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BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INDIAN JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES

Dr Pallavi Gogoi

Librarian, Tinsukia College, Tinsukia786125, Assam, India, pallavi_siv@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

The study covers a period of 10 years to analyze the articles published in the 'Indian Journal of Gender Studies', which is a premier publication of SAGE, encouraging and publishing research analysis and informed discussions on issues relating to gender. The study reveals that maximum single authored (52.17%) contributions are found in the journal with degree of collaboration 0.299. Highest contributions are from universities with 44.538% of literature published. An analysis of citations shows that maximum 49.493% of citations are from books followed by journals with 28.323% citations.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Gender Studies, Citation Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender Studies is an interdisciplinary area of study which engages critically with gender realities, gender norms, gender relations and gender identities from intersectional perspectives. To study gender intersectionally means to focus on the ways in which gender interrelates with other social categorizations such as ethnicity, class, sexuality identity, nationality, age, disability etc. ("What is Gender Studies?" 2017). Gender Studies is an emerging area of study and as a result of growth in study and research in the field, literature in this area is developing very fast. The periodicals are the indicators of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Here Bibliometric analysis can successfully be applied to identify the research trends in the subject, thereby helping to know the growth and development of the subject.

A good number of studies are available in the field of bibliometrics, covering both theoretical and practical aspects of the field. By analyzing the definition and purposes of statistical bibliography, Pritchard (1969) justifies the use of the term bibliometrics over statistical

bibliography for the studies related to quantifying the process of written communications. Subramanyam (1983) in his study on research collaboration identified several type of collaborations such as teacher-pupil collaboration, and collaboration among colleagues etc. and also some of the earlier researches on collaboration has been reviewed. Upadhayay, Ghosh & Sengupta's (1989) study is based on the data relating to breast cancer derived from CANCERNET database. Sen & Chatterjee (1990) reviews the scientific status of information Science and growth of quantitative studies in library and Information Science leading to studies in bibliometrics. The paper by Kannappanavar & Nulvi (1991) studies the productivity pattern of authors in the literature of rural transformation. A comprehensive bibliography on rural transformation compiled by NIRD (National Institute of Rural Development) was taken as the main source. Saraswati, Rajagopal & Kanakachary (1993) aimed to know the growth of literature of tribal linguistics, the authorship pattern, the distributions of publications in different forms and years etc., based on a bibliographic work "Tribal Linguistics in India: a bibliographical survey of international resources". Vimala & Reddy (1996) studies the trend in authorship pattern and collaborative research in zoology with a sample of 19,323 journal citations figured in the theses on zoology accepted for the award of the doctoral degree by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India. Cronin, Devenport & Martinson (1997) analyses the articles and acknowledgements appeared in three pioneering journals in Women's Studies- Signs, Frontiers and Feminist studies over a period of twenty years. Gupta (2007) traces the history and growth of LIS marketing literature. Wani & Gul (2008) highlights the growth in the scholarly literature from different points of view through an analysis of SCOPUS. The study made by Wani, Bakshi & Gul (2008) provides a detail description of library and information science literature published in various formats. Also gives a thorough insight of the growth and development of library literature in a chronological order from 1850's to 2000's. Thanuskodi (2011) in his study of the journal *Library Herald* for the period 2006 to 2010 reveals that the highest number of articles appeared in the area of library automation in the subject library and information science. Jena, Swain & Sahoo (2012), in the study of *Annals of Library and Information Studies* from 2002 to 2010 reveals that the contribution of articles to each volume of Annals of Library and

Information Studies is constantly increasing for year to year and found that journal citations are predominant followed by books and web resources.

A bibliometric study of a select journal is of immense significance to know the growth and development pattern of literature of the subject Contextually, the present study attempts to measure the publication traits of a premier Indian women's studies journal namely, The "*Indian Journal of Gender Studies*" from 2003 to 2012.

