Citation Analysis of Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research (2017-2021)

K. Swarnalatha
Research Scholar
Dept. of Library and Information Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007

P. Damodhar
Asst. Professor
Diamond Jubilee Library
Osmania University College of Engineering
Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500 007

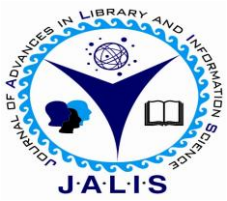
Abstract

Citation analysis of all the journal articles published in the Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research (AJER) from 217-2021 is carried out. 93 articles were published in the journal during five (5) years covered. Highest number of (44) articles were published in 2017 and 2018.A total of 1531references were cited the 93 journals, indicating that 16.46 average citation per article. The result shows that journals were the majority of the cited materials as it accounted for 49.51% of the total citations, web sources with 25.60%. More than half of the 60.16% cited sources individual economic journals and remaining are 39.84% journals having five citations and so on.

Keywords

Citation analysis; Bibliometric studies; Economics , Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research

Electronic access
The journal is available at www.jalis.in



Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 11. No.1. 2022. pp.85-88

Introduction

Citation refers to the list of references to other works in a published work. Referring, means mentioning in the proper context and giving an explicit bibliographic statement in a list of references. That is why older articles are cited by or will receive citations from newer one (Rousseau, 2008). Citation analysis is a worthwhile area of research and it has been in the domain of economics field. (Liu, 1993) acknowledged this as he remarked that knowledge providers in economics and related subjects have been at the forefront of citation analysis research. Citations to documents published in journals are considered an indicator of its quality. There have been, however, several contestations to this argument (Knorr-Cetina,1981). Journal titles distinguish themselves on citations, referred to as Journal Impact Factor (JIF). JIF initiated by Garfield is a measure of average number of citations to articles published in a journal during the previous two years (Garfield, 2006).

Citation analysis is one form of bibliometric study. It makes use of bibliographic sources which are essential part of the primary scientific communication. The fashion of citation analysis involves the process of collection, counting and analysis and interpretations of citations given in colourful types of literature and, thereby, helps in identification of significant sources of information, individualities, institutions and other summations of scientific conditioning. Citation analysis as a tool is used to identify the core references in a subject by counting the citations added at the end of each scientific composition. The author of a paper customarily presents references as authentic source of information having exploration value or to substantiate the point of view of ideas expressed in the cited paper. Analysis of cited papers is used as a measure of impact of individual papers, diurnals, authors, etc. and has come accepted practice in nearly all scientific dispatches and is a well established part of information exploration.

Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research, a double blind peer reviewed refereed journal aims at the dissemination and advancement of research in all areas of Economics. It is started in 2016 by Associated Management Consultants (P) Ltd., New Delhi. AIJER an academic podium to researchers across the globe to publish original, innovative, pragmatic, and high-quality research in areas of Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics,

Applied Econometrics and Labour Economics, Business Economics, Econometrics, Economic Development, Technological Change and Growth, Economic History, Economic Systems, Environmental and Ecological Economics, Game Theory, General Economics, Health, Education and Welfare Economics, Industrial Economics, Intellectual Property, Information Economics, International Economics and Trade, Labour and Demographic Economics, Law and Economics, Macro Economics, Micro Economics, Monetary Policy, Economics, Public Policy Economics, Urban, Rural and Regional Economics etc. It produces 12 issues in per year with ISSN No. 2278-1811 at http://indianjournalofeconomicsandresearch.com

Review literature

Verma, Maya (1994) Analysed 2599 journal citation from 1986-1990 of three Indian journals in economics. Rankig list indicates that Indian research scholars in economics subject use more foreign writings and most of the journal publication subscribed by the university library does not find palce in the ranked list. Malik, Basharat Ahmad & Mushtaq, Muzamil (2020) Authors analysed the citation pattern of the 4112 articles in the field of cheical engineering published from 1974 to 2018 and indexed in Web of Science. The investigators calculated Pearson correlation between the number of keywords, pages, references and citations and it showed that there is no relationship between the number of keywords and number of citations. Kamat, Prashant V. (2021) Clarivate Analytics recently announced the Journal Impact Factors (JIFs) and analysis of 2020 citations to papers published in 2018 and 2019. As expected, the variety of posted articles and usual citations endured to boom throughout maximum of the journals. So, it isn't sudden to look a boom in JIFs throughout those journals. Despite the boom in variety of open access (OA) journals, the bulk of high-effect journals remains ruled via way of means of hybrid journals. With endured hobby in OA simplest journals, their quotation effect might also additionally alternate over the path of time.
Objectives of the study

