

**CONTENT ANALYSIS OF  
“INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS”**

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**Abstract:**

*This paper attempts to highlights the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the various features of Journal “International Journal of Social Economics”. During 2009-2013 a total of 302 Articles were published in the Journal “International Journal of Social Economics” by researchers in various countries.*

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Economic theory, India, United States of America, Developed Countries*

## **Introduction**

Content analysis is rapidly becoming less of a tool to be used in the experimental manipulation of the communication process. In these instances of experimental studies, systematic changes in content are made and documented through content analysis, and the audiences are observed for the effects of these changes.

The specific role to be played by content analysis in organizing for recall the world's store of recorded knowledge. Content analysis appears to have two general and major functions. The first is to provide the descriptive abstract of any document at a level and of such a nature as will indicate what information may be found in it. The second is to provide guidelines in transforming document content from one medium to another and in reducing content for ease of bibliographic access.

The “International Journal of Social Economics” is an international, peer-reviewed journal published monthly that aims to its readers with a unique forum for the exchange and sharing of information in social economics.

## Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the content of Journal of “International Journal of Social Economics” and make the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the following features of Journal

1. To find out year-wise growth of publications,
2. To find out Geographical distribution of research output,
3. To find out the authorship and collaboration pattern in the publication,
4. To find out the extent of international collaboration,
5. To find out the most productive authors in the field,
6. To find out organization – wise distribution of publication,
7. To find out the channels of communications used by the scientists and
8. To find out the high frequency keywords appeared in the channels of communication.

## Scope & Limitation of the Study

Scope of study is restricted to the “International Journal of Social Economics” published during 2009 to 2013. The papers presented in the Journal are analyzed using content analysis technique.

The present study is limited to the total numbers of 302 papers published during 2009 to 2013.

## **Hypothesis of the Study**

The study consists of following hypothesis:

1. Authorship trend is towards multiple authored papers.
2. USA is the high productive country.
3. Majority of the affiliated Institution are from USA.

## **Analysis of “International Journal of Social Economics”**

In views of the objectives of the present study, analysis of “International Journal of Social Economics” is presented further (International Journal of Social Economics, 2013).

## Year-Wise Publication Productivity and Collaboration Rate

The word publication means the act of publishing .Productivity refers to measures of output from production processes, per unit of input. Collaboration is a recursive process where two or more people or organizations work together toward an intersection of common goals

**Table 1: Year-Wise Publication Productivity and Collaboration Rate**

| Year         | Single authored publication | Multi authored publication | Total no. of publication | Collaboration Rate |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2009         | 40                          | 24                         | 64                       | 0.38               |
| 2010         | 30                          | 31                         | 61                       | 0.51               |
| 2011         | 30                          | 32                         | 62                       | 0.52               |
| 2012         | 17                          | 37                         | 54                       | 0.69               |
| 2013         | 24                          | 37                         | 61                       | 0.61               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>141</b>                  | <b>161</b>                 | <b>302</b>               | <b>0.53</b>        |

It can be observed from Table No.1, that during 2009-2013 a total of 302 Articles were published in the International Journal of Social Economics by researchers in various countries.

## Geographical Distribution of Research Output

Geographical distribution of research output means the article published from different countries. In political geography and international politics, a **country** is a political division of a geographical entity. Frequently, but not exclusively, a sovereign territory, the term is most commonly associated with the notions of both state and nation, and also with government.

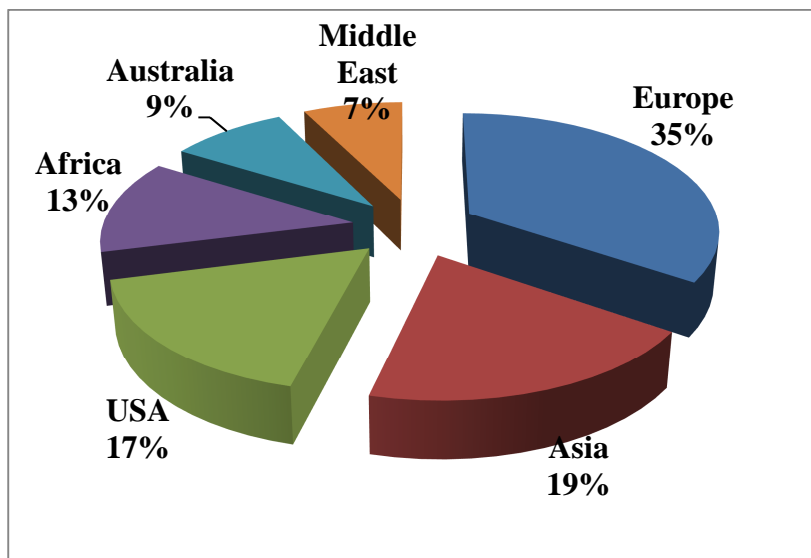
**Table 2: Country-Wise Distribution of Articles**

