

**JOURNAL OF ARTHASANWAD : A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY****A.R. Mathankar**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Bibliometric is the discipline where quantitative methods were employed to probe scientific communication process by measuring and analysis various aspect of written documents. It helps to monitor growth of literature and patterns of Research. This papers examines the articles published in journal of Arthasanwad for authorship pattern geographical distribution of papers and edition analysis. The majority of papers are single author.*

**Keywords :** *Bibliometrics, journal of arthasanwad, Authorship Pattern, Number and form of cited document.*

**Introduction**

The term 'Bibliometrics' was first used by alan Pritchard in 1969 to denote a new discipline where quantitative methods were employed to probe scientific communication process by measuring and analyzing various aspects of written documents, bibliometrics is an emerging thrust area of research from different branches of human knowledge bibliometrics has become a standard tool of science policy and research management in the last decades an significant compilations of science indicators more sophisticated bibliometrics techniques. Bibliometric can be applied to any subject area and to most of the problems concerned with written communication. It helps to monitor growth of literature and patterns of research. This paper studies the biblomterics analysis of the literature published in the journal of arthasanwad.

**Source Journal**

Arthasanwada Journal of Economics (AJE) official organ in the Marathi Arthashatra Parishad. The first issue of the journal was published in the year 1977. The journal issue in quarterly (ISSN - 0973- 8452). The journal intends to publish contribution on problem of economics in india based on social research investigation and firsthand experience. This journal is academic in it's outlook. It intends to provide a forum for Economics discussion among specialists in the various topics related to Indian Economics and rural life condition, since it's inception published four issues per year.

**Objectives**

The main objectives of this study are

1. To find out volume wise contribution
2. Institutional affiliation of contributors
3. TO find out the authorship pattern.
4. To find out the geographical location of the contributors.
5. To display the subject – wise article productivity by the authors.
6. To find out sex – wise distribution of cited contribution.
7. To find out the Bibliographic form wise distribution of citation.

**Reviews of Literatures**

The literature review is the first step in the process of doing scientific research. It performs the role of finding and presenting the pertinent work from the primary literature in a logical, organized manner and briefs . The readers as up –to date as possible. A literature review is a critical and in depth evaluation previous research direction more defilite and specific serves a stimulus to the researchers. Own thoughts and ideas and become the basis for new knowledge acquisition. According to cooper (1988) 'a literature review uses as it's data base reports. Of primary or original scholarship. The types of scholarship may be empirical theoretical, critical, analytical or methodological in nature. A literature review seeks to describe, summarize, evaluate clarity and or integrate the content of primary reports. Aruna Prasad Reddy, (1999), Bibliometric study of citations in Ph.D. theses in chemistry 1964 – 1997, is accepted by Sri.

Venkateshwara University Tirup ati, Andhra university, Vishakhapattanam. Ph.D. Thesis, Andhra University, Vishakhapattanam. Choudhari D.K.(2012) , Research Publication in the field of Veterinary Science with reference to India , a bibliometric study 2000 – 2006. Guru Ghasidas Vishvavidyalaya. Bilaspul (C.G.) Choudhary has conducted Bibliometric study on Research Publication in the field of Veterinary Science with reference to India.

## Methodology

A total number of 40 issues of the journal of Arthaswad (from 1998 – 1999, 2007 – 2008) have been taken for this study. The details read regarding each published article such as the article, number of authors, their institutional affiliation of table and figure etc. were recorded and analyzed for making observation. The data has been calculated and represented in tables. The citation analysis conducted by using various statistical tools and Techniques.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

### I. Distribution of Contribution

Year	Volume No.	No. of Issues	No. of Contribution (Authors)	Age %
1998-99	22	4	36	9.00
1999-2000	23	4	43	10.75
2000-01	24	4	44	11.00
2001-02	25	4	33	8.25
2002-03	26	4	46	11.50
2003-04	27	4	36	9.00
2004-05	28	4	40	10.00
2005-06	29	4	36	9.00
2006-07	30	4	41	10.25
2008-09	31	4	45	11.25
Total Volumes	10	40	400	100.00

**Table 1. Volume and Year –wise distribution**

Table 1 – Figure shows that volume 26 (year 2002-03) has the highest number of papers and the volume 25 (year 2001-02) has list number.