- To assess the quantitative growth of article by volume.
- To know the various forms of information sources cited by authors in Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research;
- To prepare a rank list of the core journals in the field of economics;

Methodology

Articles published in Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research (AIJER) during the (2017 to 2021) study were examined. Title pages and reference sections were captured from the website at http://indianjournalofeconomicsandresearch.com/index.php/aijer/index. All the 93 articles published by the Journal citations were recorded and data concerning total number of articles, total number of citations, and total number of different sources cited, and dates of publications of such references for each article. The collected data have been analyzed and results are presented in the form of tables below.

Data analysis

Ninety three articles had a total of 1531 references. Table 1 presents the year & volume wise distribution of the references.

Table 1: Distribution of citations

Year	Volume	No. of Articles	No. of Citations	%	Cumulative citations	%
2017	6	24	425	27.76	425	27.76
2018	7	24	249	16.26	674	44.02
2019	8	23	466	30.44	1140	74.46
2020	9	11	168	10.97	1308	85.43
2021	10	11	223	14.57	1531	100
Total		**93**	**1531**	100	1531	

It is evident from the Table-1 that the majority of the citations 30.44% for 23 articles in 2019 following 27.76% citations for 24 articles in 2017 and lowest citations 10.97 in 2020 for 11 article. It can be observed that the average citations were 16.46 per article.

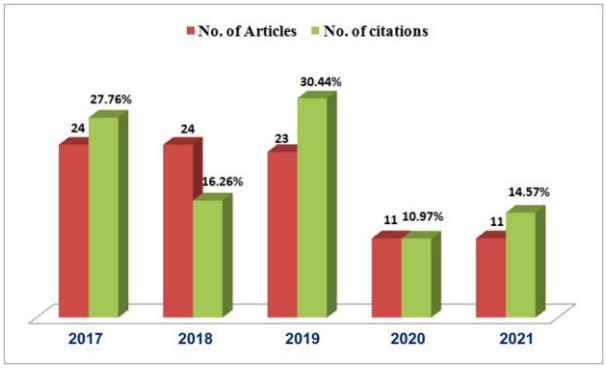


Figure-1: Distribution of citations

Table 2: Distribution of forms of materials cited

Sources	Vol.6	Vol.7	Vol.8	Vol.9	Vol.10	Total	%	Cumulative Citations	%
Journals	**265**	**114**	**230**	**45**	**104**	758	49.51	758	49.51
Books	64	42	57	29	34	226	14.76	984	64.27
Newspapers	14	19	8	11	5	57	3.72	1041	67.99
Conference Proceedings	6	2	7	5	3	23	1.50	1064	69.50
Web sources	57	52	152	62	69	392	25.60	1456	95.10
Thesis/Dissertations	5	8	7	4	2	26	1.70	1482	96.80
Govt. Publications	6	2	1	4	2	15	0.98	1497	97.78
Not indicated	8	10	4	8	4	34	2.22	1531	100
Total	425	249	466	168	223	1531	100	1531	

Table-2 shows the analysis of citations based on bibliographic forms. The ranking of source materials shows that highest citations are from journals. Out of the total number of 1531 citations, 49.51% are from journals, web sources 25.60%, books 14.76%, newspapers 3.72%, not indicated 2.22%, thesis/dissertations 1.70%, conference proceedings 1.50%, and Govt. publications 0.98%.

