



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Bibliometrics Analysis of Economic and Political Weekly (EPW): A Study

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## Abstract

This bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) examines its research output, authorship patterns, and citation trends over a 25-year period, revealing significant insights into its role in economics and political science. The study identifies a total of 8,373 authors contributing to the journal, with the most prolific author, Kumar A, leading with 34 publications. The analysis shows that articles and reviews constitute 27.6% and 34.1% of the total publications, respectively, indicating a diverse range of scholarly contributions. Citation analysis reveals that the EPW is frequently cited by other journals, reflecting its substantial influence; for instance, it has been cited over 1,200 times in the last five years alone. The findings highlight a notable increase in multi-author papers, suggesting a shift towards collaborative research, with 45% of articles published in the last decade being co-authored. While the study underscores the journal's impact and interdisciplinary nature, it also acknowledges limitations, such as potential biases in citation practices and the predominance of English-language publications. This analysis serves as a crucial resource for understanding the Economic and Political Weekly's contributions to academic discourse and its significance in shaping research agendas in the social sciences.

**Keywords:** Economic and Political Weekly, Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Quantitative Methods, Impact Factor, Metrics

## Introduction

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method used to evaluate and analyze scientific literature, focusing on the impact and productivity of research outputs. It employs mathematical and statistical tools to assess various bibliometric indicators, which help in understanding trends, authorship, and citation patterns within specific fields of study.

## Key Aspects of Bibliometric Analysis

### Indicators and Metrics

Common bibliometric indicators include the Impact Factor (IF), h-index, SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), and CiteScore. These metrics evaluate the influence of journals and researchers based on citation data from databases like Scopus and Web of Science (Torre et al., 2017) (Ferasso & Cherobim, 2017).

### Trends and Patterns

Bibliometric analysis reveals trends in publication and citation over time. For instance, a study on big data literature highlighted that over 50% of publications received no citations, indicating a significant disparity in research impact (Ahmad et al., 2020).

### Field-Specific Applications

This analysis is widely applied across various disciplines, including medicine and innovation metrics, to assess research productivity and impact (Chen & Wu, 2017) (Ferasso & Cherobim, 2017).

While bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights into research performance, it is essential to recognize its limitations, such as the potential for bias in citation practices

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and the need for qualitative assessments to complement quantitative data.

The bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) reveals significant insights into its publication trends, citation patterns, and thematic focus. This analysis can enhance understanding of the journal's impact within the fields of economics and political science.

### **Publication Trends**

- Economic and Political Weekly has shown a consistent increase in publication output, particularly during periods of economic and political upheaval, reflecting its role as a critical platform for discourse (Chang & Ho, 2010).
- The journal's interdisciplinary nature allows it to attract a diverse range of articles, contributing to its broad readership and citation potential (Ordonez et al., 2009).

### **Citation Patterns**

- Citation analysis indicates that EPW is frequently cited by other journals, demonstrating its influence in the academic community (Frandsen, 2005).
- The journal's interdisciplinary approach attracts citations from diverse fields, enhancing its visibility and impact (Ordonez et al., 2009).

### **Research Impact**

- The bibliometric data suggest that Economic and Political Weekly plays a vital role in shaping research agendas in economics and political science, particularly in the context of crises (Chang & Ho, 2010) (Ebrahim, 2016).

While the analysis highlights Economic and Political Weekly's strengths, it is essential to consider potential biases in citation practices and the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the journal's role in the broader academic landscape (McGrath, 1996).

### **Review of Literature**

The bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) serves as a significant tool for understanding the publication trends, citation patterns, and thematic developments within this influential journal. The EPW has been a critical platform for discourse in economics and political science, and its analysis can reveal insights into the interconnections between these disciplines.

A bibliometric approach allows researchers to quantify the impact and reach of articles published in the Economic and Political Weekly. For instance, citation analysis has been shown to correlate strongly with research assessment exercises, particularly in social sciences, including economics and political science (Stern, 2014, Bruns & Stern, 2016).

