

Bibliometric Analysis of Content Analysis of Contributions to Indian Sociology (2009-2018)

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ABSTRACT: *This study aims to present a bibliometric analysis of the research articles published in Contribution to Indian Sociology journal from 2009 to 2018. The paper analyses a bibliometric study of 140 research articles published from February 2009 to October 2018. This study mainly includes Year-wise distribution of articles, Subject coverage of articles, Authorship pattern, Gender wise distribution of authors, Ranking of leading contributors, Geographical distribution of contributors, etc. It focuses on the merits and weaknesses of the journal, which will be helpful for further development.*

Keywords: Content Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Indian Sociology Literature

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1. Introduction

Bibliometrics is an emerging thrust area of research in the field of Library and Information Science. A set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Bibliometric studies have been applied mainly to scientific fields and are based principally on various metadata elements like author, title, subject, citations etc. related to scholarly publication within a discipline. It first appeared in 1969, and it became more popular during 1980s. The word 'Bibliometric' is derived from Latin and Greek words i.e., 'Biblio' and 'metric'. So etymologically it stands for the application of mathematics to the study of bibliography. Pritchard (1969) defined 'bibliometric' as 'the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication'. According to the British Standards Institution the study of the use of documents and patterns of publication in which mathematical and statistical methods have been applied'. Sengupta (1980) opines bibliometrics as organization classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communication along with their author ship by mathematical and statistical calculus.

2. Contributions to Indian Sociology(CIS)

CIS is a peer-reviewed journal that has encouraged and fostered cutting-edge scholarship on South Asian societies and cultures over the last 50 years. CIS was founded by Louis Dumont and David Pocock in 1957. The journal published annually till 1974, CIS became a bi-annual publication in 1975 from 1999 onwards the journal is published thrice a year. It is sponsored by the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and published by Sage, New Delhi. The content of the CIS includes research articles,

short comments and book reviews. The journal also publishes special issues to highlight new and significant themes in the discipline. It is one of the leading journals in the field of social sciences. An attempt has been made to study the research articles published in Contributions to Indian Sociology. Its features include research articles, short comments and book reviews. The journal also publishes special issues to highlight new and significant themes in the discipline. The CIS has been selected as the source journal of the present study. It is one of the leading journals in the field of social sciences.

3. Need for the Study

Information is an indicator of the growth of literature in any field of knowledge from time to time. Periodicals are considered to be one of the primary sources of information in any subject, they emerged as the main channels for the dissemination of current knowledge. There are many applications of bibliometric analysis in the library and informatics that have been filed to identify research trends in the subject

4. Scope

Contributions to Indian Sociology is an important scholarly journal of social sciences. It covers scholarly articles on various aspects of Social Sciences and Humanities. They emerged as the main channel for transmitting current knowledge. Periodicals are considered as one of the primary sources of information in any given discipline, and more so in newly emerging and expanding areas like Social Structure, Women's Studies, Dalit Studies etc. Bibliometric analysis has many applications in the Library and Information Science filed in identifying the research trends in the subject. This study covers a period of 10 years from 2009 to 2018.

5. Objectives

- To find out Year-wise distribution of research articles
- To analyze authorship pattern of articles
- To study the Gender wise distribution of authors
- To analyze Geographical distribution of contributors
- To observe Length wise distribution of articles
- To know Institution-wise affiliation
- To analyze Ranking of leading contributors

6. Methodology

For this study, Contributions to Indian Sociology has been selected as the source journal. A total number of 140 articles published in 28 issues of 10 volumes from 2009-2018 have been consulted and selected for this study. The methodology applied in the present study is a bibliometric analysis which is used to study in detail the bibliographic features of the articles and analysis of references appended at the end of each article published in the selected journal. The details like Year-wise distribution of research articles, authorship pattern, gender-wise distribution of authors, length of articles, Institution-wise affiliation, the geographical distribution of contributors, and ranking of leading contributors in the journal has been recorded and analyzed. The recorded data has been analyzed, tabulated and then interpreted appropriately. The e-contents about the journal were accessed from Sage online database subscribed by CWDS Library, New Delhi.

7. Data Analysis

7.1. Year-Wise Distribution of Research Articles

A total of 140 research articles have been published during the year 2009-2018 (i.e. 10 years), consisting of research articles. Table-1 shows that a Maximum number of articles i.e. 16 in number has been found in the year 2014 and minimum of 12 articles in the year 2017. The results of the study show that on average, four to seven contributions in each issue have come up during all these years.

| Year | Volume | Issues | Research Articles | Average |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| 2009 | 43 | 3 | 15 | 5.0 |
| 2010 | 44 | 2 | 14 | 7.0 |
| 2011 | 45 | 3 | 14 | 4.7 |
| 2012 | 46 | 2 | 13 | 6.5 |
| 2013 | 47 | 3 | 14 | 4.7 |
| 2014 | 48 | 3 | 16 | 5.3 |
| 2015 | 49 | 3 | 14 | 4.7 |
| 2016 | 50 | 3 | 15 | 5.0 |
| 2017 | 51 | 3 | 12 | 4.0 |
| 2018 | 52 | 3 | 13 | 4.3 |
| Total | 10 | 28 | 140 | 5.03 |

Table 1. Shows that a Maximum number of articles

7.2. Gender wise Distribution of Authors

A total of 140 articles have been published during the year 2009-2018 (i.e. 10 years), as per the result is shown in the Table-2 the gender-wise distribution of authors shows that the female authors as a contributor made 50% participation.

