



# A Trend Analysis Of Epw Journals With Special Reference To TISS

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**Citation** Veena A. Prakash et.al (2024). A Trend Analysis Of EPW Journals With Special Reference To TISS...*Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(4), 1407-1412  
, Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i4.1680

## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to capture the trends, patterns and the contribution of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) journal. This study highlights a bibliometric analysis of 321 articles published in EPW during 2010-2022. All types of contributions were examined to determine the latest trend in thematic, document type, length of the article, year-wise, month-wise, city-wise, authorship pattern, and gender contribution. This is achieved by reviewing articles in Economic and Political Weekly (EPW). The researcher endeavors to encompass all types of quantitative and qualitative research on economic aspects that originate in India with special reference to Tata Institute of Social Sciences. It is interesting to understand these regional trends and research models within a specific topic. Sameeksha trust in India published EPW journal.

**Keywords:** TISS, EPW, Trends, month wise publications, gender contribution, type of documents, length of article

## Introduction:

Tata Institute of Social Sciences is one of the internationally renowned institutions in social science in India. In 1936, TISS was established as the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which was later renamed the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in 1944. It was declared a university in 1964, making it an important milestone. TISS has aimed to be a beacon of excellence in higher education, adapting to societal changes through the development and application of knowledge. Its mission is to foster a society that is people-oriented, ecologically sustainable, and just, advocating for dignity, equality, social justice, and human rights for everyone.

The Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) is a weekly journal of economic and political analysis published by the Sameeksha Trust in India and established in 1949. It adopted its current name in 1966. One of India's most prestigious scholarly journals was cemented in its status by Krishna Raj, who served as its editor for over thirty years. Many of the nation's most distinguished scholars have contributed to it, demonstrating its significant standing in the academic community.

## Literature Review:

By selecting the literature related to the study of EPW journal trends and TISS, the selected studies conducted were reviewed.

(2022) John, Raju had studied the recent trends/patterns in economics articles in the EPW journal during the 2017-21, he analyzed major contributors are male and teaching side. Journal covers major coverage for agriculture/environment/resource economics, health/education/ welfare and labour.

(2021) Saroja G. reveals the output of social science research in India from 2015 to 2020 using SCOPUS database data, encompassing 72,100 publications across 7,290 journals. It explores trends in publication output, authorship patterns, citation rates, and open access publications, highlighting a shift towards collaborative authorship with multi-author works receiving more citations. The Economic and Political Weekly emerge as a leading journal, with Bradford's law application identifying 21 core journals in the social sciences

(2017) Bhedekar carried out a bibliometric study on EPW journal, he examines total 2880 article and found 59.89% single author contribution, 17.53% two author & 11.80% three author. The study reveals that 14.06% Higher education, 10.59% Political thinker & 8.85% are economic thinker and Indian author's contribution is 97.04% and 2.95% from other countries.

(2002) Kaganuramath&Angdi analyzed the authorship pattern and collaboration in 663 papers during 1990-2000, according to the study single-authored collaboration co-efficient was 92.46 percent, 6.33 percent for two authored papers and maximum collaboration coefficient 0.13 was found during 1996-1997.

### Objectives:

1. To Study the document type in EPW
2. To examine year-wise published article in EPW
3. To examine city-wise contribution
4. To examine the length/pages of articles
5. To identify the thematic trend in EPW
6. To identify the authorship pattern
7. To study the gender wise contribution
8. To examine month-wise number of article published

