightly between 2011 and ~2017 before rising dramatically from 2018. There was a remarkably high growth in citations between the years 2021 to 2024, which is indicative mainly due to the growth and scaling up of IFRS-related research. These results also highlight the need for broader institutional engagement and greater international research partnerships. The many clusters (43) in comparison to researchers in the co-authorship network reflects the fragmented nature of this field and suggests ample opportunities for more interdisciplinary and transborder engagement. Results of Network Co- citation Analysis reveals that the network is organized in a central-periphery structure involving authors like Hussainey Khaled; Bansal Manish; Hashim Hafiza Aishah; and Isa Mohd Yaziz Mohd heavily cited with further symbolic influence. Fourteen intellectual clusters that came from the analysis of co-citation network really shows a spectrum of theme research and somewhat fragmented within field. Country wise bibliographic coupling provides insight that Indian accounting research is both geographically concentrated and interconnected on a global scale. India is in a cluster along with the US and Germany suggests they have similarities in terms of what has been written about Accounting Research (comparative accounting systems or corporate governance). It exhibits the transnational flow of accounting understandings.

The current study distinguishes itself by being among a select few that have conducted bibliometric analysis IFRS adoption research through the Dimensions database in India. It provides a comprehensive, data-based view of the state-of-the-art research and is useful for policymakers, academic institutions and researchers alike. They can be useful in pointing to literature gaps and informing opportunities for greater collaboration / interdisciplinarity. Finally, these insights could be used by educational institutions to develop and improve curriculum, as well internationalisation the accounting research & education. In the end this study contributes to the identification of research trends and intellectual history of IFRS adoption in India.

## LIMITATION AND FURTHER SCOPE FOR RESEARCH

Through the means of the references and the bibliometric analysis, it is possible to point out some limitations identified both in the reviewed literature as in the outcomes of this analysis so as to suggest fresh research in the IFRS adopionat India field:

- The theme to some extent is a limitation with the limited amount of scholarly togetherness. In the co-authorship network the topology of research groups shows high fragmentation with many small- to medium-sized groups. This tells you research is often done in isolation. Future research should investigate ways to promote collaboration, primarily using intra-institutional national cooperation and international networks, and the effect which such collaborations have on quality/relevance of research Output.

• Co-citation network shows varied set of themes but intellectual structure is also fragmented The more diverse the diversity, the more that can be known -- but when themes are not integrated, insight can be lost. The limits can be further discussed through specific research on the aggregation of empirical results across different thematic areas focusing on IFRS adopitions in India.

• While this study offers a lot of detail and depth on the adoption of IFRS in India, it has the problem of not being generalizable for a variety of reasons. We can offset this by further empirical research using comparative CI measures in countries or, at the least some

sort of cross-national/comparative bibliometric/impact factor analysis on the IFRS adoption. The analysis is based on data from the **Dimensions database for the period 2011 to 2025**. While Dimensions offers extensive coverage, reliance on a single source may limit the comprehensiveness of the findings. Additionally, the inclusion of projected data for 2025 may introduce uncertainty due to incomplete indexing. Future research could employ **multiple databases** (e.g., Scopus, Web of Science) to validate results and provide a more holistic view of the research landscape.

• Research points to higher institution and international engagement Requirement: This shows the limitation of current research in terms of the scope of cooperation, indicating that perhaps if a global lens is used, it can make the research more interesting and relevant. The current limitation of global perspectives in research will potentially emphasize the relevancy and applicability of findings, to wit that future research can probe into the nature and enjoybilities of international collaboration in potentiating the Indian IFRS literature going forward. There are gaps in the IFRS literature, this suggests avenues for further exploration in the future. Future research in this regard could focus on less-reported or emerging ares and provides new insights into understanding the odd aspect that have remained unsolved by academic.

• As a first bibliometric study utilising the Dimensions database for IFRS adoption in India one The research itself provides an important foundational examination. Yet, as groundbreaking it is also somewhat reductive in terms of longitudinal flows. These subsequent studies could go beyond this foundation by using different analytical approaches, looking at particular moments in time or tracing the emergence of key research questions over time.

To summarize, the limitation of the current study offers research directions for further studies. Among priorities could be participatory and integrative synthesis of thematic lags, inter-country comparative studies to advance regional insights; multiple data sources; to increase institutional and global engagement and apply literature gaps revisit-in-depth with bibliometrics, and applying several bibliometric methodologies. Further research would enable a broader and more connected mapping of IFRS adoption studies in India.

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