2. INDIAN JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES: THE JOURNAL

The present study is intended to conduct taking into account Indian perspective. Accordingly for covering a particular journal a preliminary study has been made with reference to the *longevity*, *impact*, and *centrality* of the journal to be covered.

The *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* aims at providing a holistic understanding of society. Its objective is to encourage and publish research, analysis and informed discussion on issues relating to gender. Often, contributions challenge existing social attitudes and academic biases that obstruct a holistic understanding of the role of the family, particularly of its women members, community and a wider polity. In recent years, the journal has focused on women in politics, violence as a phenomenon, disability, the social organization of the family, women's livelihood matters, institutional, legal and policy questions, and motherhood and child care(www.sagepub.com).The journal has published a number of well-received guest-edited special issues that contribute to its overall objectives.

The *longevity* of the journal can be defined as being in existence of the journal for almost twenty years (1994-2013). The second criterion was operationalised in terms of the Institute for Scientific Information's (ISI) journal impact factors, derived from the *Journal Citation Reports (JCR)*, which is 0.212 according to 2011 Journal Citation Reports (Thomson Reuters, 2012). Centrality can be defined in terms of inclusion in *Ulrich's* list of women's studies periodicals and also belonging to Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of analyzing the articles and citations published in The *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* from 2003 to 2012. To objectives can be further outlined as:

- To identify the number of contributions published during the period of study

- To determine the year wise distribution of articles
- To study the authorship pattern
- To identify geographical distribution of articles
- To identify the number and forms of documents cited.

4. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

The details with regard to each published article such as number of articles in each issue of the journal, number of authors, name of authors, place of authors, number of references and their forms, etc were recorded and analyzed for making observations. The data were collected; organised and analysed using MS-Excel spreadsheets. The tables and graphs were generated in accordance with the objectives of the study. For the sake of convenience, only four major forms of citations comprising of *journals*, *books*, government publications and *web resources* were taken into the purview of the study while proceedings (conference/seminars/ workshops), reports, theses, notes, lectures, speeches, press releases, dissertations, occasional papers, commentary, news items and such other materials which were found relatively less by their individual numbers were clubbed up into *others* category. The gathered data after due scrutiny, were tabulated and processed for analysis and subsequent interpretation.

5. THE STUDY

The data pertaining to *The Indian Journal of Gender Studies* regarding 167 articles made from volume 10 in 2003 to volume 19 in 2012 are tabulated and analyzed for making observations. The analysis is done in two parts: a) Analysis of articles b) Analysis of citations.

5.1 Analysis of Articles

Table 1: Year Wise Distribution of Articles

Year	No of Articles in Each Issue			Total	% of Articles	Average no of Articles per Issue	Cumulative Total of Articles	Cumulative % of Articles
	1	2	3					
2003	05	05	04	14	8.383	4.6	14	8.383
2004	05	05	05	15	8.982	5	29	17.365
2005	04	11(spl.issue)		15	8.982	5	44	26.347
2006	05	07	05	17	10.180	5.6	61	36.526
2007	07	04	05	16	9.581	5.3	77	46.107
2008	08	08(spl.issue)		21	12.575	7	98	58.682

2009	05	05	05	15	8.982	5	113	67.664
2010	07	05	07(spl.issue)	19	11.377	6.3	132	79.042
2011	05	04	05	14	8.383	4.6	146	87.425
2012	07	08	06	21	12.574	7	167	100

In each issue of the journal alongwith articles the content also contains reports research notes, book reviews comments, discussions etc. For this study purpose only articles and research notes have been considered. The number of articles ranges in between 14-21 during the years 2003-2012. In the year 2008 and 2012 maximum number of articles are found with 12.575% of articles.