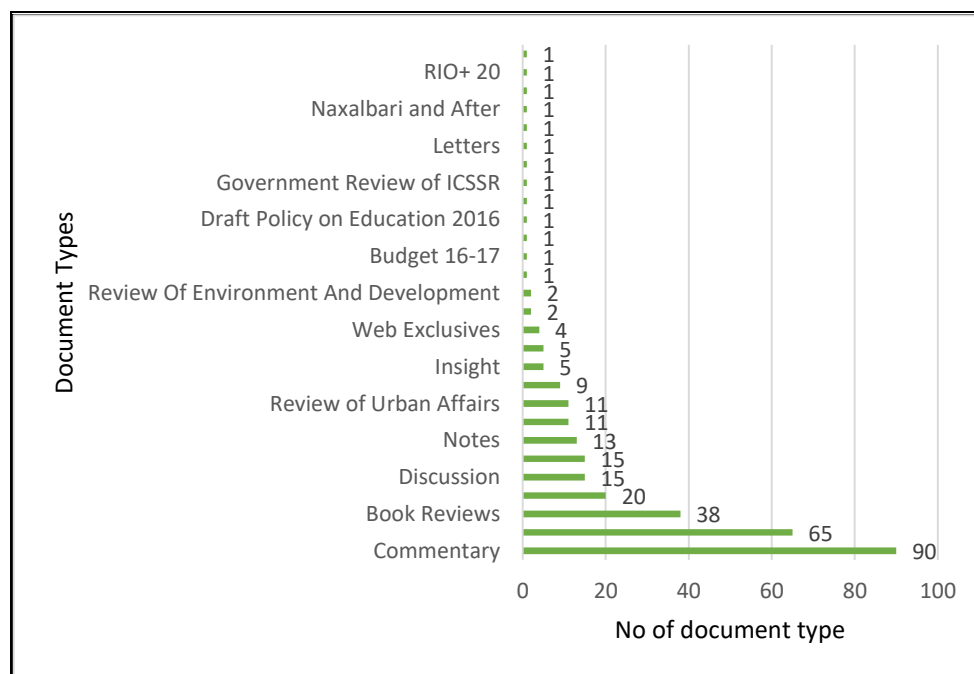
### Research Methodology:

In this study, a rigorous and systematic approach was adopted to analyse the trend of 10 years of articles published in EPW from 2012 to 2022 using selected criteria of authorship associated to the TISS. It's an observational study. The researcher utilised research techniques to extract, categorise, and organise the vast amount of data from the journals archives. Key parameters, such as themes, disciplines, methodologies and authors, were considered in the data analysis.

Additionally, the study incorporates qualitative and quantitative techniques to assess the prominence and frequency of specific themes. The study utilizes both qualitative and quantitative techniques to evaluate the importance and frequency of specific themes, collaborations between authors, and the interconnection between different disciplines.

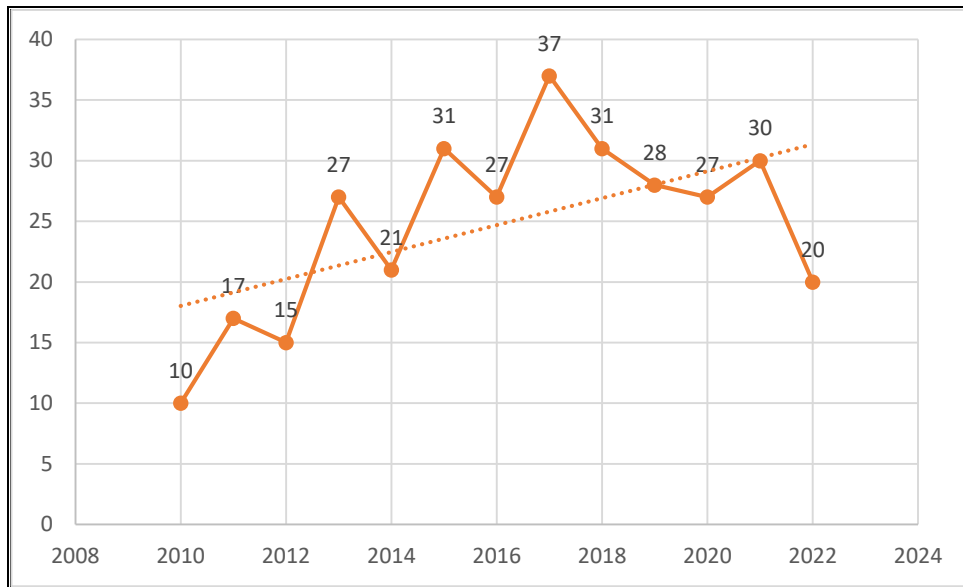
### Data Analysis and Interpretation:

A total of 321 articles published by the different category of authors during 2010 – 2022 from the data for this study. A variety of inferences were drawn from the data analysis as given below:



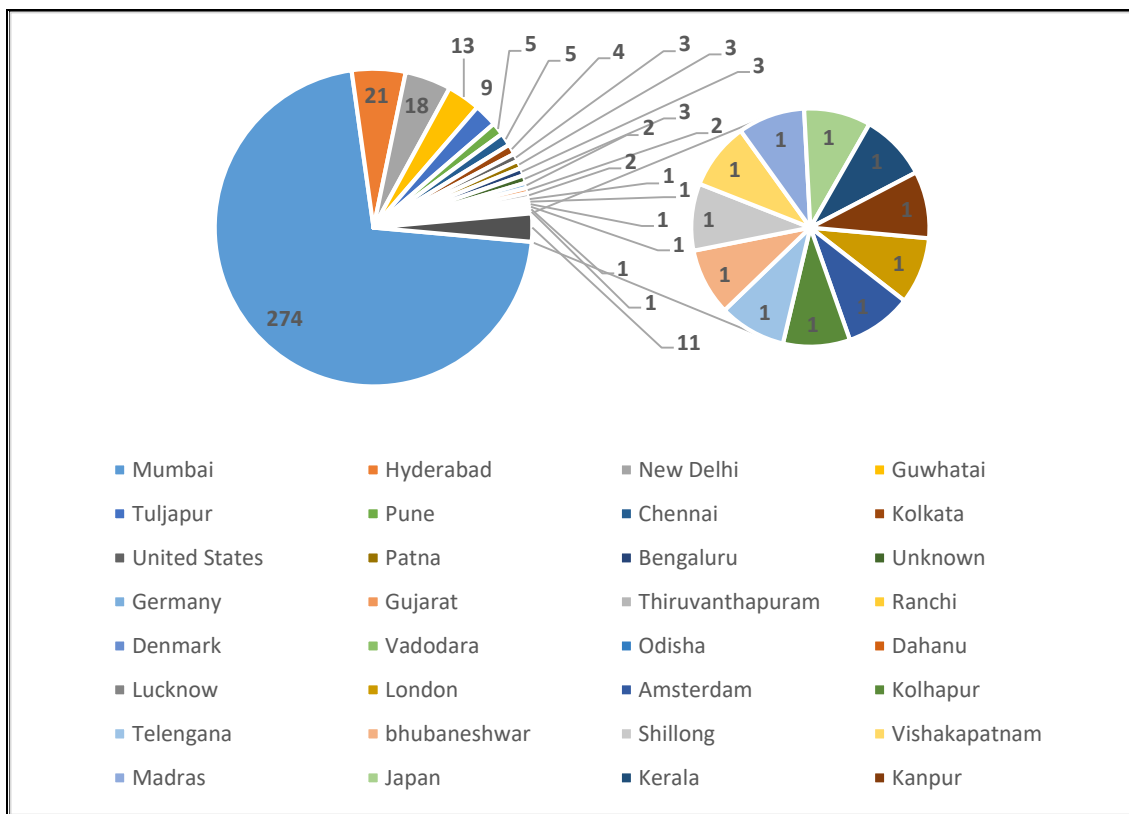
**Fig 1: Document type wise No of articles Published in EPW**

The Fig 1 evident that the number of articles published and indicates the type of document types in Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) during the year 2010-2022. All 318 types of writing were included in the EPW. It is evident that out of 321 articles, the most common document type is "Commentary", with 90 articles published. The second most common document type is "Special Articles", with 65 articles published. The third most common document type is "Book Reviews", with 38 articles published and 13 types of documents are published in the lowest number.



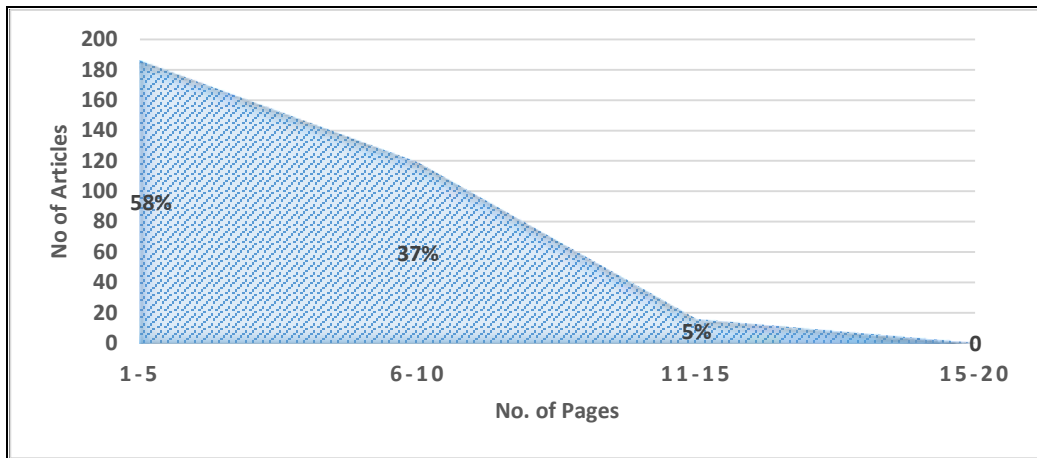
**Fig 2: Year-wise published articles in EPW**