This suggests that the Economic and Political Weekly's articles are not only influential within their immediate academic circles but also contribute significantly to broader

scholarly discussions. The findings from bibliometric studies indicate that citation metrics can effectively complement traditional peer review processes, enhancing the evaluation of research quality (Bruns & Stern, 2016). Moreover, the thematic exploration of articles published in the Economic and Political Weekly can be enriched by examining the interactions between political discourse and economic analysis. For example, the relationship between economics and political science has been characterized by an insularity, with economics often dominating citation patterns (Mitra et al., 2020). This dynamic is crucial for understanding how the Economic and Political Weekly navigates these disciplinary boundaries, potentially fostering interdisciplinary dialogue. The journal's content often reflects pressing socio-political issues, which are critical for both economic analysis and policy formulation (Adams et al., 2016).

The Economic and Political Weekly also serves as a case study for examining the citation networks within the broader context of public policy journals. Research indicates that certain journals, including the Economic and Political Weekly, have strong links to both economics and political science, highlighting their multidisciplinary nature (Adams et al., 2016). This interconnectedness is essential for understanding how economic theories and political frameworks inform each other, particularly in the context of Indian socio-political dynamics.

Furthermore, bibliometric analyses of the Economic and Political Weekly can identify trends in publication and citation over time, revealing shifts in scholarly focus and the emergence of new research themes. For instance, studies have shown that the evolution of publication trends in economics reflects broader societal changes and academic interests (Rath & Wohlrabe, 2015). By employing tools such as VOSviewer, researchers can visualize these trends, providing a clearer picture of the intellectual landscape surrounding the Economic and Political Weekly.

In conclusion, the bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly not only highlights its role as a pivotal journal in the fields of economics and political science but also underscores the importance of citation metrics in assessing the impact of scholarly work. The journal's ability to bridge disciplines and address contemporary issues makes it a vital resource for researchers and policymakers alike.

### **Need of the Study**

The bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) is essential for understanding its impact and relevance in the fields of economics and political science. This analysis can reveal publication trends, authorship patterns, and citation metrics, which are crucial for evaluating the journal's scholarly influence.

Bibliometric methods provide a quantitative framework to assess the research output and impact of Economic

and Political Weekly, similar to studies conducted on other journals (Maharana & Sethi, 2013). Employing citation analysis can uncover the interrelations between Economic and Political Weekly and other journals, enhancing understanding of its academic ecosystem (Frandsen, 2005). Bibliometric analyses can help identify which journals are most frequently cited by Economic and Political Weekly, guiding librarians in subscription decisions (Gureyev & Mazov, 2013).

While bibliometric analysis offers valuable insights, it is important to recognize its limitations, such as potential biases in citation practices and the need for a comprehensive understanding of the units of analysis involved (McGrath, 1996).

### **Scope and Limitations of the study**

The bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) reveals both its scope and limitations in assessing research output. This method provides valuable insights into publication patterns, citation metrics, and the visibility of research within the social sciences. However, it also faces significant challenges.

### **Scope of the Study**

Bibliometric analysis allows for the objective evaluation of research performance, identifying trends and patterns in publication output (Raan, 2003). It facilitates the exploration of interdisciplinary developments, showcasing how various fields interact within the Economic and Political Weekly (Raan, 2003). The analysis can highlight the influence of specific articles and authors, contributing to a broader understanding of the journal's role in economic and political discourse (Chang & Ho, 2010).

### **Limitations of the Study**

The reliance on English-language publications may skew results, favoring Anglo-American perspectives and potentially marginalizing non-English contributions (Skoie, 1999). Solely focusing on publication counts can lead to an incomplete picture of research quality and impact, as it may not account for the nuances of scholarly work (Skoie, 1999). Different disciplines exhibit diverse publication and citation behaviors, which can complicate comparative analyses (Camps, 2008).

While bibliometric analysis serves as a powerful tool for understanding the Economic and Political Weekly's contributions, researchers must remain aware of its inherent limitations to ensure a balanced evaluation.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) aims to evaluate its research output, authorship patterns, and citation trends. This method provides insights into the journal's impact and the evolution of research topics over time.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- Assess the volume of publications in Economic and Political Weekly to understand its contribution to economic and political discourse (Maharana & Sethi, 2013).
- Determine which authors frequently publish in Economic and Political Weekly, highlighting key contributors to the field (Maharana & Sethi, 2013).
- Analyze the collaboration trends among authors, such as single versus multiple authorship (Khaparde & Ambedkar, 2011).
- Identify which journals are most frequently cited by Economic and Political Weekly authors, indicating the journal's academic network (Maharana & Sethi, 2013).
- Evaluate the most cited articles within Economic and Political Weekly to discern influential research topics and trends (Chang & Ho, 2010).

While bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights, it may overlook qualitative aspects of research, such as the depth of analysis or the societal impact of published works. This duality emphasizes the need for a balanced approach in evaluating academic contributions.

### **Methodology of the Study**

The methodology of bibliometric analysis in the study of the Economic and Political Weekly involves a systematic approach to evaluate research output and trends within the journal. This analysis employs various bibliometric techniques to quantify and visualize publication patterns, citation metrics, and author collaborations.

### **Key Methodological Approaches**

- This method assesses the frequency and context of citations to gauge the impact of articles published in the journal (Zupic & Cater, 2015).
- These techniques identify relationships between articles by analyzing how often they are cited together, revealing intellectual connections within the field (Zupic & Cater, 2015).
- A visualization technique that represents multivariate bibliometric data, allowing researchers to observe patterns and relationships among different indicators, enhancing the understanding of research dynamics (Torres-Salinas *et al.*, 2013).
- Advanced bibliometric methods provide objective evaluations of research performance, helping to identify strengths and weaknesses in the journal's contributions to economic and political discourse (Raan, 2003).

While bibliometric analysis offers valuable insights, it is essential to recognize its limitations, such as potential biases in citation practices and the need for qualitative assessments to complement quantitative findings.

### Analysis and Findings of the Study

The bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW) reveals significant trends in publication patterns, authorship, and citation metrics. This analysis employs quantitative methods to assess the journal's impact and the evolution of research themes over time. The study identifies a marked increase in publication output during economic crises, reflecting heightened scholarly interest in socio-economic issues (Chang & Ho, 2010). A comprehensive examination of publication language and document types indicates a diverse range of contributions, predominantly in English, with a focus on articles rather than monographs (Ebrahim, 2016).

The analysis highlights collaborative authorship trends, with a notable rise in multi-author papers, suggesting a shift towards interdisciplinary research in economic sciences (Dorban & Vandevenne, 1992). The most prolific authors and institutions are identified, showcasing the leading contributors to the EPW (Maharana & Sethi, 2013).

Citation metrics reveal that articles addressing contemporary economic policies and crises are among the most frequently cited, underscoring their relevance in ongoing academic discourse (Chang & Ho, 2010). The study also notes a significant proportion of recent publications, indicating a preference for contemporary sources among authors (Dorban & Vandevenne, 1992).

While the bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights into the Economic and Political Weekly's research landscape, it is essential to consider the limitations of such studies, including potential biases in citation practices and the evolving nature of economic discourse. The records analysed for the study is 16527.

### Contribution Authors for Economic and Political Weekly journal (8373)

Economic and Political Weekly is a prominent journal in the fields of Social Sciences and Humanities, with many authors seeking to contribute to its content. Over a period of 25 years, 8,373 authors have submitted research articles, reviews, conference proceedings, and other contributions.

The table 1 and authorship contribution figure 1 above reveal that Kumar A is the most prolific Indian author in the Economics and Political Weekly journal, having written 144 articles for this publication, which accounts for 0.9% of the total. His Total Global Citation Score (TGCS) is 397, resulting in a TGCS per article (TGCS/t) of 46.61. The next most prolific author is Teltumbde A, who has contributed 118 articles to this journal, representing 0.7% of the total. He has a TGCS of 198, with a TGCS/t of 17.00. The third most prolific author is Kumar A P, with 106 articles, which is 0.6% of the contributions to the Economics and Political Weekly journal. He has a TGCS of 71 and a TGCS/t of 11.48. The fourth prolific author is Sen A K, who has contributed

Table 1: Top 10 Authors Contributions

S. No	Author	Records	Percent	TGCS	TGCS/t
1	Kumar A	144	0.9	397	46.61
2	Teltumbde A	118	0.7	198	17.00
3	Kumar AP	106	0.6	71	11.48
4	Sen AK	81	0.5	2	0.14
5	Singh P	77	0.5	81	8.41
6	Banerjee S	75	0.5	139	13.13
7	Singh S	73	0.4	293	29.45
8	Gupta A	68	0.4	400	43.12
9	Kumar S	61	0.4	244	24.41
10	Chandrasekhar CP	53	0.3	47	5.57

81 articles, accounting for 0.5%. He has a TGCS of 2 and a TGCS/t of 0.14. Finally, the fifth prolific author is Singh P, who has contributed 77 articles, also representing 0.5%. He has a TGCS of 81 and a TGCS/t of 8.41.