Table 2: Year wise Distribution of Single and Multiple Authored Articles

Year	No of articles with 1,2,3 & >3 authors				Total no of articles	Total no of authors	Average no of authors per article
	1	2	3	>3			
2003	10 (71.43%)	04 (28.57%)	-	-	14	18	1.29
2004	13 (86.67%)	-	02 (13.33%)	-	15	19	1.27
2005	14 (93.33%)	01 (6.67%)	-	-	15	16	1.07
2006	07 (41.18%)	07 (41.18%)	02 (11.76%)	01(5) (5.88%)	17	32	1.88
2007	13 (81.25%)	02 (12.5%)	-	01(4) (6.25%)	16	21	1.31
2008	11 (52.38%)	07 (33.33)	03 (14.29%)	-	21	34	1.62
2009	11 (73.33%)	04 (26.67%)	-	-	15	19	1.26
2010	15 (78.95%)	04 (21.05%)	-	-	19	23	1.21
2011	07 (50%)	03 (21.42%)	02 (14.29%)	02(5) (14.29%)	14	29	2.07
2012	16 (76.19%)	04 (19.05%)	01 (4.76%)	-	21	27	1.29
Total	117	36	10	04	167	238	1.42

The table no. 2 shows that Percentage of single authored article is higher as compared to multiple authored articles. In 2005 93.33% of articles are single authored which is highest in the last ten years and in the year 2006 it is found to be lowest with 41.18%. Only in 2011 the average number of authors per article is recorded as 2.07 and in 2006 it is 1.88 and 1.62 in 2008, which can be considered near to 2, but in all the other years it is below 1.5, which shows the dominance of single authorship pattern in the journal. In the years 2006, 2007 and

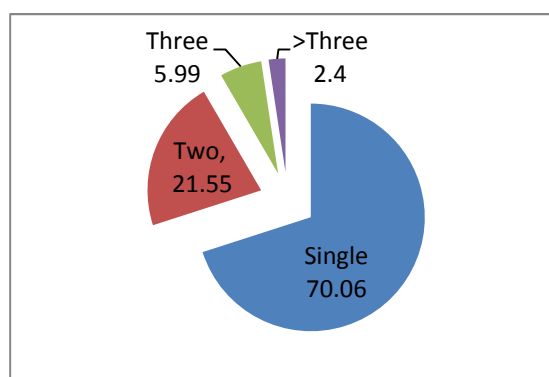
2011only, more than three authored articles are found, which is five authored one article in 2006, five authored two articles in 2011 and four authored one article in 2007.

Table 3: Authorship Pattern of Articles

Sl No	Authorship Pattern	No of Articles	% of Articles	Cumulative Articles	Cumulative % of Articles
1	Single	117	70.06	117	70.06
2	Two	36	21.55	153	91.61
3	Three	10	5.99	163	97.6
4	> Three	4	2.4	167	100.00

In recent decades the incidence of multiple authorship across virtually all disciplines has increased significantly. Women’s studies would appear to be a notable exception to this trend. On average, 70% of the scholarly articles published in the *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* are sole authored. To some extent this may be a function of the often speculative and philosophical nature of the content: articles in the journal are not, typically, experimental or empirical in nature just like majority of women’s Studies Journals, and thus would be less likely to require the kinds of collaboration which have become the norm in many other fields, mostly in science subjects. It may also be a consequence of the weak institutionalisation of the field within higher education. Here reference may be made of the bibliometric study by Cronin, Devenport and martinson(1997) of the women’s studies journals-“Feminist Studies, Frontiers and Signs,” where almost similar kind of findings were received regarding majority of single authored articles. The fig.1 is given for a clearer picture of authorship pattern:

Fig. 1 : Authorship Pattern



Degree of Author’s Collaboration:

To calculate the degree of collaboration the formula proposed by Subramanyam (1983) is used, which states that the degree of collaboration is the ratio between the number of multiple authored papers and the number of multiple authored papers plus number of single authored papers. This formula can be represented as follows:

$$DC = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

Where, DC = Degree of collaboration

NM = Number of multiple authored papers

NS = Number of single authored papers

Here, NM = 50

NS= 117

$$DC = \frac{50}{50 + 117}$$

$$= 0.299$$

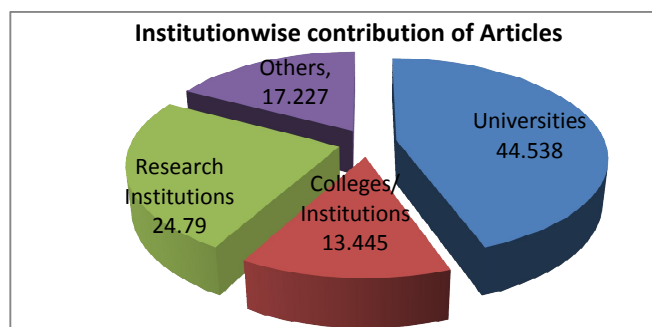
Thus, the degree of collaboration (DC) is 0.299

As DC value is below 0.5, it is deduced that single authored citations occupy the prominent position and majority of Women’s Studies writings are solo ones.

Table 4: Institution-Wise Contribution of Articles

Type of the Institution	No. of Contributors	Percentage (%)
Universities	106	44.538%
Colleges/Institutions	32	13.445%
Research Institutions	59	24.790%
Others	41	17.227%

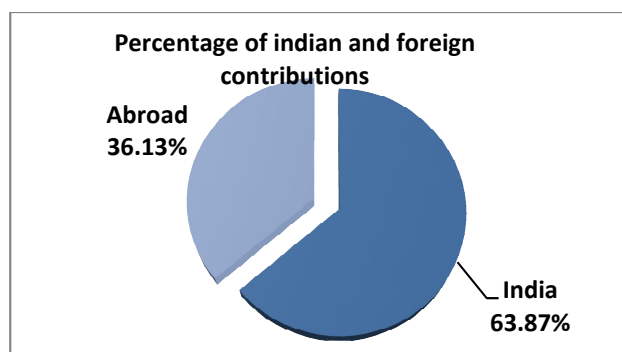
Fig. 2: Institution-Wise Contribution of Articles



Majority of contributions are from the universities with 44.538% contributions. The different research institutions in the field are the second major contributors. Other contributors such as individual research workers in the field, activists from NGO sector, from different social organizations contribute 17.227% of literature, whereas general degree colleges and other undergraduate institutions contribute 13.445% of literature in Indian Journal of Gender Studies.

Table 5: Geographical Distribution of Contributors

Geographic Area	No. of contributors	Percentage
India	152	63.87%
Abroad	86	36.13%
USA	18	
UK	11	
Nigeria	10	
Bangladesh	5	
Canada	5	
Turkey	5	
Australia	3	
Portugal	3	
Buea, Cameroon	2	
Ethiopia	2	
Ghana	2	
Greece	2	
South Africa	2	
Sri Lanka	2	
Sweden	2	
Argentina	1	
Denmark	1	
Iran	1	
Israel	1	
Itali	1	
Japan	1	
Montreal	1	
Netherland	1	
New Zealand	1	
Pakistan	1	
Switzerland	1	
Thailand	1	

Fig. 3: Geographical Distribution of Contributors

The table 5 showed that most of the contributions are from India with 63.87% and the rest 36.13% only from foreign countries. From the table it is evident that there are a total of 238 authors representing 28 different countries. Among the foreign contributors majority of contributors are from USA with 18 numbers of contributors, next follows the UK with 11 contributors and third highest contributor is Nigeria with 10 contributors. From the list of contributors it is seen that the journal is able to reach to the international community, as it has contributions from almost all the continents of the world. The geographical distribution of articles is decided basing upon the address of authors' affiliation given in the article.