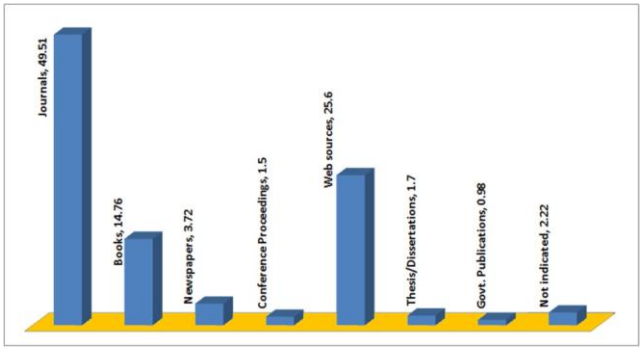


Figure-2: Distribution of forms of materials cited

Table 3: Ranked list of cited journals

Rank	Journals	No. of Citations	%	Cumulative citations	%
1	Economic and Political Weekly	137	18.07	137	18.07
2	Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research	68	8.97	205	27.04
3	Agricultural and Resource Economics Review	22	2.90	227	29.95
3	The Review of Economic Studies	20	2.64	247	32.59
4	American Economic Review	18	2.37	265	34.96
5	Journal of International Economics	18	2.37	283	37.34
6	Journal of Political Economy	17	2.24	300	39.58
7	Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics	17	2.24	317	41.82
7	Prabandhan: Indian Journal of Management	16	2.11	333	43.93
8	Journal of Applied Econometrics	16	2.11	349	46.04
9	Journal of Food Distribution Research	15	1.98	364	48.02
10	Agricultural Finance Review	14	1.85	378	49.87
10	Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development	14	1.85	392	51.72
11	Mint	12	1.58	404	53.30
12	Indian Journal of Finance	12	1.58	416	54.88
13	Journal of Econometrics	9	1.19	425	56.07
13	Review of Economics and Statistics	9	1.19	434	57.26
14	International Journal of Marketing	9	1.19	443	58.44

15	Econometrica	7	0.92	450	59.37
16	Indian Economic Review	6	0.79	456	60.16
17	12 Journals having 5 citations	60	7.92	516	68.07
17	24 Journals having 4 citations	96	12.66	612	80.74
18	21 Journals having 3 citations	63	8.31	675	89.05
19	22 journals having 2 citations	44	5.80	719	94.85
20	39 Journals having only one citation	39	5.15	758	100
	Total	758	100	758	

The rank list of journals in the field of economics based on the study is presented in table-3. It is seen that a total of 758 journals have been cited by the various authors. The majority 18.07% of the total journal citations leads with Economic and Political Weekly, followed by the source journal leads with 8.97% citations, Agricultural and Resource Economics Review 2.90%, and so on. The first five journals in the rank list contribute 34.37% of the total journal citations and first 15 journals contribute 57.37% of the total journal citations.

Conclusion

The present study has taken into account only one journal to study various aspects and the findings here may not exactly apply to the discipline at large. Study carried out citation analysis of Arthshastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research during the 2017 to 2021, more over 93 articles were published by the journal in period under review and they produced 1531 citations. It will be useful to study the cumulative citations from different journals to come up conclusive findings. Nevertheless, this indicative study can help to understand citations by different authors and their behaviour reflected from one of India's leading journal in economics. Further studies could be on the content analysis of the journal and this type of study could also be carried out on the journal in next five years to see whether there has been changes or not.

References

[1.] Deshmukh, Prashan P. (2011). Citations in Annals of Library and Information Studies during 1997 to 2010: A study. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 58: 355-361.

[2.] Garfield, E. (2006). The History and Meaning of the Journal Impact Factor, *JAMA*, 295(1) (2006) 90-93. http://garfield. library.upenn.edu/ papers/jamajif2006.pdf

[3.] Kamat, Prashant V. (2021). 2020 Citation Analysis of Energy *Journals*. *ACS Energy Letters*, 6(8), 2969-2970.

[4.] Knorr-Cetina, K. (1981) The manufacture of Knowledge: An essay on the constructivist and contextual nature of science. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

[5.] Liu, M. (1993). A study of citation motivation of Chinese scientists. *Journal of Information Science*, 19(3), 13-23.

[6.] Malik, Basharat Ahmad & Mushtaq, Muzamil (2020). Citations in chemical engineering research: factors and their assessment. *Annals of Library Science and Documen*tation, 67(1), 36-44.pdf

[7.] Marland, A, (2017). Journal publishing and marketing in an age of digital media, open access and impact factors. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 50(1), 77-95.

[8.] Rousseau, R (2008). Social information system: Emerging technology and application for searching the web effectively. In: GOH, D.; FOW, S. (Eds.). Information Science Reference (IGI Global). Hershey (PA), 2008. p.252-267

[9.] Verma, Maya (1994). Citation Analysis of Some Selected Indian Journals in Economics. *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, 41(1), 33-39.