AUTHORSHIP PATTERN OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN SOCIAL SCIENTIST JOURNAL DURING 2009-2013

Jayant S.Meshram[*]

Dr. Vikas S. Borkar[**]

Keywords:

Content Analysis;

Social Scientist;

Authorship and

Collaboration pattern.

Abstract

The current study seeks to describe and analyse journal research publications in the Social Scientist journal from 2009–2013. The paper presents a numerical descriptive study of authorship patterns, geographical distribution, subject wise orientation, designation, affiliation and year-wise distribution of articles. The main results suggest the tendency of authors towards single authorship. Professors can be considered as leaders in articles authorship. Furthermore, Social history, Political theory and Sociology are three major subject orientations in this journal. Prabhat Patnaik is most prolific author who is also Editor of journal. Most articles were published from India. The most productive institution is Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.

[*]**Ph. D Scholar, DLISC, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra-India.**

[**]**Librarian, K.Z.S. Science College, Bramhani, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra-India.**

1.   Introduction

Social Scientist is a New Delhi-based journal circulated in the discipline of humanities and social sciences. It is brought out by the Indian School of Social Sciences and Tulika Books. The journal has been operation since 1972 and is edited by the JNU social scientist Prabhat Patnaik. The Managing Editor is Rajendra Prasad. The journal is catalogued in the International Bibliography of Social Sciences and the Bibliography of Asian Studies. It is said that the journal have a Marxist orientation, subjugated by the Communist Party of India (Marxist).Thus, it will be worthy of note to trace the orientation as expressed in Social Scientist journal during year 2009-2013. The current study seeks to describe and analyse articles published in this journal during 2009-13. An evaluation of periodical literature may provide useful insights about this journal. To the best of my knowledge no earlier study has covered such in depth analysis of subject wise preconception over the period 2009-13.

2.   Objectives of the study

The present study intends to analyse the publication trends in *Social Scientist* during the period 2009 to 2013. The major objectives of the study are:

1. To study the year wise distribution of articles;

2. To study the Subject wise classification of articles;

3. To study the Authorship pattern of the articles;

4. To study the Ranking of authors;

5. To study the geographical distribution of authors;

6. To study the Institution with which the authors of articles were affiliated;

3.   Procedures

For the analysis of the study, 5 volumes (Vol. 37 to 41) containing 31 issues of "*Social Scientist*" published during the year 2009 to 2013 have been taken up for evaluation. The details with regard to each published article such as the number of articles in each issue of the journal, number of authors, the name of authors, place of authors, subject orientation etc., were recorded and analysed for making observations. The data were collected; organized and analysed using MS-Excel spreadsheets. The tables and graphs were generated in accordance with the objectives

of the study. For the sake of convenience, only articles were taken into the purview of the study while book review, budget, communication, discussion, document, editorial, introduction, notes, obituary, remembering, report, review articles, seminar report, symposium, tribute, volume information and such other materials which were found relatively less by their individual numbers were clubbed up into others category. The gathered data after due scrutiny were tabulated and processed for analysis and subsequent interpretation.

4.   Findings

We have extracted all the details such as author(s) name, the name of the title, year of publication, institutional affiliation, geographical location etc. of all articles published from 2009 to 2013 were recorded for the following analysis.
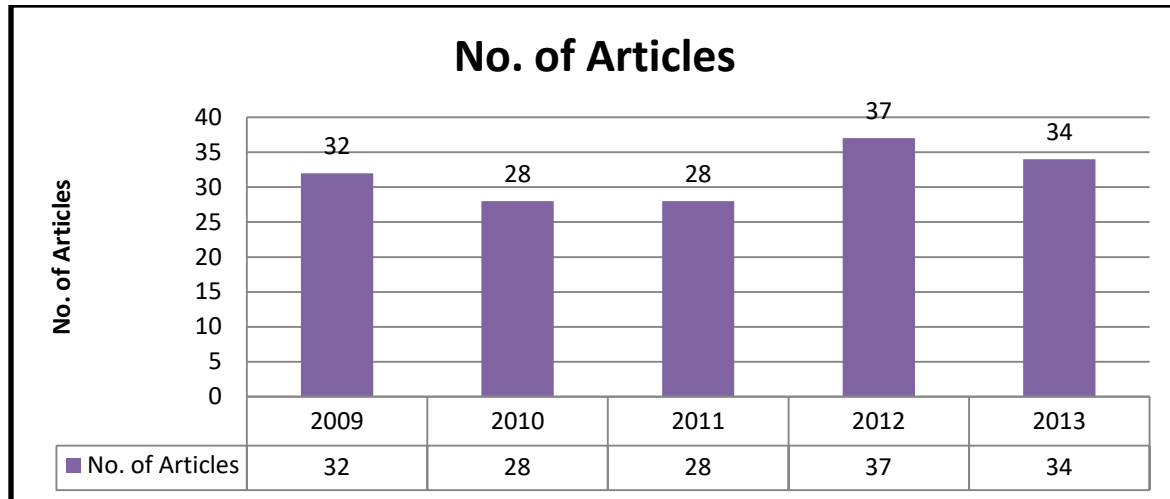
4.1   Year wise distribution of Articles