| Sr. No. | Name of the Country | Publications | Percentage |
|---------|---------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1       | USA                 | 78           | 14.80      |
| 2       | UK                  | 39           | 7.40       |
| 3       | Australia           | 38           | 7.21       |
| 4       | Greece              | 38           | 7.21       |
| 5       | Pakistan            | 31           | 5.88       |
| 6       | India               | 30           | 5.69       |
| 7       | South Africa        | 22           | 4.17       |
| 8       | Portugal            | 20           | 3.80       |
| 9       | Germany             | 19           | 3.61       |
| 10      | Malaysia            | 19           | 3.61       |
| 11      | Israel              | 17           | 3.23       |
| 12      | Ghana               | 15           | 2.85       |

|    |                 |    |      |
|----|-----------------|----|------|
| 13 | Nigeria         | 14 | 2.66 |
| 14 | Canada          | 12 | 2.28 |
| 15 | Spain           | 11 | 2.09 |
| 16 | Iran            | 10 | 1.90 |
| 17 | Italy           | 9  | 1.71 |
| 18 | New Zealand     | 8  | 1.52 |
| 19 | China           | 6  | 1.14 |
| 20 | Japan           | 6  | 1.14 |
| 21 | Slovenia        | 6  | 1.14 |
| 22 | Sweden          | 5  | 0.95 |
| 23 | Turkey          | 5  | 0.95 |
| 24 | Brazil          | 4  | 0.76 |
| 25 | Romania         | 4  | 0.76 |
| 26 | Switzerland     | 4  | 0.76 |
| 27 | The Netherlands | 4  | 0.76 |
| 28 | Uganda          | 4  | 0.76 |
| 29 | Bahrain         | 3  | 0.57 |
| 30 | Fiji            | 3  | 0.57 |
| 31 | France          | 3  | 0.57 |
| 32 | Taiwan          | 3  | 0.57 |
| 33 | Africa          | 3  | 0.57 |
| 34 | Thailand        | 3  | 0.57 |
| 35 | Austria         | 2  | 0.38 |

|    |                         |            |            |
|----|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| 36 | Cyprus                  | 2          | 0.38       |
| 37 | Denmark                 | 2          | 0.38       |
| 38 | Ethiopia                | 2          | 0.38       |
| 39 | Hungary                 | 2          | 0.38       |
| 40 | Indonesia               | 2          | 0.38       |
| 41 | Saudi Arabia            | 2          | 0.38       |
| 42 | UAE                     | 2          | 0.38       |
| 43 | Afghanistan             | 1          | 0.19       |
| 44 | Bangladesh              | 1          | 0.19       |
| 45 | Cayman Islands          | 1          | 0.19       |
| 46 | Denver                  | 1          | 0.19       |
| 47 | Egypt                   | 1          | 0.19       |
| 48 | Ireland                 | 1          | 0.19       |
| 49 | Jamaica                 | 1          | 0.19       |
| 50 | Kazakhstan              | 1          | 0.19       |
| 51 | Kenya                   | 1          | 0.19       |
| 52 | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 1          | 0.19       |
| 53 | Mauritius               | 1          | 0.19       |
| 54 | Nepal                   | 1          | 0.19       |
| 55 | Norway                  | 1          | 0.19       |
| 56 | Peru                    | 1          | 0.19       |
| 57 | Russia                  | 1          | 0.19       |
|    | <b>Total</b>            | <b>527</b> | <b>100</b> |





**Figure 1: Country-Wise Distribution of Articles**

It can be observed from Table No 2 and Figure No. 1 that, there were as many as 57 countries carrying out research and produced 302 articles. Table no.2 provides ranked List of countries contributing to this field, the number of publications of each country and their share in percentages. USA is the top producing country with 78 publications (14.80) of the total output. Therefore, the hypothesis, “**USA is the high productive country**” (Hypotheses No.2) is valid. It can be stated that USA being the publishing country the output is more than other country.

### Authorship and Collaboration Trend:

Authorship is an observable phenomenon reflecting the contemporary scholarly practices clearly showing the communication, productivity and collaborative patterns and influences among researchers even though their quantities and qualities are not well understood. Collaboration in research is said to have taken place when 2 or more persons work together on a scientific problem of project and effort, both physical and intellectual. (Gupta, 1986).

**Table 3: Authorship and Collaboration Trend**

| Year         | Single Author | Number of papers with various authorship |              |             |             | Total Publications |
|--------------|---------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
|              |               | 2  | 3            | 4           | 5           |                    |
| 2009         | 40            | 18                                       | 6            | 0           | 0           | 64                 |
| 2010         | 30            | 21                                       | 8            | 2           | 0           | 61                 |
| 2011         | 30            | 21                                       | 9            | 1           | 1           | 62                 |
| 2012         | 17            | 28                                       | 6            | 2           | 1           | 54                 |
| 2013         | 24            | 18                                       | 17           | 2           | 0           | 61                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>141</b>    | <b>106</b>                               | <b>46</b>    | <b>7</b>    | <b>2</b>    | <b>302</b>         |
| <b>%</b>     | <b>46.69</b>  | <b>35.10</b>                             | <b>15.23</b> | <b>2.32</b> | <b>0.66</b> | <b>100</b>         |

It can be observed from Table No.3 that, year-wise authorship and collaboration trend is given in table 3. Authorship trend is towards multiple-authored papers. Single authored papers accounted for **46.69 %**. Therefore, the hypothesis, “Authorship trend is towards multiple authored paper. (Hypothesis No.1) is valid.

