

RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SUMEDHA JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT FROM 2015-2019: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: In this research work, an attempt has been made to find out the 'Sumedha Journal of Management, from 2015 to 2019. This investigation analysis the year and volume-wise distribution of research articles, details of authorship pattern, and analyses cited documents. The present study found the contributions of articles to Sumedha Journal of Management in Indian authors. Attempted to analyze of the study 5 volumes containing 20 issues have been taken up. Found that 309 papers were published during the period of study. The total number of articles is 4456 these articles are published in five-year periods. The year of 2019 produced the maximum number of references 1494 (33.53%). The degree of collaboration average is 0.559.

Key words: Bibliometric, Authorship pattern, Degree of collaboration, Author productivity, Sumedha journal of Management.

1.0 Introduction

The exponential growth of writing and rapid advancement of knowledge resource centers turn out a few transformative investigations about the adequacy and effectiveness of information services. This study prompted the pinpointing and application of fitting quantitative estimating strategies known as bibliometric. Bibliometric techniques are extremely valuable in the day-to-day operations of libraries and information management all over the world. These bibliometric analyses put a spotlight on authorship patterns, article distribution patterns, major productive authorship patterns, collaboration levels, and other key bibliometric patterns. Today bibliometric is attaining interdisciplinary character and sophistication.

The purpose of the Sumedha Journal of Management is to promote and disseminate relevant, high-quality management research. It is a double-blind reviewed refereed academic journal that concentrates on publishing scholarly articles from the subject areas of management, management principles, the recent invention in management, company management, financial management, accounting, marketing, operations management, human resource management, statistics, international business, information technology, environment, risk management, globalization, and related subject areas.

2.0 Literature Review

Hussain, Fatima, and Kumar's (2011) study find out a bibliometric analysis of the journal Electronic Library for the period 2000 to 2010. The study covers the bibliometric analysis of the year-by-year distribution of articles, category-wise division of papers, topic-wise distribution of articles, trends in authorship patterns, and institution-wise distribution.

Hussain, and Fatima (2011) investigated Points the bibliometric analysis of the IFLA Journal from 2006 to 2010. The study shows and extends on numerous features of the IFLA Journal, including article distribution by year, authorship patterns, contribution details by institutions, subject distributions, citation patterns, article length, the rank of cited authors, and geographical distribution of authors.

Siwach (2014) conducted a study to find out a quantitative analysis of Neurotoxicology research in India during 2001-2010. In his study about Indian Neurotoxicology literature, Indian contributors are only 2.31% during this period. The average of per paper found that the 7.04 %. The study suggested Indian researchers need to focus on the medical sciences research area.

Sahu (2017) in their study on bibliometric analysis of research journal articles contributed to the Asian Journal of Management period of 2010 to 2017. This includes 08 volumes covering 28 issues that were taken. The published articles are 387 during these periods of study. The highest number of articles 87(22.48%) articles were published in 2014. The average degree of collaboration is 0.563 reported.

Shukla, and Verma (2019) investigated a bibliometric study on The Journal of Knowledge management and communication Management during the year (2011-2017) based on different bibliometric patterns, 92 articles were published. The study analyses the authorship pattern, distribution of articles, most prolific contributors, author productivity, and degree of collaboration. The study revealed that the largest number of research results were 47 (51.08%) contributed by two authors, followed by 33(35.86%) articles contributed by a single author. The author productivity shows that 165 authors contributed to 92 articles, with an average of 0.55 articles per author.

Patel's (2019) study find out a bibliometric analysis of the journal of Management Research and analysis for the period 2014-2018. For bibliometric study purposes, a total number of 183 contributions were published in 17 issues of 5 volumes. The study revealed that the largest 78 articles were published in volume no-05 and the lowest 11 articles published in Volume No- 01. In comparison to two, three, four, and more authorship, the majority of articles (n=78) are produced by a single author. With seventeen (17) contributions, R. Ganapathi is the most productive author. The average number of references per article is 18, which is quite high.

3.0 Scope of the study

The analysis covers the article published in the Journal of Sumedha Journal of Management. The scope of the study is confined to a limited span of five years i.e. 2015-2019. In this study includes Five Volumes and Twenty issues of Sumedha Journal of Management.