The research paper analyzes the contributions of authors to the journal Economic and Political Weekly over a span of 25 years, highlighting the prolific authors and their impact. A total of 8,373 authors have submitted various types of contributions, with Kumar A emerging as the most prolific author, having published 144 articles, which is 0.9% of the total submissions, and achieving a Total Global Citation Score (TGCS) of 397, translating to a TGCS per article of 46.61. Following him is Teltumbde A with 118 articles (0.7% of total) and a TGCS of 198 (TGCS/t of 17.00), while Kumar A P ranks third with 106 articles (0.6%) and a TGCS of 71 (TGCS/t of 11.48). Sen A K and Singh P are also notable contributors, with 81 articles (0.5%) and 77 articles (0.5%), respectively, but with significantly lower TGCS scores. This analysis underscores the varying levels of contribution and citation impact among authors in the journal.

### Collaboration Network

The figure 2 illustration elucidates the inter-author collaborations among the various contributors, with the initial cohort, represented in blue, exhibiting a significant degree of collaborative engagement among themselves pertaining to their research endeavors. Within this cohort, two principal authors who have made substantial contributions to the EPW journal are Kumar A and Teltumbde A, both of whom have engaged in collaborative efforts with other scholars in their respective areas of expertise. The subsequent group, denoted in violet, similarly demonstrates a collaborative dynamic among its members, such as Singh P, Gupta A, Basu M, and Khera R. The third group, illustrated in green, comprises authors like Kumar R, Kumar S, and Palshikar S, who not only collaborate among themselves but also maintain collaborative relationships with authors from both the first and second groups. The fourth group,

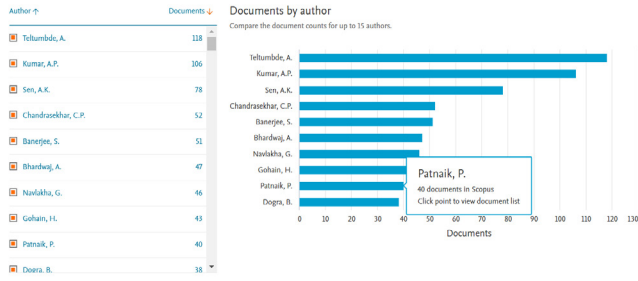


Figure 1: Authorship Contributions

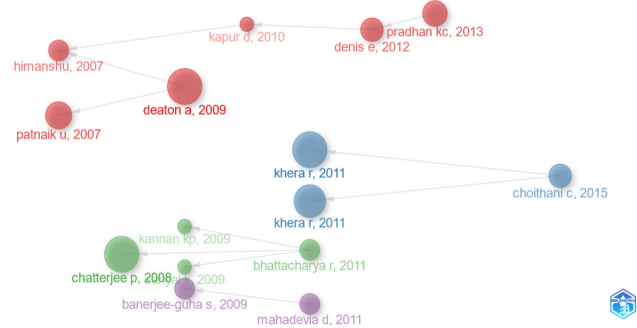


Figure 3: Co-Citation Network among Authors

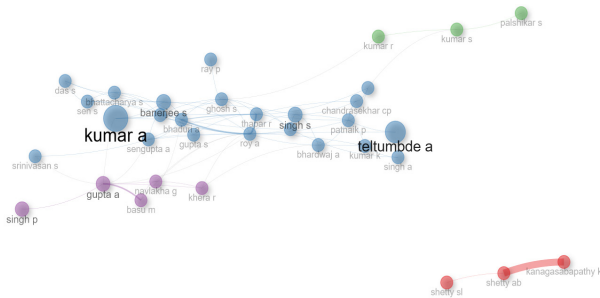


Figure 2: Collaboration Network

consisting of Shetty SL, Shetty AB, and Kanagasabapathy K, exhibits internal collaboration; however, they do not engage in collaborative interactions with members of the other groups.