**International Collaboration Pattern of Articles**

The International collaborative production of articles is the simultaneous action of many people who try to combine their ideas to make a new one. In fact “collaborative” is the process where two or more people work together toward a common goal and they don’t required leadership.

It can be observed from Table No.4 that, there was an only single international collaborative paper amongst USA and Pakistan.

**Table 4: International Collaboration Pattern of Articles**

| Year  | No. of Countries |               | Total No. of Publication |
|-------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
|       | Single           | Collaboration |                          |
| 2009  | 62               | 2             | 64                       |
| 2010  | 51               | 10            | 61                       |
| 2011  | 54               | 8             | 62                       |
| 2012  | 43               | 11            | 54                       |
| 2013  | 45               | 16            | 61                       |
| Total | 255              | 47            | 302                      |
| %     | 84.44            | 15.56         | 100                      |

### Most Productive Author

An author is defined both as "the person who originates or gives existence to anything" and as "one who sets forth written statements" in the Oxford English Dictionary (Fowler, 1988).

**Table No. 5: Most Productive Author**

| Sr. no. | Name of Author           | Country      | No. of Publication | Rank |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------|
| 1       | Panayotis G. Michaelides | Greece       | 5                  | 1    |
| 2       | Rati Ram                 | USA          | 5                  | 1    |
| 3       | Jan-Erik Lane            | Germany      | 4                  | 2    |
| 4       | Oludele A. Akinboade     | South Africa | 4                  | 2    |
| 5       | Persefoni V. Tsaliki     | Greece       | 4                  | 2    |
| 6       | Rana Ejaz Ali Khan       | Pakistan     | 4                  | 2    |
| 7       | Toseef Azid              | Saudi Arabia | 4                  | 2    |
| 8       | Ambreen Fatima           | Pakistan     | 3                  | 3    |
| 9       | Angelos Vouldis          | Greece       | 3                  | 3    |
| 10      | Charles G. Leathers      | USA          | 3                  | 3    |
| 11      | Edward J. O'Boyle        | USA          | 3                  | 3    |
| 12      | J. Patrick Raines        | USA          | 3                  | 3    |
| 13      | Mandisa Putuma Mokwena   | South Africa | 3                  | 3    |
| 14      | Miron Wolnicki           | USA          | 3                  | 3    |

|    |                         |           |   |   |
|----|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| 15 | Muhammad Shahbaz        | Pakistan  | 3 | 3 |
| 16 | Nissim Ben-David        | Israel    | 3 | 3 |
| 17 | Patrick A. McNutt       | UK        | 3 | 3 |
| 18 | Terence M. Garrett      | USA       | 3 | 3 |
| 19 | A.H. Baharom            | Malaysia  | 2 | 4 |
| 20 | Alfonso Dubois Migoya   | Spain     | 2 | 4 |
| 21 | Ali M. Ahmed            | Sweden    | 2 | 4 |
| 22 | Amélia Bastos           | Portugal  | 2 | 4 |
| 23 | Anastasia Klimova       | Australia | 2 | 4 |
| 24 | Aparna Mitra            | USA       | 2 | 4 |
| 25 | Arokiasamy Perianayagam | India     | 2 | 4 |
| 26 | Aviral Kumar Tiwari     | India     | 2 | 4 |
| 27 | Cara Beed               | Australia | 2 | 4 |
| 28 | Carla Machado           | Portugal  | 2 | 4 |
| 29 | Charles Ackah           | Ghana     | 2 | 4 |
| 30 | Clive Beed              | Australia | 2 | 4 |
| 31 | Colin C. Williams       | UK        | 2 | 4 |
| 32 | Concetto Paolo Vinci    | Italy     | 2 | 4 |
| 33 | D.P. Doessel            | Australia | 2 | 4 |
| 34 | Dan Herman              | Canada    | 2 | 4 |
| 35 | David Floyd             | UK        | 2 | 4 |
| 36 | Dawood Mamoon           | Pakistan  | 2 | 4 |
| 37 | Denis Medvedev          | USA       | 2 | 4 |