Table No. 1 and Figure No. 1 shows the number of papers published in *Social Scientist* during 2009-2013. It is evident from the table that during 2009-2013, Thirty one issue were brought out. Table also shows that maximum papers 37 papers (23.27 percent) were published in 2012, and minimum papers (22 papers, 17.61 percent) were published in both 2010 and 2011.

Table No. 1 : Year Wise Distribution of Articles

Sr. No.	Year	Volume No.	No. of Issues	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	2009	37	6	32	20.13
2	2010	38	5	28	17.61
3	2011	39	6	28	17.61
4	2012	40	8	37	23.27
5	2013	41	6	34	21.38
Total			**31**	**159**	**100.00**

Figure No. 1 : Year Wise Distribution of Articles

No. of Articles

Subject wise orientation of Articles

Table No. 2 focuses on the Subject wise orientation of articles published during period from 2009 to 2013. The study reveals that the maximum number i.e. 35 (22.01 percent) of articles published were oriented towards category of Social History, whereas 21 (13.21 percent) articles were related to Political Theory, followed by Sociology 20 articles (12.58 percent), Literature 16 (10.06 percent) articles. Articles related to Marxism were comparatively few in numbers i.e. 10 (6.29 percent).

Table No. 2 : Subject wise orientation of articles

Sr.No.	Subject	No. of Articles	Percentage	Rank
1	Social History	35	22.01	1
2	Political Theory	21	13.21	2
3	Sociology	20	12.58	3
4	Literature	16	10.06	4
5	Education	15	9.43	5
6	Marxism	10	6.29	6
7	Philosophy	10	6.29	6
8	Current Indian Political Scene	8	5.03	7
9	Agricultural Economics	5	3.14	8

10	International Economy	5	3.14	8
11	Culture	3	1.89	9
12	Women's Studies	3	1.89	9
13	Economic theory and Methodology	2	1.26	10
14	International Relations	2	1.26	10
15	Religion	2	1.26	10
16	Industrial Economics	1	0.63	11
17	Psychology	1	0.63	11
	Grand Total	**159**	**100.00**	

4.2 Authorship Pattern

The authorship pattern was considered to determine the percentage of single and multiple authorship. It is clear that articles are the major constituent of *Social Scientist* channel of communications. Due to that, we decided to continue our study of articles only, and ignore other kinds of contribution, which have little if any relevance to content analysis. Table No. 3 indicates that majority of authors preferred to publish their research results in single authorship mode (153 articles; 96.23 percent) followed by two authorship mode (3 articles; 1.89 percent) and three authorship mode (1 articles; 0.63 percent) followed by eight authorship mode (1 articles; 0.63 percent) while, articles published without name of author (1 articles; 0.63 percent)

Table No. 3 : Authorship and Collaboration Trend

S.N.	Vol.	Year	Single Author	Number of papers with various authorship			Multiple Author	Not Mentioned	Total Articles	Total No. of Author
				Two	Three	Eight				
1	37	2009	31	1	0	0	1	0	32	33
2	38	2010	25	2	0	0	2	1	28	30
3	39	2011	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	28