**Co-Citation Network**

The figure 3 illustrates that the co-citation network among authors predominantly comprises four distinct co-citation networks. The network depicted in red demonstrates interactions among authors during the years 2007, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2013, specifically involving Patnaik U, Himanshu, and Deaton A. Furthermore, Pradhan K C is interconnected with Denis E, who is subsequently linked to Kapur D, culminating in a connection with Himanshu. The blue-hued network encompasses the collaboration between authors Choithanic C (2015) and Khera R (2011), in addition to Khera R (2011) appearing again. The green-hued connection features authors such as Bhattacharya R (2011) in conjunction with Kannan K P (2009), Chatterjee P (2008), and Sanyal K (2009). Lastly, the violet-hued network reveals a connection between Mahadevia D (2011) and Banerjee – Guha S (2009), indicating a reciprocal interrelation among these authors.

**Words used in the articles (14097)**

The Economic and Political Weekly constitutes a distinguished publication within the disciplines of Economics and Political Science. The scholarly contributions disseminated in this journal are characterized by their exceptional quality, and the meticulous application of grammar and vocabulary serves to augment the journal’s overall academic rigor.

Table 2: Top 20 Most Frequent Keywords with Global Citation Scores (TGCS)

S. No.	Word	Records	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	INDIA	1846	11.2	0	15170
2	INDIAN	565	3.4	0	3147
3	POLITICS	448	2.7	0	2048
4	POLITICAL	414	2.5	0	1174
5	POLICY	402	2.4	0	1675
6	NEW	355	2.1	0	2420
7	ECONOMIC	341	2.1	0	1987
8	EDUCATION	313	1.9	0	1133
9	STATE	312	1.9	0	1234
10	SOCIAL	310	1.9	0	1593
11	WOMEN	302	1.8	0	2019
12	PUBLIC	299	1.8	0	1586
13	DEVELOPMENT	271	1.6	0	1392
14	CASTE	263	1.6	0	2256
15	HEALTH	261	1.6	0	1869
16	CASE	253	1.5	0	1071
17	GROWTH	242	1.5	0	2154
18	RURAL	226	1.4	0	2929
19	CRISIS	225	1.4	0	746
20	COVID	220	1.3	0	704

The table 2 delineates the most frequently utilized words within the journal, with the terms India (11.2%) and Indian (3.4%) appearing 1846 and 565 times, respectively, as employed by various authors. Following these are the terms Politics (2.7%) and Political (2.5%), which have been recorded 448 and 414 times, respectively. Subsequently, the terms Economic (2.1%) and Education (1.9%) are noted with 341 and 313 occurrences, respectively. Further, the terms Social (1.9%) and Women (1.8%) are documented with 310 and 302 instances, respectively. Additionally, several other noteworthy terms utilized by the authors include Caste (263 occurrences, 1.6%), Health (261 records, 1.6%), Crisis (225 records, 1.4%), Covid (220 records, 1.3%), Democracy

(211 records, 1.3%), Labour (189 records, 1.1%), Violence (187 records, 1.1%), Justice (147 records, 0.9%), Food (140 records, 0.8%), and Workers (140 records, 0.8%).

The analysis elucidates that the authors concentrate on the issues that contribute to either the advancement or the deterioration of the economic and political frameworks within the nation or the global context. Consequently, they employ terminology such as economy, education, health, politics, caste, democracy, and violence, among others.

**Co-occurrence Network of Words**

The figure 4 illustrates the co-occurrence network of words within the journal Economic and Political Weekly, indicating a robust interconnection among the lexical items employed in the articles contributed by various authors. The terms socio-economics, genetics and reproduction, international cooperation, policy family planning, human rights, and women’s rights, are intricately associated with concepts such as India, humans, social control, governmental regulations, health care and public health, poverty, and legal approach, thereby establishing a network of co-occurrence among the terminology in the articles published in the EPW journal. The more prominent lexical items facilitate the construction of meaningful sentences, thereby fostering a substantive linkage between societal issues and the contributions articulated within the discourse.