|    |                             |              |   |   |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| 38 | Dipanwita Sarkar            | Australia    | 2 | 4 |
| 39 | Emilie C. Kinpack           | South Africa | 2 | 4 |
| 40 | Hassan Gholipour Fereidouni | Malaysia     | 2 | 4 |
| 41 | Hyacinth Eme Ichoku         | Nigeria      | 2 | 4 |
| 42 | Ioannis A. Kaskarelis       | Greece       | 2 | 4 |
| 43 | Ioannis Katselidis          | Greece       | 2 | 4 |
| 44 | Iyanatul Islam              | Switzerland  | 2 | 4 |
| 45 | Jayatilleke S. Bandara      | Australia    | 2 | 4 |
| 46 | John F. Jones               | USA          | 2 | 4 |
| 47 | John G. Milios              | Greece       | 2 | 4 |
| 48 | John Luiz                   | Africa       | 2 | 4 |
| 49 | John McManus                | UK           | 2 | 4 |
| 50 | Jon Henrich Hanf            | Germany      | 2 | 4 |
| 51 | Jonathan H. Westover        | USA          | 2 | 4 |
| 52 | Joseph Mpeera Ntayi         | Uganda       | 2 | 4 |
| 53 | Joshua Abor                 | Ghana        | 2 | 4 |
| 54 | Leslie Armour               | Canada       | 2 | 4 |
| 55 | Luis Guridi Aldanondo       | Spain        | 2 | 4 |
| 56 | María López Belloso         | Spain        | 2 | 4 |
| 57 | Michel Dion                 | Canada       | 2 | 4 |
| 58 | Miguel Goede                | Netherlands  | 2 | 4 |
| 59 | Miki Malul                  | Israel       | 2 | 4 |
| 60 | Moshe Sharabi               | Israel       | 2 | 4 |

|              |  |                |            |          |
|--------------|--|----------------|------------|----------|
| 61           | Muhammad Azeem Qureshi,                            | Pakistan       | 2          | 4        |
| 62           | Muzafar Shah Habibullah,                           | Malaysia       | 2          | 4        |
| 63           | Neelesh Gounder                                    | Australia      | 2          | 4        |
| 64           | Paulo Mourao                                       | Portugal       | 2          | 4        |
| 65           | Philipp C. Wichardt                                | Germany        | 2          | 4        |
| 66           | Pradeep K. Khandelwal                              | India          | 2          | 4        |
| 67           | Precious Zikhali                                   | South Africa   | 2          | 4        |
| 68           | Prosper F. Bangwayo-Skeete                         | Cayman Islands | 2          | 4        |
| 69           | Ravindra P. Saxena                                 | UAE            | 2          | 4        |
| 70           | Reza Ekhtiari Amiri                                | Iran           | 2          | 4        |
| 71           | Ruth F.G. Williams                                 | Australia      | 2          | 4        |
| 72           | Sofia Pereira                                      | Portugal       | 2          | 4        |
| 73           | Srinivas Goli                                      | India          | 2          | 4        |
| 74           | Udo E. Simonis                                     | Germany        | 2          | 4        |
| 75           | Urša Golob   | Slovenia       | 2          | 4        |
| 76           | Valentin Cojanu                                    | Romania        | 2          | 4        |
| 77           | Vera Belaya  | Germany        | 2          | 4        |
| 78           | Vladislav Valentinov                               | Germany        | 2          | 4        |
| 79           | Wilfred I. Ukpere                                  | South Africa   | 2          | 4        |
| 80           | William M. Fonta                                   | Nigeria        | 2          | 4        |
| 81           | Wusheng Yu   | Denmark        | 2          | 4        |
| 83           | <b>Authors publishing single paper<br/>(1X338)</b> |                | <b>338</b> | <b>5</b> |
| <b>Total</b> |  |                | <b>527</b> |          |

It can be observed from Table No. 5 that, the most productive authors are Panayotis G. Michaelides (Greece) and Rati Ram (USA) who had the highest number (5) of the publication. Five Authors with 5 publications, Eleven Authors with 3 publications, 63 Authors with 2 publications and 336 authors with single publication.

### **Institutes Wise Distribution of Articles Published**

Institution is a society or organization for the promotion of science, education etc. An institute is a permanent organizational body created for a certain purpose. Often it is a research organization (research institution) created to do research on specific topics. An institute can also be a professional body. In some countries institutes can be part of a university or other institution of higher education, either as a group of departments or an autonomous educational institution without a classic full university status such as a University Institute.