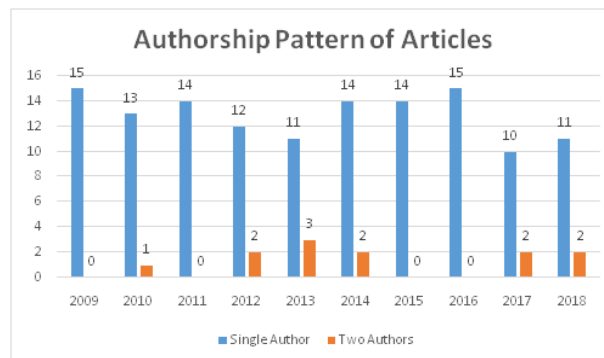


Figure 1. A total of 140 articles have been published during the year 2009-2018

7.3. Genderwise Distribution of Authors

A total of 140 articles have been published during the year 2009-2018 (i.e. 10 years), as per the result is shown in the Table-2 the gender-wise distribution of authors shows that the female authors as a contributor made 50% participation.

| Year | Volume | No. of issues | No. of Papers | Article by Female Authors |
|------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 2009 | 43 | 3 | 15 | 4 |
| 2010 | 44 | 2 | 14 | 10 |
| 2011 | 45 | 3 | 14 | 5 |
| 2012 | 46 | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| 2013 | 47 | 3 | 14 | 7 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|-----|----|
| 2014 | 48 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| 2015 | 49 | 3 | 14 | 10 |
| 2016 | 50 | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| 2017 | 51 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| 2018 | 52 | 3 | 13 | 8 |
| Total | 10 | 28 | 140 | 73 |

Table 2. A total of 140 articles have been published during the year 2009-2018

7.4. Length-Wise Distribution of Articles

As per the study, the length of pages in the papers published in the journal Contribution to Indian Sociology as given in the below Figure-2 is maximum in the range of 26-30 (i.e. 62 articles out of 140). The next range that follows it is 21-25 paged range consist of 39 papers. The lowest ranged articles having 1-5 pages, 11-20 pages and 31 & more pages have been noticed with just 12 papers published in the journal during all these years.

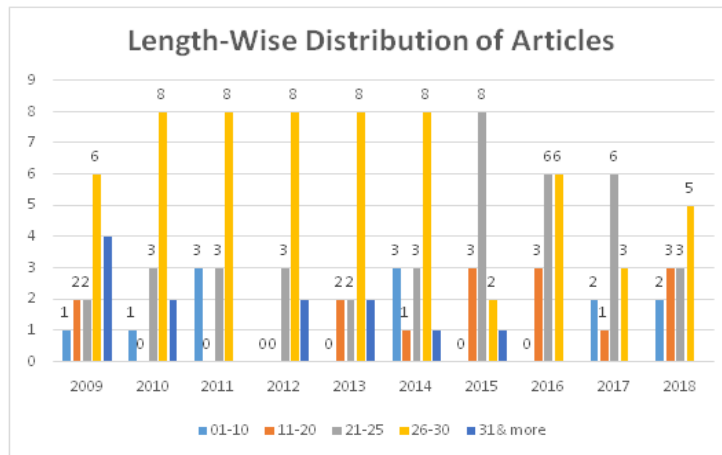


Figure 2. The length of pages in the papers published in the journal Contribution to Indian Sociology

7.5. Affiliation of Contributors

Figure-3 presents the place of affiliation of Contributors. 86 contributors (affiliated to Universities/Colleges/Departments which are the highest number. In the decreasing order, 30 were affiliated to various Institutions/ Centres like the Institute of Economic Growth, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences and American Institute for Sri