3.1 Methodology

This research is based on the articles published in the Journal of Sumedha Journal of Management for a period of five years i.e. from 2015-2019. The primary data for this study were collected from Indian Journal Website (<http://www.indianjournals.com>). During the period of investigation total number of 309 articles were published from 20 issues of 5 volumes of the marked journal during the period of investigation (2015-2019). For interpretation, the data has been analyzed and presented in the form of tables and graphs.

3.2 Objective of the study:

The current research has been carried out with the objective of analysing the following aspects:

1. To make analysis of articles published in Sumedha Journal of Management from 2015-2019.
2. To find out the volume wise and issue wise distribution of articles.
3. To study the authorship pattern.
4. To identify the year wise distribution of references.
5. To find out the which types of cited documents
6. To find out the Degree of Collaboration.

4.0 Data Analysis And Interpretation

Table 1: Year and Volume-wise distribution of articles

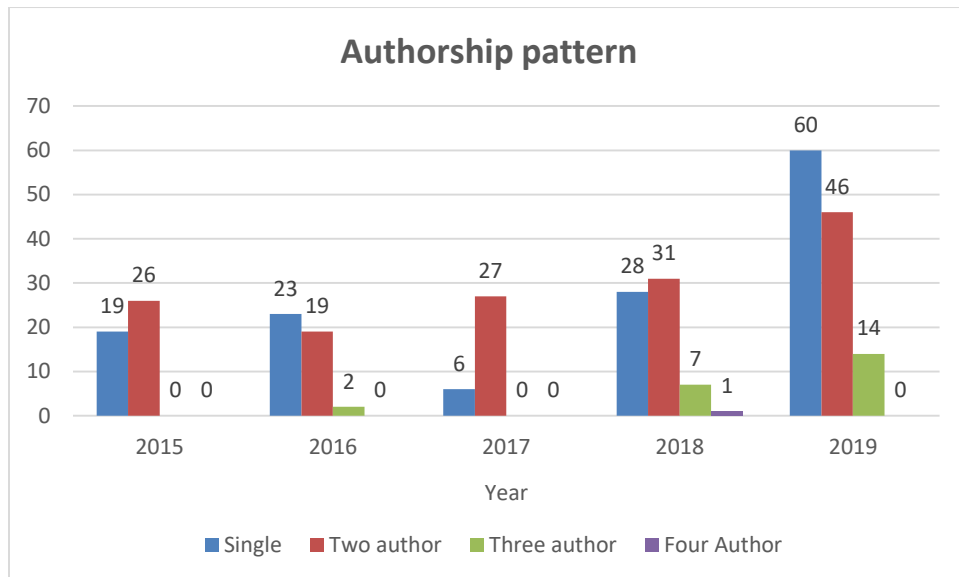
Year	Volume	Issues	Articles	Percentage (%)
2015	4	4	45	14.56
2016	5	4	44	14.24
2017	6	4	33	10.68
2018	7	4	67	21.68
2019	8	4	120	38.83

Total	5	20	309	100
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Table 1 shows the year-wise distribution of articles from 2015 to 2019. The highest 120 (38.83%) articles were published in the year 2019, followed by 67 (21.68%) in 2018 and 45 (14.56%) in 2015. The lowest 33 (10.68%) articles were published in the year 2017. In, all 309 articles were published during the period 2015 to 2019. The journal on average published 61.80% of articles per year.

Table: 2 Authorship Patterns

Table 2 Authorship pattern								
Sr. No.	Authorship Pattern	Year					Total	Percentage (%)
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
1	Single	19	23	6	28	60	136	44.01
2	Two author	26	19	27	31	46	149	48.22
3	Three author	0	2	0	7	14	23	7.44
4	Four Author	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.32
	Total	45	44	33	67	120	309	100



The authorship pattern was analyzed to decide the percentage of single and multiple authors. In table 2, it is found that the two authored contributions (48.22%) have dominated the journal. Single author contributions account for 136 (44.01%). Three authors were contributed only 23 (7.44%) Four authors were contributed the lowest 01 (0.32%) in the overall study period.