**Table 6: Institutes wise distribution of articles**

| Sr. No | No. of the Institution  | No. of Publication | Rank |
|--------|---|--------------------|------|
| 1      | Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan   | 7                  | 1    |
| 2      | Department of Economics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece                                   | 7                  | 1    |
| 3      | Department of Accounting, Finance and Economics, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia                             | 6                  | 2    |
| 4      | Department of Economics and Finance, University of New Haven, West Haven, Connecticut, USA                            | 6                  | 2    |
| 5      | Pretoria, South Africa  | 6                  | 2    |
| 6      | Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, University Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Malaysia            | 5                  | 3    |
| 7      | Department of Public Administration and Health Services Management, University of Ghana Business School, Legon, Ghana | 5                  | 3    |
| 8      | Manchester Business School, Manchester, UK  | 5                  | 3    |
| 9      | National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece   | 5                  | 3    |
| 10     | Department of Development Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India                     | 4                  | 4    |
| 11     | Department of Economics and Statistics, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, USA                            | 4                  | 4    |
| 12     | Department of Economics, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, USA   | 4                  | 4    |
| 13     | Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan,  | 4                  | 4    |

|    | Nigeria   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 14 | Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria   | 4 | 4 |
| 15 | Department of Economics, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece  | 4 | 4 |
| 16 | Department of Humanities, Social Sciences and Law, School of Applied Mathematics and Physics, National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece | 4 | 4 |
| 17 | Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad del País Vasco, Bilbao, Spain  | 4 | 4 |
| 18 | Faculty of Management, Multimedia University, Cyberjaya, Malaysia   | 4 | 4 |
| 19 | Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia  | 4 | 4 |
| 20 | Mayo Research Institute, West Monroe, Louisiana, USA  | 4 | 4 |
| 21 | School of Business, Australian Catholic University, Melbourne, Australia  | 4 | 4 |
| 22 | Social Science Research Centre, Berlin, Germany   | 4 | 4 |
| 23 | Australian Institute for Suicide Research and Prevention, Griffith University, Mount Grawatt, Australia   | 3 | 5 |
| 24 | Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria  | 3 | 5 |
| 25 | Department of Economics, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan   | 3 | 5 |
| 26 | Department of Economics, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel<br>Emek Yezreel Academic College, Emek Yezreel, Israel                                    | 3 | 5 |
| 27 | Department of Finance, University of Ghana Business School, Legon, Ghana  | 3 | 5 |

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|----|---|---|---|
| 28 | Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India  | 3 | 5 |
| 29 | Department of Management Science, Zhengzhou Information Engineering University, Zhengzhou, China  | 3 | 5 |
| 30 | Economics Department, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, USA  | 3 | 5 |
| 31 | Faculty of Business and Economics, School of Economics, The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji   | 3 | 5 |
| 32 | Faculty of Business, Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT), Cape Town, South Africa  | 3 | 5 |
| 33 | Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, USA   | 3 | 5 |
| 34 | Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Central and Eastern Europe, Halle (Saale), Germany   | 3 | 5 |
| 35 | Saint Mary's College of California, Moraga, California, USA   | 3 | 5 |
| 36 | School of Economics and Finance, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia and CREMA – Centre for Research in Economics, Management and the Arts, Basel, Switzerland | 3 | 5 |
| 37 | School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Pulau Pinang, Malaysia   | 3 | 5 |
| 38 | University of Alabama, Tuscalosa, Alabama, USA  | 3 | 5 |
| 39 | University of Freiburg, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany   | 3 | 5 |
| 40 | Villanova School of Business, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, USA  | 3 | 5 |
| 41 | Accounting and Audit Department, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania  | 2 | 6 |

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|----|---|---|---|
| 42 | Army Public College of Management & Sciences,<br>Rawalpindi Cantt, Pakistan   | 2 | 6 |
| 43 | Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier<br>University, Waterloo, Canada  | 2 | 6 |
| 44 | Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, Viana do Castelo, Portugal   | 2 | 6 |
| 45 | Belmont University, Nashville, Tennessee, USA   | 2 | 6 |
| 46 | Departament d'Economia de l'Empresa, Universitat<br>Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain   | 2 | 6 |
| 47 | Department of Agricultural Economics, Ghent University,<br>Ghent, Belgium   | 2 | 6 |
| 48 | Department of Agricultural Markets, Marketing and World<br>Agricultural Trade, Leibniz Institute of Agricultural<br>Development in Central and Eastern Europe (IAMO), Halle<br>(Saale), Germany | 2 | 6 |
| 49 | Department of Economic and Regional Development,<br>Panteion University, Athens, Greece   | 2 | 6 |
| 50 | Department of Economics, Athens University of Economics<br>and Business, Athens, Greece   | 2 | 6 |
| 51 | Department of Economics, Division of Development and<br>Planning, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki,<br>Greece   | 2 | 6 |
| 52 | Department of Economics, National Chung Cheng<br>University, Chia-Yi, Taiwan  | 2 | 6 |
| 53 | Department of Economics, University of Macedonia,<br>Thessaloniki, Greece   | 2 | 6 |
| 54 | Department of Economics, University of Minho, Braga,<br>Portugal  | 2 | 6 |
| 55 | Department of Economics, University of Oklahoma,<br>Norman, Oklahoma, USA   | 2 | 6 |