Figure 2 shows that the number of articles published annually has been increasing over the past few years, and the zig-zag pattern indicates healthy trends in EPW. The highest number of published articles in EPW was 37 in 2017 and the lowest was 10 in 2010. The slight downward trend seen during 2021 to 2022 is due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which will change over time.



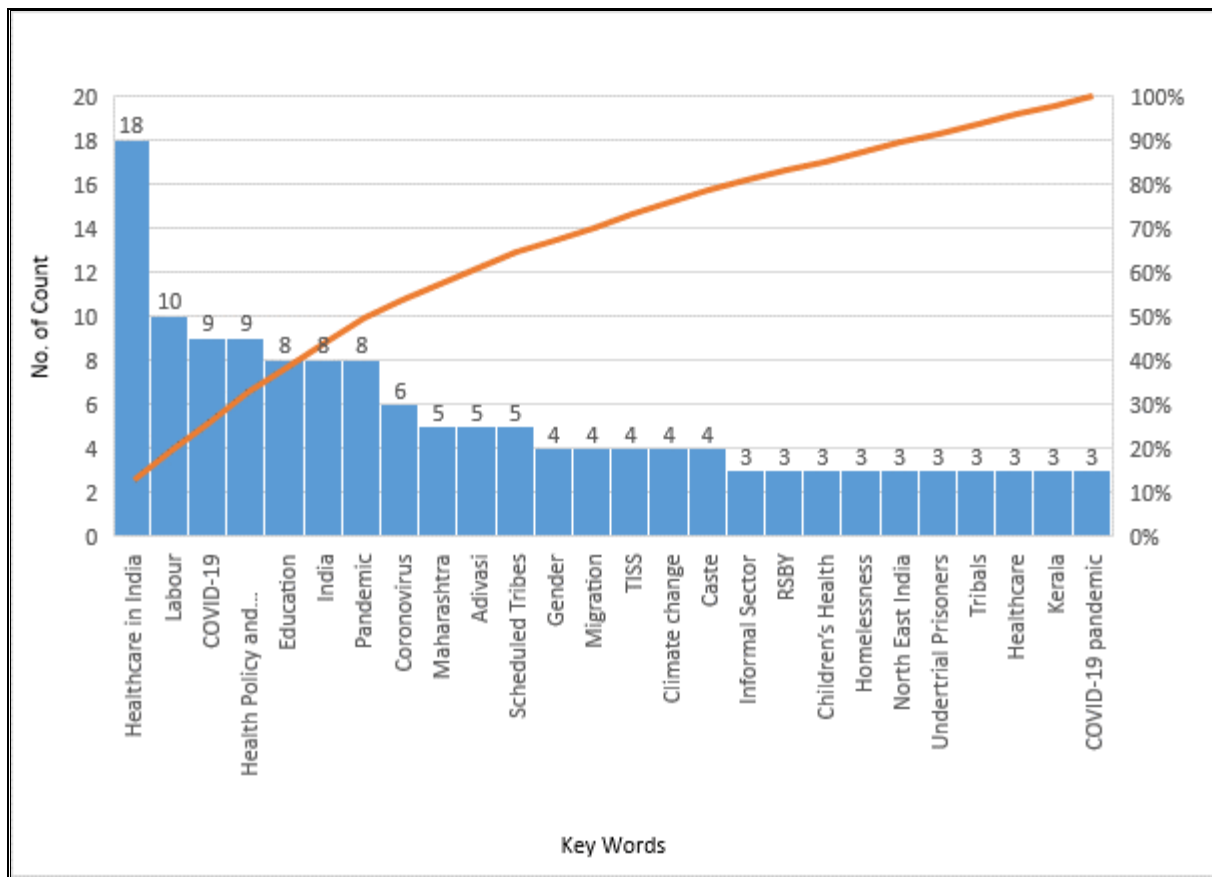
**Fig 3: City wise publication in EPW**

The Fig 3it is observed that the number of articles published in EPW from different cities in India. The highest number of authors' publications belongs to Mumbai, with 274 of all articles. Hyderabad is second with 21, followed by New Delhi with 18. Guwhatai with 13, Other cities with significant number of articles published include Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Patna and Bengaluru. There is a substantial decrease in the number of articles published from cities that are not part of the top 10. Only two cities outside India, which are the United States and Germany. The number of articles published from each city varies widely.