Table 3 Authorship pattern with degree of Collaboration

Degree of collaboration (DC) among the authors in Sumedha Journal of Management is showed in Table 3. In order to calculate the degree of collaboration among the authors in Sumedha Journal of Management the formula used developed by Subramanyam (1983) which is expressed methodically as

$$\text{Degree of Collaboration DC} = \frac{Nm}{Nm+Ns}$$

Where Nm = No. of multi author publications during a specified period in a discipline

Ns = No of single author publications in a discipline during a given period of time.

$$\text{Degree of Collaboration} = \frac{Nm}{Nm+Ns}$$

Table 3 Authorship pattern and Degree of Collaboration

Year	Volume	No. of Authors		Total	Degree of Collaboration
		Single	Multiple		
2015	4	19	26	45	0.58
2016	4	23	21	44	0.48
2017	4	6	27	33	0.82
2018	4	28	39	67	0.58
2019	4	60	60	120	0.5
	Total	136	173	309	

It was revealed that the degree of collaboration was high, i.e. 173(0.559) in terms of collective contribution, and the individual responsible author's contribution was less towards the subject during the period of the research study.

Forms of Cited Documents

Table 4: Forms of Cited Documents

Rank	Cited Documents	Year					Total	%
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
2	Books	107	189	73	117	212	698	15.66
1	Journals	436	469	223	652	704	2484	55.74
4	Report	20	30	15	58	202	325	7.29
5	Conference/Seminar Proceedings/workshop	17	23	5	19	22	86	1.93
8	News Papers	3	8	1	2	12	26	0.58
6	Thesis/ Dissertation	11	9	5	14	17	56	1.26
3	WWW	98	93	81	134	315	721	16.18
7	Working paper	14	11	14	4	10	53	1.19
9	Miscellaneous	7	0	0	0	0	7	0.16
	Total	713	832	417	1000	1494	4456	100

Note: In year 2018, Volume-7, Issue-2 (April-June) article No. 18 and year 2019, Volume-8, Issue-3 (July-Sept) article No. 58, 76, 81 are not given references to respective articles.