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|----|---|---|---|
| 56 | Department of Economics, University of South Africa,<br>Pretoria, South Africa  | 2 | 6 |
| 57 | Department of Finance and Economics, Utah Valley<br>University, Orem, Utah, USA   | 2 | 6 |
| 58 | Department of Industrial Engineering and Management,<br>Sami Shamoon College of Engineering, Beer-Sheva, Israel   | 2 | 6 |
| 59 | Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS Institute<br>of Information Technology, Lahore, Pakistan   | 2 | 6 |
| 60 | Department of Politics and International Studies, University<br>of Hull, Hull, UK   | 2 | 6 |
| 61 | Department of Public Policy and Administration, Ben-<br>Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel  | 2 | 6 |
| 62 | Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Max Stern<br>Yezreel Valley College, D.N. Emek Yezreel, Israel  | 2 | 6 |
| 63 | Dominican University College, Ottawa, Canada  | 2 | 6 |
| 64 | Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, New Mexico,<br>USA   | 2 | 6 |
| 65 | Economics Department, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa<br>(ISCTE – IUL), ISCTE Business School and UNIDE – IUL<br>(Business Research Unit), Lisbon, Portugal | 2 | 6 |
| 66 | Economics Department, University of Swat, Swat, Pakistan  | 2 | 6 |
| 67 | Faculty of Business and Management, University of<br>Wollongong in Dubai, Dubai, UAE  | 2 | 6 |
| 68 | Faculty of Management Studies, ICFAI University Tripura,<br>Kamalghat, India  | 2 | 6 |
| 69 | Financial Stability Department, Bank of Greece, Athens,<br>Greece   | 2 | 6 |
| 70 | Foundation for Advanced Studies on International<br>Development, Tokyo, Japan National Graduate Institute for   | 2 | 6 |

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|----|---|---|---|
|    | Policy Studies, Tokyo, Japan  |   |   |
| 71 | Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, USA  | 2 | 6 |
| 72 | Huguenot College and University of Stellenbosch,<br>Wellington, South Africa  | 2 | 6 |
| 73 | Institute of Food and Resource Economics, Faculty of Life<br>Science, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark   | 2 | 6 |
| 74 | Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research<br>(ISSER), University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana   | 2 | 6 |
| 75 | Instituto de Estudios sobre Desarrollo y Cooperación<br>Internacional, Universidad del País Vasco, Bilbao, Spain  | 2 | 6 |
| 76 | International College of Cayman Islands, Grand Cayman,<br>Cayman Islands  | 2 | 6 |
| 77 | International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur,<br>Malaysia  | 2 | 6 |
| 78 | International Water Management Institute, Southern Africa<br>Regional Office, Pretoria, South Africa  | 2 | 6 |
| 79 | ISEG, School of Economics and Management – UTL,<br>Technical University of Lisbon, Lisboa, Portugal and UECE,<br>Research Unit on Complexity and Economics, Lisboa,<br>Portugal | 2 | 6 |
| 80 | Karachi University, Karachi, Pakistan   | 2 | 6 |
| 81 | Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, Georgia, USA   | 2 | 6 |
| 82 | Lincoln Business School, University of Lincoln, Lincoln,<br>UK  | 2 | 6 |
| 83 | Macquarie Graduate School of Management, Macquarie<br>University, Sydney, Australia   | 2 | 6 |
| 84 | Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia   | 2 | 6 |

|    |  |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|
| 85 | Management and Economics Faculty, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran   | 2 | 6 |
| 86 | Management School, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK  | 2 | 6 |
| 87 | MANOL Advisory Research, Centurion, South Africa   | 2 | 6 |
| 88 | Natural Aroma Products Pvt Ltd, Ghaziabad, India   | 2 | 6 |
| 89 | Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development, Islamabad, Pakistan   | 2 | 6 |
| 90 | Post Harvest Technology Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, India  | 2 | 6 |
| 91 | Regional and Rural Development Planning Field of Study, School of Environment, Resources and Development, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand | 2 | 6 |
| 92 | Regional Development and Policy Research Unit, Department of Economics, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece                                      | 2 | 6 |
| 93 | School of Business and Economics, Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden   | 2 | 6 |
| 94 | School of Business and Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan  | 2 | 6 |
| 95 | School of Economics and Finance, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand  | 2 | 6 |
| 96 | School of Economics and Management/CEMAPRE, Lisbon, Portugal   | 2 | 6 |
| 97 | The University of Texas at Brownsville, Brownsville, Texas, USA  | 2 | 6 |
| 98 | University of Verona, Verona, Italy  | 2 | 6 |
| 99 | Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia  | 2 | 6 |

|     |  |            |          |
|-----|--|------------|----------|
| 100 | Woodbury School of Business, Utah Valley University,<br>Orem, Utah, USA  | 2          | 6        |
| 101 | World Bank Economic Policy Unit, Latin America and the<br>Caribbean, The World Bank Group, Washington, DC, USA | 2          | 6        |
| 102 | <b>Institutions publishing 1 publication (1 x 247)</b>   | <b>247</b> | <b>7</b> |
|     | <b>Total</b>   | <b>527</b> |          |

It can be observed from Table No. 6 that, there were 348 organizations involved in research activity. The organizations that have contributed in the publication during 2009-2013. Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan, 7 publication by one institutions, Department of Economics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece the list with 7 publication followed by one institutions. Three institutions with 6 publications, 4 institutions with 5 publications, 13 institutions with 4 publications, 18 institutions with 3 publications, 61 institutions with 2 publications and 245 institutions with Single publication. Therefore the hypothesis “**Majority of the affiliated institution are from USA (Hypothesis No.3) is valid**”.