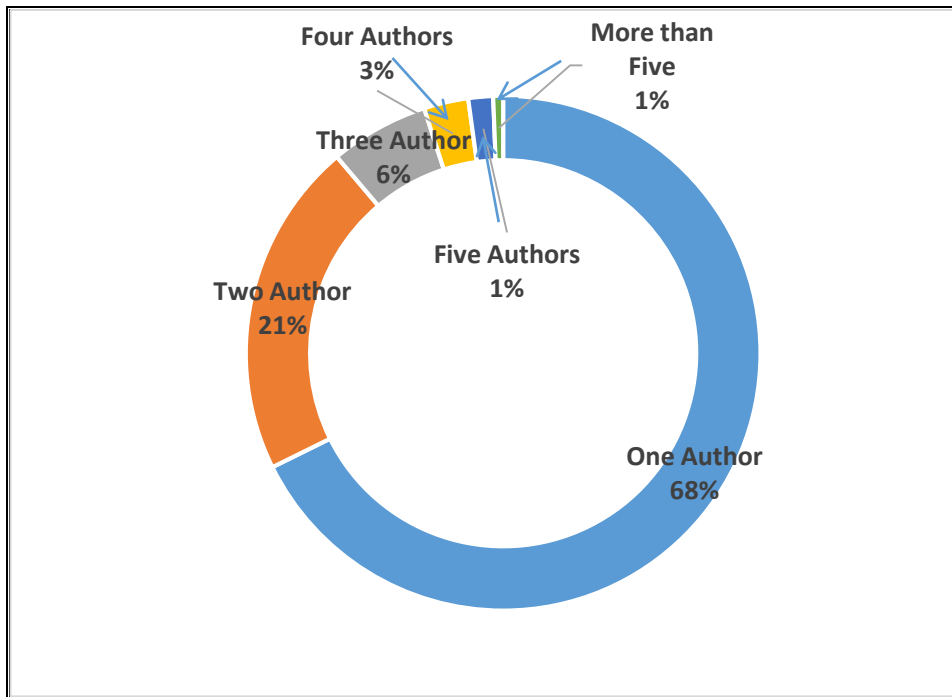
**Fig 4: Number of page wise articles published in EPW**

According to Figure 4, 58% of the articles contain page numbers 1-5. While 37% of articles are 6-10 pages in length, 5% are 11-15 pages in length.



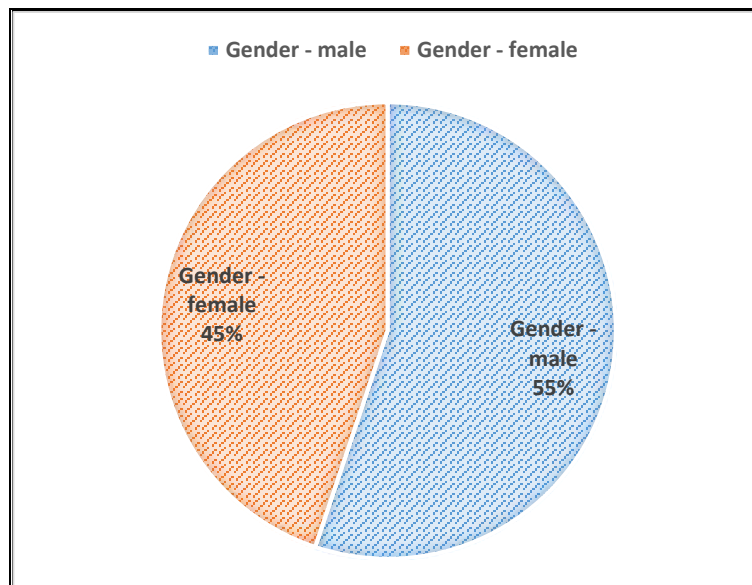
**Fig 5: Thematic trends in EPW**

The figure provides insight of thematic trends in EPW. The top three thematic areas in EPW are healthcare, education, and India. Healthcare is the most popular thematic area, with 44% of articles published, Education is the second most popular thematic area, with 20% of articles and India is the third most popular thematic area, with 18% of articles published in EPW. The other thematic areas are all relatively less popular, with each accounting for less than 10% of articles. These thematic areas include labour, COVID-19, health policy and management, Maharashtra, Adivasi, scheduled tribes, gender, migration, TISS, climate change, caste, informal sector, RSBY, children's health, homelessness, North East India, under trial prisoners, healthcare, Kerala, tribals, and COVID-19 pandemic.