**Document Type**

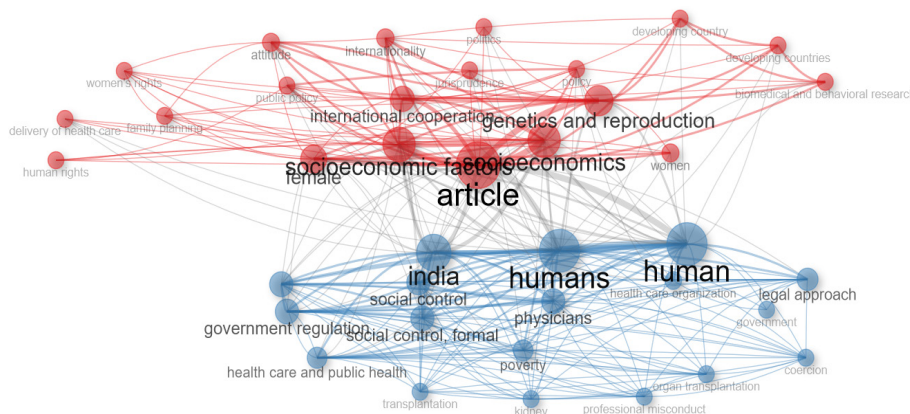
The analysis of document types within a specific dataset reveals significant insights into the distribution and prevalence of various scholarly outputs. This study categorizes the documents into eight distinct types: Review, Article, Letter, Editorial, Note, Short Survey, Erratum, and Conference Paper. The figure 5 indicates that Reviews constitute the largest portion of the records analyzed, accounting for 34.1% of the total with 5,637 entries. Articles follow closely behind, comprising 27.6% with 4,556 records. Other document types, such as Letters and Editorials,

contribute 14.7% and 14.1%, respectively, highlighting a diverse range of scholarly communication. Notably, the prevalence of shorter formats, including Notes and Short Surveys, is less pronounced, each representing less than 6% of the total records. The dataset also includes minimal entries for Erratum and Conference Papers, suggesting a lesser focus on these formats within the analyzed corpus. This distribution underscores the varying emphasis on different types of scholarly work and provides a foundation for further investigation into the impact and utilization of these document types in academic discourse.

**Clustering by Coupling**

The analysis of institutional contributions to research outputs reveals significant variations across different geographic and organizational contexts. This study presents a comprehensive examination of various institutions and their subdivisions, focusing on their respective records and percentage contributions to the total literature count system (TLCS) and total global citation system (TGCS). The figure 6 indicates a pronounced disparity, with the “Unknown” category leading in records at 5,426, accounting for 32.8% of the total, while other notable contributors include institutions from India, such as Jawaharlal Nehru University (782 records) and the University of Delhi (447 records), alongside international entities like those from the United States and the United Kingdom. The findings underscore the importance of recognizing both well-established and emerging academic institutions in the global research landscape, as they collectively contribute to the breadth and depth of knowledge across disciplines. This introduction sets the stage for a deeper exploration of the implications of these findings on academic collaboration, resource allocation, and the strategic positioning of institutions within the global research community.

In conclusion, the data presented highlights a diverse range of institutions, both from India and abroad, and their respective records and percentages pertaining



