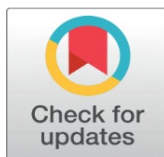


BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK USING SCOPUS

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ABSTRACT

The present study provides a bibliometric analysis of the Indian Journal of Social Work 2000 to 2024. The SCOPUS database was used to export the research data for this study. A total 772 publications published during the research period analysed to identify the yearwise distribution of the article, most cited publications with h-index, find out document type, most prominent authors, most prominent country, most prominent organization/institute, authorship pattern, degree of collaborations. VOSViewer software was used for science mapping to display the distribution of occurrence of keywords and the co-citation of author networks.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis; IJSW, Scopus, Co-Citation, Authorship Pattern, Degree of Collaboration

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "bibliometric studies" refers to statistical analysis of publications to get insight into the results and advancements of research in a given sector. The phrase "application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication" was coined by Alen Pritchard in 1969. Any educational or research journals are its most important outputs because they include all of its knowledge, most recent developments, and research activities.

Hulme's second study, "statistical Analysis of the history of Science," was carried out in 1923. The original entries from the seventeen sections of the "English International Catalogue of Scientific Literature" served as the basis for his study. The third research was Gross and Gross's remarkable 1927 publication. They used the method of citation analysis and counting. created a list of periodicals of "importance in chemical education" and was appended to articles in the Journal of the American Chemical Society. Broadford's 1934 work on distribution and lubrication studies is the fourth and most notable. This study discovered the "Broadford's Law of Scattering," which is the theoretical basis of the "Bibliometrics" investigation. The Latin and Greek terms "biblio" and "metrics," which describe the use of mathematics in the study of bibliography, are the origins of the term "bibliometric." A bibliometric analysis is a tool or method for examining the publication pattern by Pandita, 2014. Using bibliographical data, this strategy develops trends, patterns, collaborations, and keywords. It also uses quantitative tools to investigate patterns in scientific publications, with a primary focus on journal articles by das, 2021.

1.1. ABOUT THE JOURNAL

TISS: The Tata Institute of Social Sciences is the publisher of the Indian Journal of Social Work (IJSW), which was one of the first journals to cover the social work field in India. A quarterly publication, it comes out in January, April, July, and October. Its first print issue was released in 1940, and for the past 80 years, it has been published continuously.

The IJSW's primary goal is to give academics, researchers, and practitioners a forum for exchanging and disseminating their theoretical and empirical expertise in all facets of social work. The IJSW uses anonymous peer review to improve the caliber and reliability of the research articles it receives from all over the world. The IJSW publishes top-notch research publications covering several social work topics, including education, field experience, social work research, morality, developing paradigms, emerging topics, and other areas connected to social work. It disseminates original research papers, critical essays, clinical articles, viewpoints, discussion notes, and book reviews. To increase the breadth of social work expertise, it encourages interdisciplinary research publications. IJSW Digital's debut issue is the January 2017 issue. The goal of creating the online version was to disseminate research articles that were published in the journal while keeping the substance and quality of the articles as the key foci. Along with its print version, the online edition of the institute's flagship periodical, now in its 81st year, improves recording and sharing of its journey. The IJSW has access to the articles that were published between 1940 and 2013. IJSW Online offers access to the archives and articles that have been published since 2014 up to the present. <https://journals.tiss.edu/ijsw/index.php/ijsw/index>

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Aslam et al. (2022) studied Web of Science-indexed data on LIS published throughout a 52-year period from 1970 to 2021. The study examined 11,983 documents, with English-language publications accounting for 91% of the total publication. Rutgers State University and the University of Illinois were the two most productive universities. The Library Journal and the Journal of Academic Librarianship were discovered to be the most popular publication sources. Library science and information science were determined to be the most popular fields of study.

Garg and Singh (2022) studied 669 research articles that were published in the Library & Information Science Research journal during 1994 and 2020. Even though the USA had a lower citation rate per publication published than Finland and Norway, the researcher found that most papers were written by the USA and that many articles were published between 2015 and 2017. A total of 74061 citations were received between 1994 to 2020, 41 publications, however, did not receive any citations.

Siddique et al. (2023) analysed the Arab world's LIS research conducted from 1951 - 2021.

The majority of the articles were contributed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Egypt. One institution, Kuwait University, Kuwait contributed the most articles published i.e. (n=154) out of the 169. A different study analyzed 15,934 LIS papers written in Africa from 1986 – 2006. The majority of the research was done by South Africa and Nigeria, with only 26 of Africa's 53 countries contributing. Tanzanian and Egyptian research had the highest citation impact, with an average of 2.7 and 2.6 citations per article,

Wijewickrema (2023) analysed the Scopus record published in 21 different journals in the area of library and information science from 2010 to 2019. A total 14910 records were retrieved contributed by 25163 authors of 156 countries. IEEE Transactions on Information Theory published the maximum records and the International Journal of Information Management and Information Systems Research had the highest impact on citations. The majority of the documents were given by the USA, then by China and the United Kingdom. Belgium is contributions had the highest citation impact followed by the Netherlands.