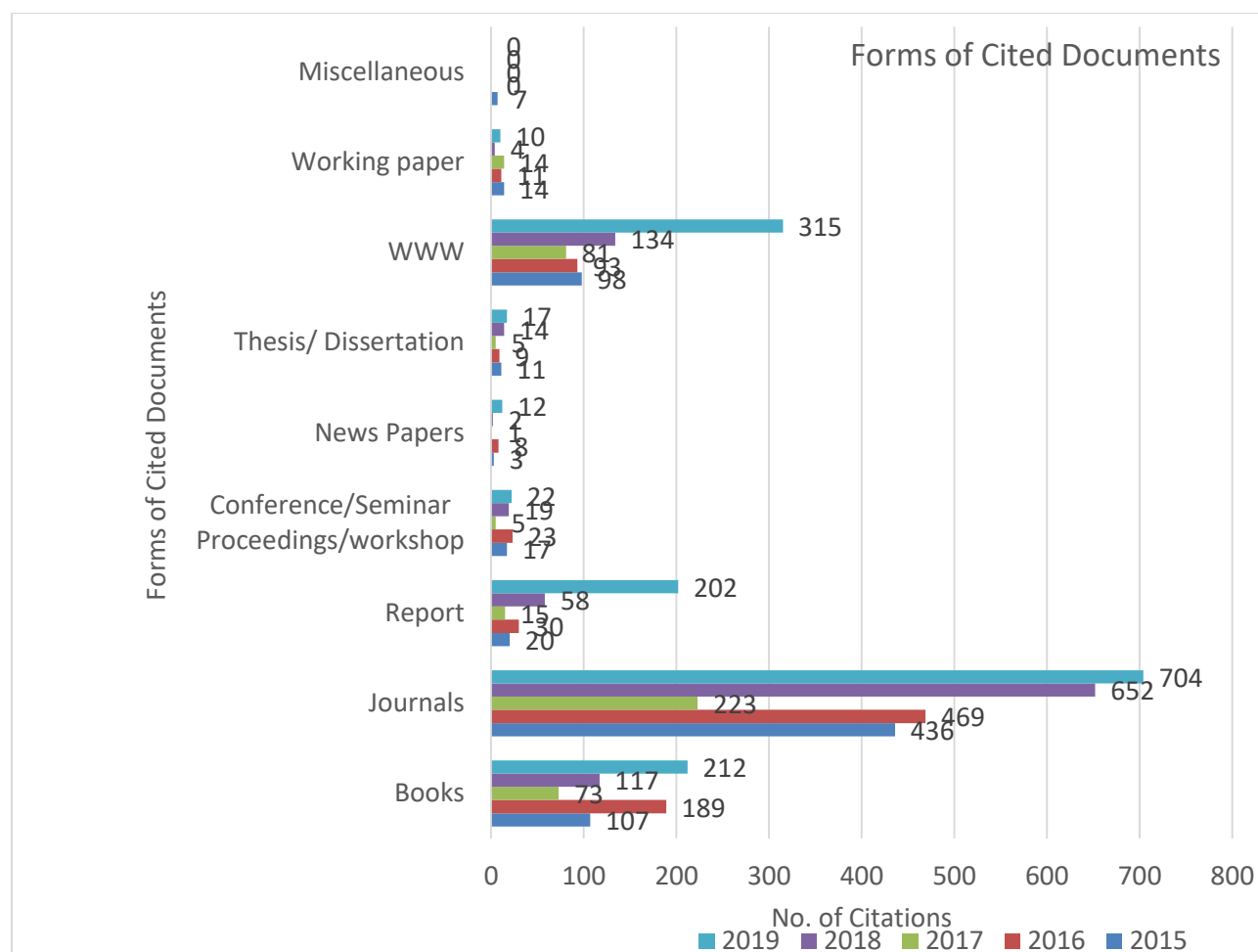


Table 4 shows the type of publication articles, among the total number of citations, which is 4456. Journal have received 2484 (55.74%) citations, books 698(15.66%) citations, www 721 (16.18%) citations, Report 325 (07.29%) citations, Conference/Seminar Proceedings/Workshop 86(1.93%) citation, Thesis/Dissertation 56 (01.26%) citation, working paper 53(01.19%) citation, newspapers 26(00.58%) citation and miscellaneous 7(00.16%) citation.

Table 5 Year wise references

Year	Vol.	Issue	References	%
2015	4	4	713	16.00
2016	4	4	832	18.67
2017	4	4	417	9.36
2018	4	4	1000	22.44
2019	4	4	1494	33.53
Total	5	20	4456	100

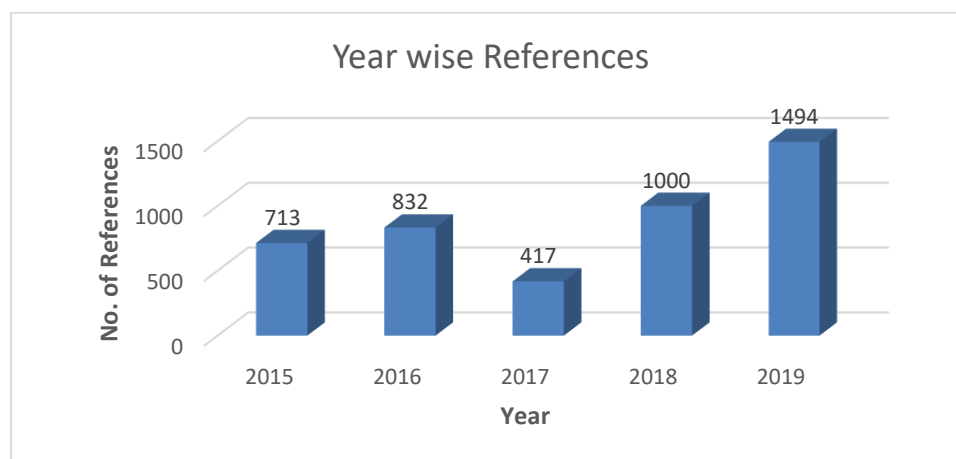


Table 5 indicates that maximum number of references 1494 (33.53%) produced in 2019, followed by 1000 (22.44%) references in 2018, 832(18.67%) references in 2016, 713 (16.00%) in 2015 and 417(9.36%) references in 2017.

5.0 Conclusion:

The Sumedha Journal of Management has a history of five years. In this short span of a period, it published 309 articles from 2016 to 2019. The journal has the highest 120 (38.83%) articles published in the year 2019 and the lowest 33(10.68%) articles published in the year 2017. The highest number of articles contributed by two authors was 489(48.22%). The degree of collaboration is 0.559. The maximum number of references was 1494 (33.53%) produced in 2019. Journal form of document cited maximum number of times 2484(55.74%).

6.0 References:

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