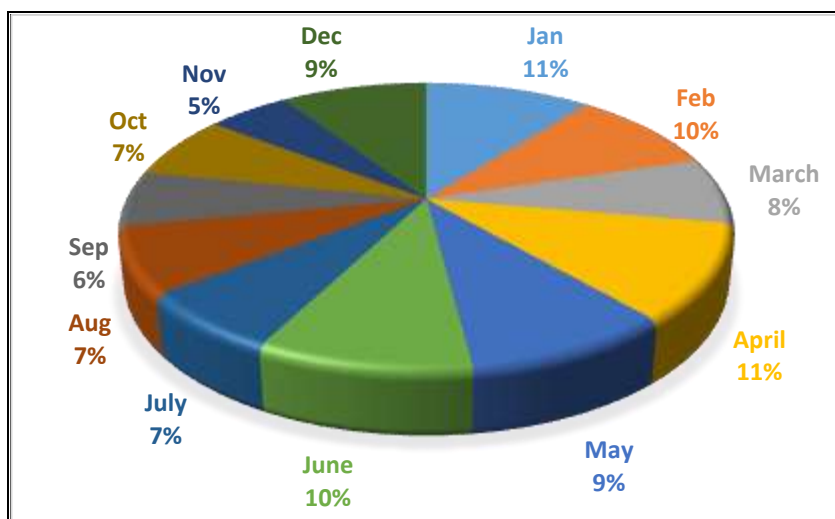
**Fig 6: Authorship Pattern in the EPW**

Figure 6 indicates 68% of articles are written by one author, 21% are written by two authors, 6% are written by three authors, 3% by four authors and 1% are written by five and more than five authors.



**Fig 7: Gender wise contribution in EPW**

The data presented in Figure 7 highlights the gender-wise contribution to EPW, revealing a discrepancy between male and female involvement. Specifically, males contribute more significantly, accounting for 55% of the total, compared to females, who make up the remaining 45%. This disparity underscores the need to delve deeper into the factors influencing gender participation in EPW and potentially address any underlying issues to achieve a more balanced representation.



**Fig 8: Month-wise article publications**

The pie chart shows the distribution of articles published across different months, from January 2010 to December 2022. It appears that January and April have seen the most publications, at 11% each, followed by February and June, 10% each. December and May come next at 9% each. The least number of articles were published in the month of November i.e. 5%.

### Conclusion:

The comprehensive data analysis and interpretation of articles published in the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) from 2010 to 2022 provide valuable insights into publishing trends, authorship patterns, and thematic focuses over the period. The analysis covers 321 articles from different document types, with 'Commentary,' 'Special Articles,' and 'Book Reviews' being the most popular. A year-wise evaluation reveals a general upward trend in publications, peaking in 2017, albeit with a recent dip likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. Geographically, Mumbai dominates authorship contributions, followed by a wide margin by cities such as Hyderabad and New Delhi, indicating a concentration of scholarly output in certain urban centres.

By examining article lengths more closely, it becomes apparent that shorter articles prevail, with most of them lasting between 1 and 5 pages. Thematically, healthcare, education, and issues specific to India take precedence, highlighting the journal's focus on pressing societal challenges. The authorship pattern suggests a predominance of single-author articles, reflecting perhaps an individualistic approach to research within the disciplines covered by EPW.

Gender-wise contributions show a noticeable gap, with males representing a larger proportion of authors. This gender disparity prompts further investigation into the structural or cultural barriers that may deter female scholars' participation. Additionally, the month-wise distribution of publications suggests a pattern that could be influenced by academic calendars or thematic calls for papers, with January and April being particularly active months.

In conclusion, this analysis not only sheds light on the dynamics of academic publishing within EPW but also underscores the evolving nature of research themes, the persistent gender gap in contributions, and the geographical concentration of scholarly output. Addressing these disparities and trends could foster a more inclusive and diverse research community within the realms of economics and political science in India.

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