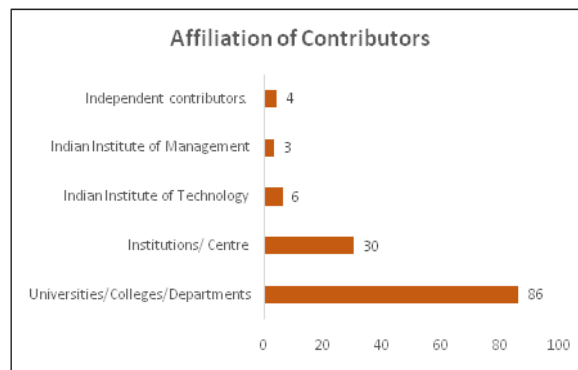


Figure 3. Presents the place of affiliation of Contributors

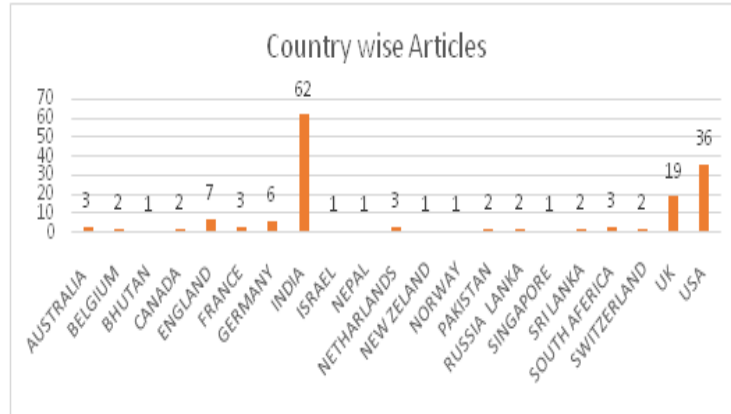


Figure 4. Country wise articles

Lankan Studies, etc. 10 were affiliated from different colleges from the globe. 6 were affiliated to Indian Institute of Technology and 3 were from Indian Institute of Management. 4 were found as Independent contributors.

7.6. Ranking of Leading Contributors

The rank wise distribution of various countries has been showed in the below Table-3 that India is having 1st rank with 62(43.9%)

| Country | No. of Articles | Percentage | Rank |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| AUSTRALIA | 3 | 2.1 | 6 |
| BELGIUM | 2 | 1.4 | 10 |
| BHUTAN | 1 | .71 | 13 |
| CANADA | 2 | 1.4 | 11 |
| ENGLAND | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| FRANCE | 3 | 2.1 | 7 |
| GERMANY | 6 | 4.2 | 5 |
| INDIA | 62 | 43.9 | 1 |
| ISRAEL | 1 | .71 | 14 |
| NEPAL | 1 | .71 | 15 |
| NETHARLANDS | 3 | 2.1 | 8 |
| NEW ZELAND | 1 | .71 | 16 |
| NORWAY | 1 | .71 | 17 |
| PAKISTAN | 2 | 1.4 | 12 |
| RUSSIA LANKA | 2 | 1.4 | 13 |
| SINGAPORE | 1 | .71 | 18 |
| SRI LANKA | 2 | 1.4 | 14 |
| SOUTH AFERICA | 3 | 2.1 | 9 |
| SWITZERLAND | 2 | 1.4 | 15 |
| UK | 19 | 13.6 | 3 |
| USA | 36 | 25.7 | 2 |

Table 3. The rank wise distribution of various countries

contributions in the said journal. The second rank is trailed by USA having with 36(25.7%) contributions and the 3rd rank is followed by UK with 19(13.6) contributions.

8. Findings and Conclusion

Contributions to Indian Sociology (CIS) is a core journal in the field of social sciences Analysis of Research articles of 10 volumes of the journal shows that it covers contributions related to all aspects of social sciences such as Anthropology, Psychology, Philosophy, History and mainly on Gender Studies. The main findings of the analysis are as follows:

- The results of year wise contributions show that a total of 140 contributions have been published during the year 2000-2018 (i.e. 10 years), consisting of research papers. A total of 140 research articles have been published during the year 2009-2018 (i.e. 10 years), a maximum number of articles i.e. 16 in number has been found in the year 2014 and minimum of 12 articles in the year 2017. The results of the study show that on average, four to seven contributions in each issue have come up during all these years.
- Authorship pattern shows that most of the articles were contributed by single author. The single-authored contributions have a top position in the journal as there are 129 contributions by single authors out of 140 research articles. This is followed by 12 contributions with the double author, no contribution by triple authors made in the journal from the year 2006-2018.
- As per the study the distribution of authors shows that the female authors made 50% participation as contributors.
- As per the study, the length of pages in the papers published in the journal maximum in the range of 26-30 (i.e. 62 articles out of 140). The next range that follows it is the 21-25 paged range consist of 39 papers. The lowest ranged articles having 1-5 pages, 11-20 pages and 31 & more pages have been noticed with just 12 papers published in the journal during all these years.
- As per the analysis 86 contributors were affiliated to Universities/Colleges/Departments which are the highest number. In the decreasing order, 30 were affiliated to various Institutions/ centres. 10 were affiliated from different colleges from the globe. 6 were affiliated to Indian Institute of Technology and 3 were from Indian Institute of Management. 4 were found as Independent contributors.
- The rank wise distribution of various countries reveals that India is having 1st rank with (43.9%) contributions in the said journal. The second rank is trailed by USA having with (25.7%) contributions and the 3rd rank is followed by UK with (13.6) contributions.

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