4	40	2012	37	0	0	0	0	0	37	37
5	41	2013	32	0	1	1	2	0	34	43
	Total		**153**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**159**	**171**
	%		**96.23**	**1.89**	**0.63**	**0.63**	**3.14**	**0.63**	**100.00**	

4.3   Ranking of Authors

Table No. 4 shows the ranking of authors/contributors of articles. There were a total of 171 contributors or authors for 159 articles. Patnaik, Prabhat, contributed 14 articles proving to be a most prolific author; whereas Alam,Javeed and Bilgrami, Akeel had contributed 4 articles each. Chandrasekhar,C. P. and other four authors had contributed 3 articles each while 12 authors had contributed 2 articles and 109 authors had contributed only one article during the period of study. The total numbers of the author were more than the actual number of articles because some articles have co-authors.

Table No. 4 : Author wise contribution of articles

Sr. No.	Author	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Patnaik, Prabhat	14	8.19
2	Alam, Javeed	4	2.34
3	Bilgrami, Akeel	4	2.34
4	Chandrasekhar, C. P.	3	1.75
5	Jal, Murzban	3	1.75
6	Moosvi, Shireen	3	1.75
7	Panikkar, K. N.	3	1.75
8	Patnaik, Utsa	3	1.75
9	Abrol, Dinesh	2	1.17
10	Ahmad, Aijaz	2	1.17
11	Bagchi, Amiya Kumar	2	1.17
12	Dasgupta, Atis	2	1.17
13	Habib, Irfan	2	1.17

14	Jalil, Rakhshanda	2	1.17
15	Khan, IqtidarAlam	2	1.17
16	Kumar, Sashi	2	1.17
17	Muralidharan, Sukumar	2	1.17
18	Sadgopal, Anil	2	1.17
19	Thapar, Romila	2	1.17
20	Yechury, Sitaram	2	1.17
21	Author contributing only one article	109	63.74
22	Not Mentioned	1	0.58
	Grand Total	**171**	**100.00**

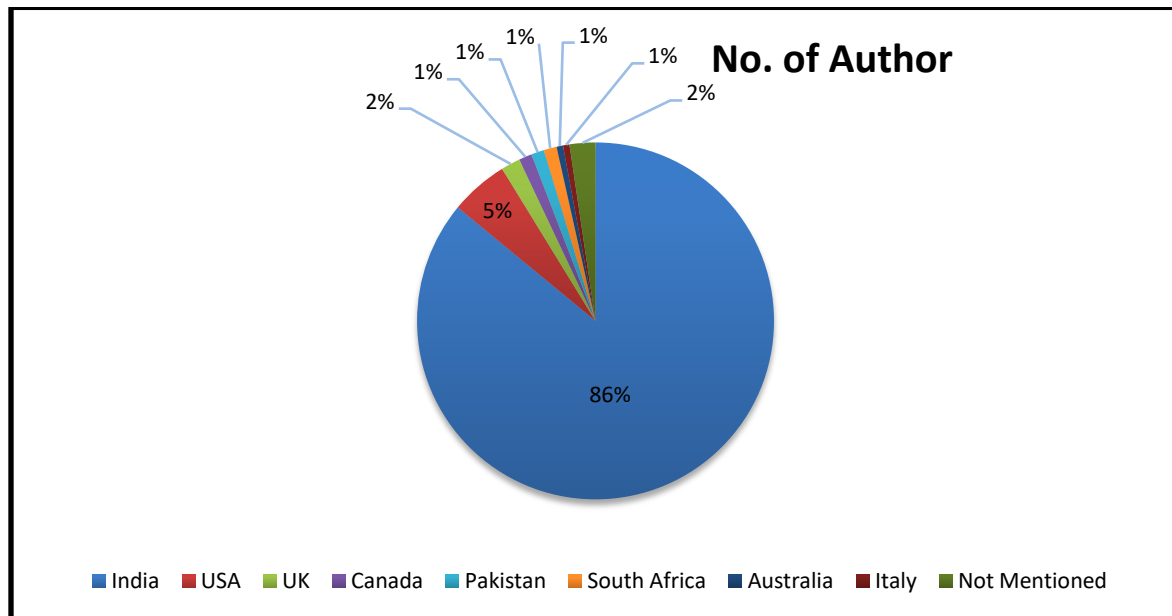## 4.4   Geographical Distribution of Contributors