### **Distribution of Literature in Various Channels of Communication**

Channel, in communications, refers to the medium used to convey information from a sender (or transmitter) to a receiver. Researchers communicated their publication through variety of communication channels



**Table 7: Distribution of literature in various Channels of Communication**

| <b>Channels of Communication</b> | <b>No. of Publication</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Articles                         | 302                       | 86.29             |
| Book review                      | 35                        | 10.00             |
| Call for paper                   | 4                         | 1.14              |
| Guest Editor Introduction        | 2                         | 0.57              |
| Note from the publisher          | 2                         | 0.57              |
| Economic steps recovery          | 1                         | 0.29              |
| Call for book reviewers          | 1                         | 0.29              |
| A review article                 | 1                         | 0.29              |
| 2011 awards for excellence       | 1                         | 0.29              |
| Editorial                        | 1                         | 0.29              |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>350</b>                | <b>100</b>        |

It can be observed from Table no..7 that, 86.29% of the Literature was published in Articles followed by Book review (10%), Call for papers (1.14%), Guest Editor Introduction and Note from the publisher (0.57%). The total content of International Journal of Social Economics that is Economic steps recovery, call for book reviewers, Editorial, 2011 awards for excellence Article, etc. is analyzed.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF KEYWORDS**

“A word occurring natural language text of documents or its surrogate that is considered significant for indexing and information retrieval”. Keywords are the words that are used to reveal the internal structure of an author's reasoning. Keywords are one of the

best scientometric indicators to understand the grasp instantaneously the thought content of the articles and to find out the growth of the subject field. By analyzing the keywords appeared either on the title or article will help in knowing in which direction the knowledge grows. (Feather and Sturges, 2006).

**Table No. 8: keywords**

| Sr. No | Keywords                 | Frequency |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1      | Poverty                  | 36        |
| 2      | Economic theory          | 22        |
| 3      | India                    | 21        |
| 4      | United States of America | 20        |
| 5      | Developed countries      | 19        |
| 6      | Pakistan                 | 17        |
| 7      | Government policy        | 16        |
| 8      | Economic growth          | 15        |
| 9      | Social economics         | 14        |
| 10     | National economy         | 13        |
| 11     | Social policy            | 13        |
| 12     | Economics                | 12        |
| 13     | Gender                   | 12        |
| 14     | Economic development     | 11        |
| 15     | Religion                 | 11        |
| 16     | Unemployment             | 11        |

|    |                        |    |
|----|------------------------|----|
| 17 | Globalization          | 10 |
| 18 | Income                 | 10 |
| 19 | Islam                  | 10 |
| 20 | Nigeria                | 10 |
| 21 | Social capital         | 10 |
| 22 | Children (age group)   | 9  |
| 23 | Ethics                 | 9  |
| 24 | Individual behaviour   | 9  |
| 25 | Agriculture            | 8  |
| 26 | Employment             | 8  |
| 27 | Rural areas            | 8  |
| 28 | China                  | 7  |
| 29 | Consumer behaviour     | 7  |
| 30 | Culture                | 7  |
| 31 | Democracy              | 7  |
| 32 | Distribution of wealth | 7  |
| 33 | Economic policy        | 7  |
| 34 | Education              | 7  |
| 35 | Ghana                  | 7  |
| 36 | Labour market          | 7  |
| 37 | Africa                 | 6  |
| 38 | Economic conditions    | 6  |
| 39 | Greece                 | 6  |

|    |                                 |   |
|----|---------------------------------|---|
| 40 | Justice                         | 6 |
| 41 | Loans                           | 6 |
| 42 | Social justice                  | 6 |
| 43 | Sub Saharan Africa              | 6 |
| 44 | Ageing                          | 5 |
| 45 | Citizenship                     | 5 |
| 46 | Corporate social responsibility | 5 |
| 47 | Development                     | 5 |
| 48 | Human capital                   | 5 |
| 49 | Malaysia                        | 5 |
| 50 | Russia                          | 5 |
| 51 | Sociology                       | 5 |
| 52 | Welfare                         | 5 |
| 53 | Banking                         | 4 |
| 54 | Credit                          | 4 |
| 55 | Crimes                          | 4 |
| 56 | Demographics                    | 4 |
| 57 | Ecology                         | 4 |
| 58 | Economic performance            | 4 |
| 59 | Equal opportunities             | 4 |
| 60 | Governance                      | 4 |
| 61 | Health services                 | 4 |
| 62 | Human development               | 4 |