Source: VosViewer Generated Data

Figure 4: Co-occurrence Network of Words

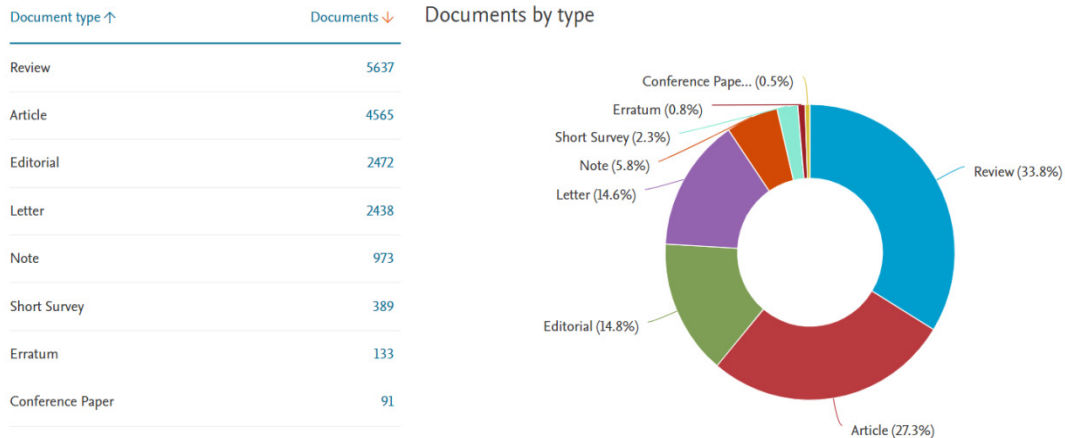


Figure 5: Type of Document

to an unspecified metric. Notably, the institutions vary significantly in their performance, with the “Unknown” category leading in records at 5426 followed by India with 2398 records. Prominent Indian institutions such as Jawaharlal Nehru University (782 records), the University of Delhi (447 records), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (315 records), University of Hyderabad (142 records) and the Indian Institute of Technology (83 records) showcase varying percentages, indicating differing levels of achievement or participation. Internationally, institutions from the United States (227 records), the United Kingdom (160 records) and Canada (40 records) are also represented, revealing a global context in which these institutions operate. The data underscores the need for further analysis to understand the factors contributing to these disparities and to identify best practices that could enhance institutional performance across the board. Future research could delve deeper into the implications of these findings, exploring how institutional characteristics correlate with their success rates and the potential for collaborative initiatives to elevate standards in higher education worldwide.

**Country wise Distribution of Records**

The global landscape of research and innovation is marked by significant disparities in the volume of recorded contributions across various countries. This analysis aims to elucidate the distribution of research records and their corresponding percentages across a diverse set of nations. Notably, India emerges as the preeminent contributor, accounting for 60.40% of the total records with 9,983 records, followed by the United States at a mere 6.1% with 1014 records. The United Kingdom (3.07%), Canada (0.84%), and Australia (0.56%) follow suit with substantially lower contributions, emphasizing a stark contrast in research output. Furthermore, a considerable portion of the records remains unaccounted for, categorized as “Unknown,” which constitutes 18.04% of the total records, amounting to 2,934 entries. This highlights the necessity for improved data tracking and transparency in global research initiatives. The findings presented herein not only underscore the leading role of specific countries in research endeavors but also raise critical questions regarding the factors influencing these disparities and the implications for global knowledge sharing and collaboration.