Examining the geographical distribution of contributing authors to *Social Scientist* led to some interesting findings. From table no. 5 and figure no. 2 , it is evident that there were a total of 171 authors representing 9 different countries. Out of 171 contributions, authors from India had been contributed 147 (85.96 percent), United States of America 9 (5.26 percent), United Kingdom 3 (1.75 percent), Canada, Pakistan and South Africa 2 (1.17 percent) each, are top six contributors. It is also found that Authors from Australia Italy had contributed one article each; and the name of the author of four article was not mentioned in the journal. The geographical distribution of articles is decided based upon the address of author's affiliation given in the article.

Table No. 5 : Geographical distribution of authors

Sr. No.	Country of Origin	No. of Author	Percentage
1	India	147	85.96
2	United States of America	9	5.26
3	United Kingdom	3	1.75
4	Canada	2	1.17
5	Pakistan	2	1.17

6	South Africa	2	1.17
7	Australia	1	0.58
8	Italy	1	0.58
9	Not Mentioned	4	2.34
	Grand Total	**171**	100.00

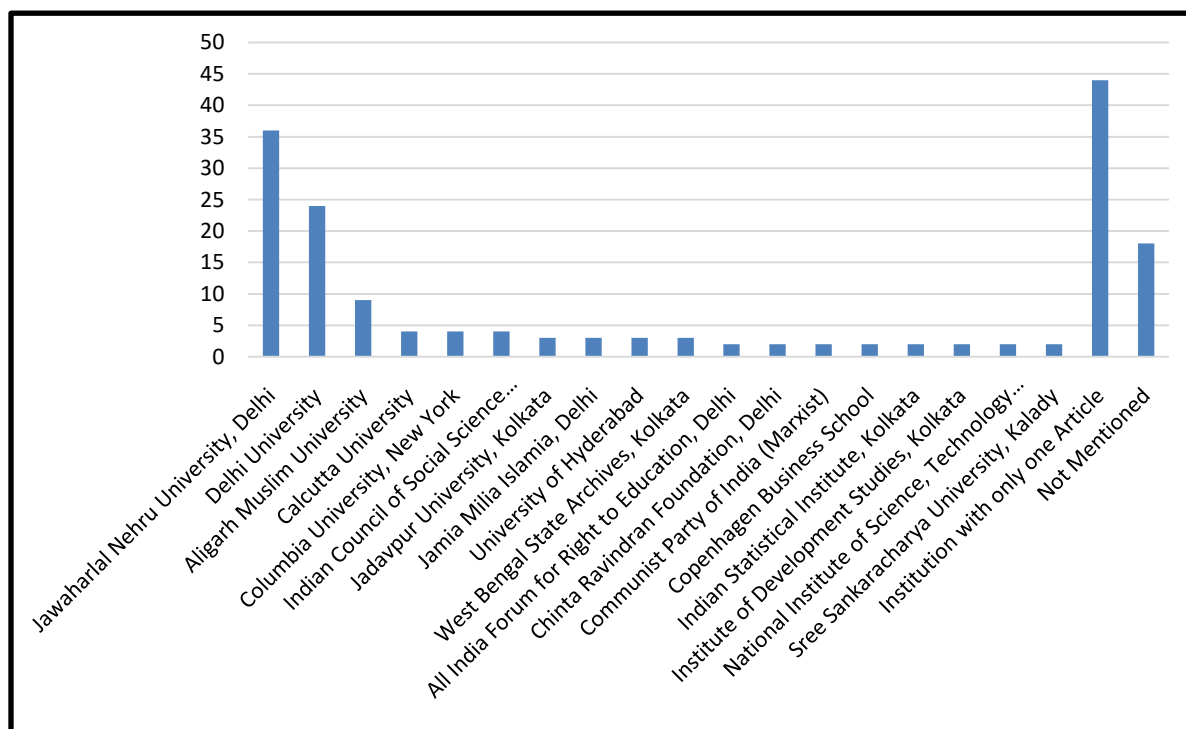Figure No. 2 : Geographical distribution of authors

4.5   Institution with which the authors of Articles were affiliated

Table No. 6 and figure no. 3 shows the name of institutions with which the authors of the articles were affiliated. 36 articles (21.05 percent) were from authors affiliated with Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. This is followed by Delhi University 24(14.04 percent), Aligarh Muslim University with 9 (5.26 percent). 4 articles were written by author affiliated to Calcutta University, Columbia University, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Delhi each. Institution affiliations of the author of 18 articles were not mentioned in the journal.