5.2: Analysis of Citations

Table 6: Year wise Distribution of Articles and Citations

Year	Articles /Year	Total Citations /Year	Cumulative Total of Articles	Cumulative Total of Citations	Average Citations /Article	Cumulative Average Citations/ Article
2003	14	336	14	336	24	24
2004	15	362	29	698	24.13	48.13
2005	16	432	44	1130	27	75.13
2006	17	640	61	1770	37.64	112.77
2007	16	416	77	2186	26	138.77
2008	21	298	98	2484	14.19	152.96
2009	15	291	113	2775	19.4	172.36
2010	19	371	132	3146	19.53	191.89
2011	14	491	146	3637	35.07	226.96
2012	21	501	167	4138	23.85	250.81

Analysis of total 4138 citations in the years 2003-2012 shows maximum 37.64% of average citations per article in the year 2006 and minimum 14.19% of average citations in the year 2008.

Fig.4: Average Citations Per Article

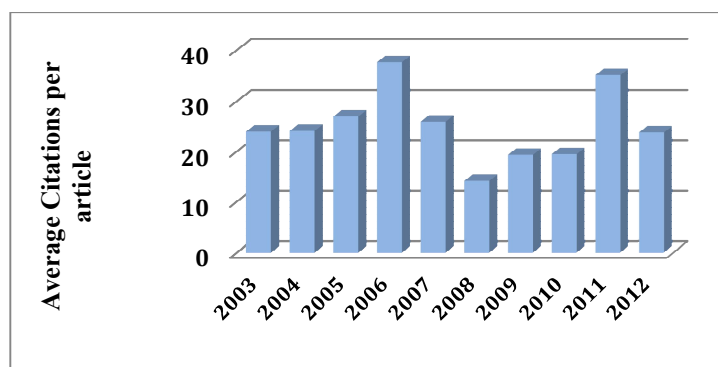
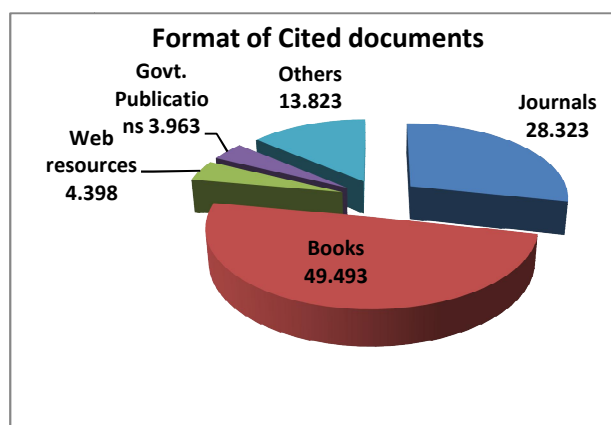


Table 7: Bibliographical Forms of Cited Documents

Sl. No.	Bibliographical Form	No of Citations	% of Citations	Cumulative no. of Citations	% of Cumulative Citations
1	Journals	1172	28.323	1172	28.323%
2	Books	2048	49.493	3220	77.815%
3	Web resources	182	4.398	3402	82.213%
4	Govt. Publications	164	3.963	3566	86.176%
5	Others	572	13.823	4138	100%

A notable exception is seen in bibliographical form of cited documents where maximum 49.493% of citations are from books followed by journals with 28.323% and others cover 13.823% of citations, which include reports, occasional papers, dissertations, proceedings etc. the reason may probably be the conceptual and historical nature of articles, rather than field based or research based articles. The following figure (Fig. 5) depicts clearly the division of bibliographical form of cited documents.

Fig. 5: Format of Cited Documents



6. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The journal has published 167 articles during the period of study. The maximum numbers of contributions are from single authors with 117 (52.17%). Similarly most of the contributions are from India with 63.87%, while foreign contribution is also significant in number (36.13%). The study revealed that the highest contributions were from universities with 106 (44.538%) contributions.

Majority of the authors preferred books as the source of information providing the highest number of citations (49.493%).

The “Indian Journal of Gender Studies “A tri-annual since 2003, the second and third issues of 2005 (11:2 & 3) were clubbed together to form a special issue on Marriage and Migration in Asia. A pioneer in the geographic region, the journal’s concerns spread well beyond the boundaries of citizenship, nation and the state. A bibliometric study of such a journal is expected to be a valuable addition in the field of bibliometrics.

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