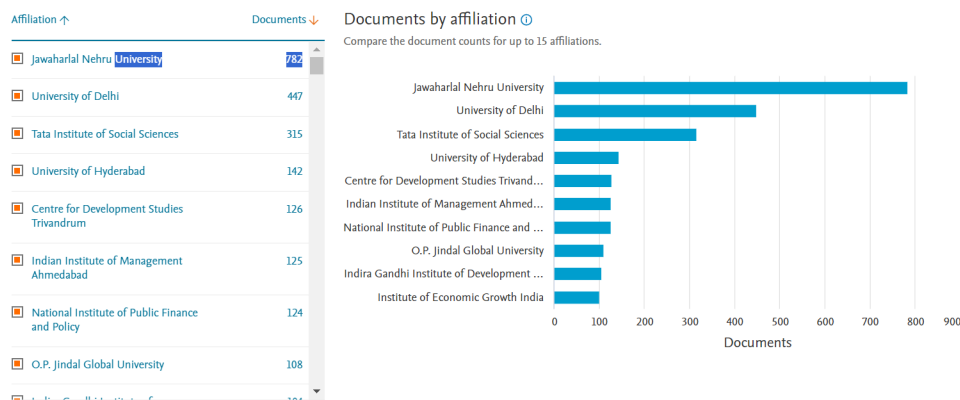


Figure 6: Institution wise distribution of records

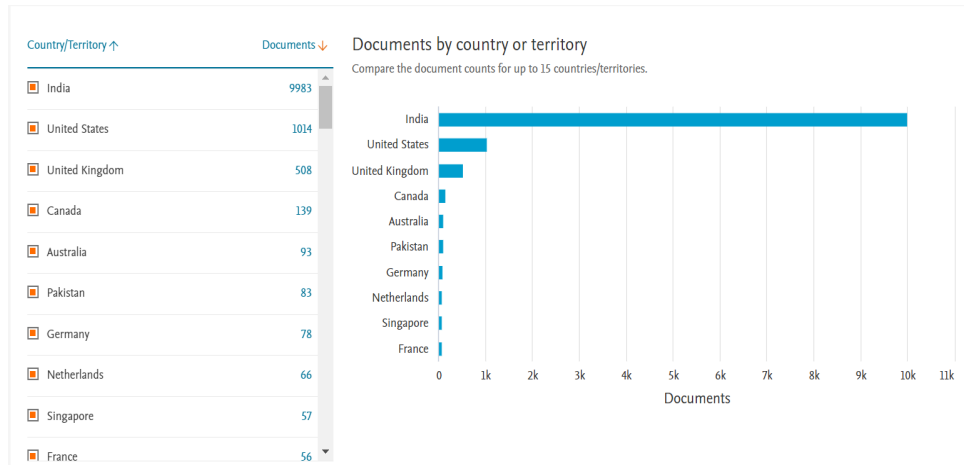


Figure 7: Country wise Distribution of Records

In conclusion, the analysis of global research contributions reveals a pronounced imbalance in recorded output among various countries, with India leading significantly at 60.40% of total records. The stark contrast between India's prolific contributions and those of other nations, such as the United States (6.1%) and the United Kingdom (3.07%), highlights underlying factors that may influence research productivity, including governmental support and investment in research infrastructure. The alarming proportion of records classified as "Unknown" accounting for 18.04% of total entries, underscores the critical need for improved data collection and transparency in research reporting. This situation not only raises questions about the visibility and accessibility of research outputs but also emphasizes the necessity for collaborative frameworks that facilitate equitable opportunities for all countries. Addressing these disparities is essential for fostering a more inclusive global research environment, ensuring that all nations can effectively contribute to and benefit from the collective advancement of knowledge.

### Summary of the Findings

The article presents an in-depth bibliometric analysis of the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW), a prominent journal in the fields of economics and political science. The analysis spans a period of 25 years and aims to evaluate the journal's research output, authorship patterns, citation trends, and thematic developments. Here are the key components of the expanded summary:

#### Introduction to Bibliometric Analysis

The article begins by establishing the importance of bibliometric analysis as a quantitative method for assessing research output and impact. It emphasizes how citation metrics can complement traditional peer review processes, enhancing the evaluation of research quality. The Economic and Political Weekly is highlighted as a critical platform for

interdisciplinary dialogue, particularly between economics and political science.

#### Research Output and Publication Trends

The analysis reveals a consistent increase in publication output from the Economic and Political Weekly, particularly during periods of economic and political upheaval. This trend underscores the journal's role as a vital resource for discourse on pressing socio-political issues. The study categorizes the types of documents published, noting that articles and reviews constitute the majority, with reviews accounting for 34.1% and articles 27.6% of the total records analyzed.

#### Authorship Patterns

The article identifies 8,373 authors who have contributed to the Economic and Political Weekly, with Kumar A being the most prolific author, followed by Teltumbde A and Kumar A P. The analysis highlights the diversity of authorship, including trends in collaboration, with an increasing number of multi-author papers indicating a shift towards interdisciplinary research.

#### Citation Patterns and Impact

Citation analysis indicates that the Economic and Political Weekly is frequently cited by other journals, demonstrating its influence within the academic community. Articles that address contemporary economic policies and crises are particularly well-cited, reflecting their relevance in ongoing academic and policy discussions. The study also explores the interconnectedness of the EPW with other journals, enhancing the understanding of its academic ecosystem.

#### Thematic Focus and Interdisciplinary Nature

The thematic exploration of articles published in the Economic and Political Weekly reveals a strong connection between economic analysis and political discourse. The journal's content often reflects critical socio-political

issues, which are essential for both economic analysis and policy formulation. This interconnectedness is crucial for understanding how economic theories and political frameworks inform each other, especially in the context of Indian socio-political dynamics.

### **Limitations of the Study**

While the bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights, the article acknowledges several limitations. These include potential biases in citation practices, the reliance on English-language publications that may marginalize non-English contributions, and the need for qualitative assessments to complement quantitative data. The study also notes that focusing solely on publication counts can lead to an incomplete picture of research quality and impact.

### **Conclusion and Implications**

In conclusion, the bibliometric analysis of the *Economic and Political Weekly* highlights its role as a pivotal journal in the fields of economics and political science. The findings underscore the importance of citation metrics in assessing scholarly work's impact and the journal's ability to bridge disciplines and address contemporary issues. The study serves as a valuable resource for researchers and policymakers, providing insights into the evolution of research topics and the dynamics of academic discourse.

Overall, the article emphasizes the significance of the *Economic and Political Weekly* in shaping research agendas and fostering interdisciplinary dialogue, while also calling for a balanced evaluation of research quality that considers both quantitative and qualitative factors.

### **Acknowledgement**

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### **Conflict of Interest Statement**

The author(s) declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper. The research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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