Table No. 6 : Institution wise affiliation of author

S.N.	Institution	No. of Author	Percentage	Rank
1	Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi	36	21.05	1
2	Delhi University	24	14.04	2
3	Aligarh Muslim University	9	5.26	3
4	Calcutta University	4	2.34	4
5	Columbia University, New York	4	2.34	4
6	Indian Council of Social Science Research, Delhi	4	2.34	4
7	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	3	1.75	5
8	Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi	3	1.75	5
9	University of Hyderabad	3	1.75	5
10	West Bengal State Archives, Kolkata	3	1.75	5
11	All India Forum for Right to Education, Delhi	2	1.17	6
12	Chinta Ravindran Foundation, Delhi	2	1.17	6
13	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	1.17	6
14	Copenhagen Business School	2	1.17	6
15	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	2	1.17	6
16	Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata	2	1.17	6
17	National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, Delhi	2	1.17	6
18	SreeSankaracharya University, Kalady	2	1.17	6
19	Institution with only one Article	44	25.73	
20	Not Mentioned	18	10.53	
	Grand Total	**171**	100.00	

Figure No. 3: Institution wise affiliation of author

5.   Conclusions and Recommendations

Content Analysis does provide some guidelines for the librarians and Information scientist in the decision making process in their acquisition policy. These findings are much helpful for librarians and information scientists while taking a decision regarding collection development removing outdated documents from the shelves and also in maintaining the need-based collection in librarians. The journal has published 159 articles during the period of study. The year 2012 shows the maximum number of contributions 37 papers (23.27 percent) to the Social Scientist. This study reveals that the articles were the most favored choice of the channel of communications of authors contributing to the journal. The majority of the articles were contributed by single authors (153 articles; 96.23 percent). Similarly, most of the contributions were from India with 147 (85.96 percent).

Bibliography:

1.   Biswas, B. C., Roy, A., & Sen, B. K. (2017). Economic Botany: A bibliometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science,* 12(1), 23-33.

2.   Dhiman, A. K. (2000). Ethnobotany Journal: A ten year bibliometric study. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 45(4), 177-182.

3.   Huang, Y. L., Ho, Y. S., & Chuang, K. Y. (2006). Bibliometric analysis of nursing research in Taiwan 1991-2004. *Journal of Nursing Research,* 14(1), 75-81.

4.   Hulme, E. W. (1923). Statistical bibliography in relation to the growth of modern civilization.

5.   Khaparde, V. (2011). Bibliometric study of Electronic Journal of Academic and special Librarianship. *British Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 1(2), 33-43.

6.   Kumar, M., & Moorthy, A. L. (2011). Bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology from 2001-2010. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 31(3).

7.   Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics. *Journal of documentation,* 25(4), 348-349.

8.   Segun-Adeniran, C. D. Bibliometric Analysis of the Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal from 2004 to 2010. *Library Student Journal.*

9.   Shokeen, A., & Kaushik, S. K. (2004). Indian Journal of Plant Physiology: a citation analysis.

10.   Subramanyam, K. (1983). Bibliometric studies of research collaboration: A review. *Journal of information Science*, 6(1), 33-38.

11.   Thanuskodi, S. (2011). Bibliometric analysis of the Indian journal of chemistry.

12.   Tiew, W. S. (2000). Characteristics of Self-Citation in Journal of Natural Rubber Research 1988-1997: a Ten-Year Bibliometric Study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, 5(1), 95-104.

13.   Tigga, U. P., Lihitkar, S. R., & Raj (Tigga&Rajyalakshmi, 2003)Rajyalakshmi, D. (2003). Content analysis of DESIDOC bulletin of information technology (1997-2002). *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 25(4).

14.   Verma, N., Tamrakar, R., & Sharma, P. (2007). Analysis of contributions in'Annals of Library and Information Studies'