|    |                           |   |
|----|---------------------------|---|
| 63 | Income distribution       | 4 |
| 64 | International investments | 4 |
| 65 | Iran                      | 4 |
| 66 | Israel                    | 4 |
| 67 | Job satisfaction          | 4 |
| 68 | Local economies           | 4 |
| 69 | Marxist economics         | 4 |
| 70 | Political economy         | 4 |
| 71 | Public policy             | 4 |
| 72 | Social norms              | 4 |
| 73 | Social welfare            | 4 |
| 74 | Socialism                 | 4 |
| 75 | Society                   | 4 |
| 76 | South Africa              | 4 |
| 77 | Spain                     | 4 |
| 78 | Trade unions              | 4 |
| 79 | Urban areas               | 4 |
| 80 | Wealth                    | 4 |
| 81 | Banks                     | 3 |
| 82 | Capitalist systems        | 3 |
| 83 | Cities                    | 3 |
| 84 | Citizen complaints        | 3 |
| 85 | Cointegration             | 3 |

|     |                          |   |
|-----|--------------------------|---|
| 86  | Community development    | 3 |
| 87  | Corporate governance     | 3 |
| 88  | Demography               | 3 |
| 89  | Economic doctrines       | 3 |
| 90  | Economic history         | 3 |
| 91  | Economic processes       | 3 |
| 92  | Economic resources       | 3 |
| 93  | Employees behaviour      | 3 |
| 94  | Environmental management | 3 |
| 95  | Epidemiology             | 3 |
| 96  | Fiji                     | 3 |
| 97  | Financial development    | 3 |
| 98  | Free trade               | 3 |
| 99  | Germany                  | 3 |
| 100 | Global justice           | 3 |
| 101 | Governance               | 3 |
| 102 | Health care              | 3 |
| 103 | Human capabilities       | 3 |
| 104 | Income policy            | 3 |
| 105 | Influence                | 3 |
| 106 | Labour                   | 3 |
| 107 | Labour mobility          | 3 |
| 108 | Microfinance             | 3 |

|     |   |            |
|-----|---|------------|
| 109 | Migration                                   | 3          |
| 110 | Motivation (psychology)                     | 3          |
| 111 | National cultures                           | 3          |
| 112 | Natural resources                           | 3          |
| 113 | New Zealand                                 | 3          |
| 114 | Philosophy                                  | 3          |
| 115 | Political philosophy                        | 3          |
| 116 | Political theory                            | 3          |
| 117 | Population                                  | 3          |
| 118 | Public finance                              | 3          |
| 119 | Public health                               | 3          |
| 120 | Regulation                                  | 3          |
| 121 | Rural regions                               | 3          |
| 122 | Social change                               | 3          |
| 123 | Social inclusion                            | 3          |
| 124 | Social problems                             | 3          |
| 125 | Sri Lanka                                   | 3          |
| 126 | Sustainability                              | 3          |
| 127 | Sustainable development                     | 3          |
| 128 | Trade                                       | 3          |
| 129 | Well-being                                  | 3          |
| 130 | World economy                               | 3          |
| 131 | <b>Key words having frequency (2 x 130)</b> | <b>260</b> |
| 261 | <b>Key words having frequency (1 x 556)</b> | <b>556</b> |

It can be observed from Table No. 8 that, the high frequency keywords were Poverty (36), Economic theory (22), India (21), United States of America (20), Developed countries, (19), Pakistan (17), and Government policy (16). Table gives a list of keywords appeared in the articles.

## Conclusion

International Journal of Social Economics (IJSE) provides its readers with a unique forum for the exchange and sharing of information in social economics. The focus of the journal is the impact of economic activity on individuals in community, and its wider social meanings and consequences. The IJSE exists to explore the nature and ethical implications of social-economic problems, as these are analysed by geographers, historians, philosophers, political economists, political scientists, social and political theorists, sociologists, and theologians interested in social problems, as well as business academics.

The Collaboration rate of articles published per year was 0.53. The highest numbers of Articles 64 each were produced in 2009 respectively. There were as many as 57 countries carrying out research and Produced 302 articles. USA is the top producing country with 78 publications (53.91) of the total output. Authorship trend is towards single-authored papers. Single authored papers accounted for 46.69 %. There was only one international collaborative paper amongst USA and Pakistan. The most prolific author is Panayotis G.



Michaelides (Greece) who had the highest number (5) of the publication. There were 348 organizations involved in research activity. Keywords are one of the best scientometric indicators to understand the grasp instantaneously the thought content of the articles and to find out the growth of the subject field. By analyzing the keywords appeared either on the title or article will help in knowing in which direction the knowledge grows. The high frequency keywords were Poverty (36), Economic theory (22), India (21), United States of America (20), Developed countries, (19), Pakistan (17), and Government policy (16). Table gives a list of keywords appeared in the articles.

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