### II. Authorship Pattern

Authorship	Single	Two	Three	More than Three
Number	372	24	4	
Percentage	93.00 %	6.00 %	1.00 %	0.00

**Table -2 Authorship Pattern**

Table – 2 Figure 2 show that Single authorship pattern has the most productive Publication. The Single authorship Pattern out of 400 Contributions 372 (93.00 %) Two Author 24

(6.00 %) Three Author 4 (1.00 %) by the three authors no any contribution by four authors.

### III. Authorship Trend (Degree of Collaboration) without corporate Body.

Citations	Reference	Percentage (%)
Single Author	2604	82.82
Multiple Author	540	17.18
Total	3144	100.00

Authorship trend was measured in terms of degree of collaboration. Also calculated the degree of collaboration separately with corporate bodies as an author and without it. For calculation of degree of collaboration in both the cases the value was put up as following.

**IV. Distribution of Contribution in various Fields of the Subject.**

Sr. No.	Subject Field	No. of Contribution	Percentage (%)
1	Economics	2378	56.20
2	Financial Economics	580	13.70
3	Law	72	1.70
4	Political Science	88	2.8
5	Philosophy	12	0.28
6	Sociology	78	1.84
7	Management	24	0.56
8	Human Resource Development	28	0.66
9	Statistics	18	0.42
10	Education	208	0.66
11	Medicine	28	0.66
12	Agriculture	186	4.39
13	Generally	108	2.55
14	Research	02	0.04
15	Banking	146	3.45
16	Cooperation	86	2.93
17	Computer	05	0.14
18	Religion	04	0.09
19	Biography	54	1.27
20	Literature	01	0.02
21	Public Finance	60	1.41
22	Library Science	08	0.18
23	Mathematics	04	0.09
24	Science	08	0.18
25	Labor Economics	38	0.89
26	Marathi	05	0.11
	Total	4230	100

Shows that out of 4230 contributions , the highest number i.e. 2378 (56.20 %) has been contributed on ‘ Economics’ Next comes Financial economics 580 (13.70 %) third one comes Agriculture 186 (4.39 %) Political

Science 88 (2.8 %), Cooperation 86 (2.93 %), Sociology 78 (1.84 %) Research 2 (0.04 %) and lastly there is only one Contribution on Literature 1 (0.02 %)

**V. Geographical Distribution**

Name of State	No. of Contribution	Percentage
Maharashtra	250	98.81
Tamil Nadu	3	1.19
Total	253	100.00

Shows that state wise distribution of contribution in the journal out of 253

contribution the highest number has been contributed from Tamil Nadu 3 (1.18 %)

**VI Citation Analysis****VI. a. Distribution of citations (Volume Wise)**

Sr. No.	Arthasanwad	Year	Citations	Percentage
1	Vol.No.22	1998-99	442	10.45
2	Vol.No.23	1999-2000	366	8.6
3	Vol.No.24	2000-01	380	8.9
4	Vol.No.25	2001-02	310	7.3
5	Vol.No.26	2002-03	320	7.5

6	Vol.No.27	2003-04	264	6.2
7	Vol.No.28	2004-05	468	11.06
8	Vol.No.29	2005-06	464	10.9
9	Vol.No.30	2006-07	632	14.9
10	Vol.No.31	2007-08	584	13.8
<b>Total</b>	10		4230	100.00

**Table No. 7 Citation Distribution**

It is seen that there were 4230 total Citations in the 1998 to 2008. Highest number of citations in the year 2006 -07 Vol. No. 30 is 632 (14.9 %) and minimum number of citations in the year 2003-04 Vol. No. 27 is 264 (6.2 %)

### Results and Findings

#### Result and Findings, Conclusion

The following are some interesting facts found out from the analysis of the journal Arthasanwad 1998 – 99 , 2007-08 Such as

1. This study shows a trend of Growth in contributions Published during (1998 -99 , 2007 -08) and average number of contributions per volume is 40.
2. The degree of collaboration is 56.2 % , 14.9 % i.e. majority of journal of Arthasanwad (Economics)
3. Most of the Contributions are Economics (56.2 %) Financial Economics (13.7 %) Political Science (2.8 %) Agriculture (4.39 %) Banking (3.45 %) has to good share in the Papers Published during 1998 to 2008
4. Most of the Contributions in this journal Maharashtra.
5. All the Contributions are with a good number of citations.
6. At about Vol. No. 30 Highest Citations .

### Limitations

This Bibliometric study is based on data collected from volume 22 – Volumes 31 of the journal of Arthasanwad.

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