Kumar, M (2021) A thorough review of IASLIC Bulletin papers published between 2016 and 2020. West Bengal is India's top-contributing state during this time, and the most articles 14 found in the field of "Information Technology" followed by 'Library Automation' constituted 12 articles. The most of the articles are written by two authors, followed by more than three authors, three-author papers (22.23%) and single-author papers (23.14%).

Kannan and Thanuskodi (2019) published a study in the journal of library theory and practice that spans of 20 years. Nigeria is the most prolific country with 550 articles, followed by India with 310 items. The most prominent author, with 19 papers, is Pakistan. The university with the most contributions, with 78 documents, is the University of Ibadan. Out of the 1402 articles, 591 are single authorships and 811 are joint authorships.

Pandey & Awasthi, (2019) This study looks at key trends in the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) from 2015 to 2019, including how distribution of article, how publications growth year wise, authors collaborations, and the average number of articles per author. JILA published 107 research articles from contributors across India during this period. In 2019, individual authors wrote 47.67% of the articles in 2019, and that year saw the highest growth in publications at 21.73%. The findings highlight JILA's strengths, which are important for its future development.

3. METHODOLOGY

The data collected for this study were taken from the Scopus database through R.T.M. Nagpur University institutional access. We used the "document search" technique and selected the option of the search within "source title." Then selected the name of the journal, "The Indian Journal of Social Work." We used the year range filter from 2000 to 2024 and excluded all other years, and 772 documents or articles were found. The bibliographic record from the selection was downloaded in Excel. The selected bibliometric details were analyzed in tabular and graphical presentations in various report like distribution of article year wise, most cited articles with h-index, most prolific author, occurrence of keywords, co-citation of the author network, citation pattern, and authorship pattern. and the using VOSviewer software for network visualization.

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To find year wise distribution of published paper,
- To find out most citation article & h-index.
- To study the degree of collaboration.
- To find most prominent countries.
- To find most prominent intuition.
- To find top Institution

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study's data was taken from the Scopus database for the period of the study, i.e., 2000-2024. When the data was downloaded, it was in the format of a CSV file. The present study a total of 772 research articles includes in The Indian Journal of Social Work. For the visualization and analysis of data through the VOSViewer, and presented as tables in a MS-Excel sheet.

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The study's analysis and findings are summarized below based on its objectives.

Figure 1 represents the year-wise, Citation & h-index distribution of articles in The Indian Journal of Social Work from 2000 to 2024. A total of 772 articles were contributed during said period. Maximum articles of 38 were published in 2012. In 2024, i.e. 9 of articles were published, which is the lowest among the other years. Highest citation of 135 in the year of 2000 and lowest citation 2024 is 9. Maximum h-index factor is in the year 2000 is 7 and lowest is 0 in the year of 2024.

Table 1 Year Wise Distribution of Published Paper, Citation & h-index

Year	Document/Publication	Citation	h-Index
2000	34	135	7
2001	30	87	5
2002	32	49	3
2003	31	41	3
2004	20	22	3
2005	33	49	3
2006	28	25	4

2007	36	38	3
2008	37	42	3
2009	37	39	3
2010	36	13	2
2011	37	53	3
2012	38	38	4
2013	29	27	2
2014	36	48	4
2015	9	4	1
2016	30	20	2
2017	36	26	3
2018	31	53	5
2019	34	47	4
2020	34	14	2
2021	32	32	1
2022	30	30	2
2023	33	33	1
2024	9	9	0

Figure 1 Year Wise Distribution of Published Paper, Citation & h-index

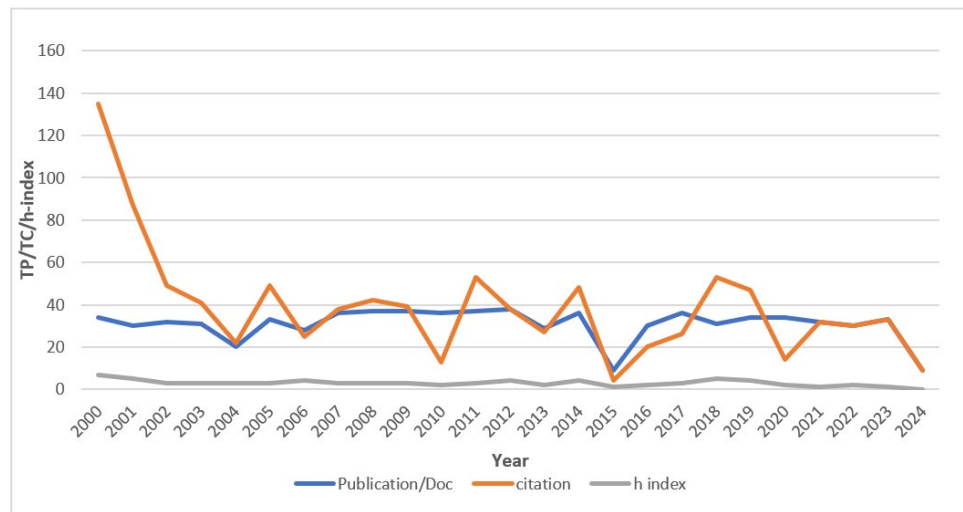


Figure 1

6.1. DEGREE OF COLLABORATION

Table 2 represents, the degree of collaboration in The Indian Journal of Social Work. The degree of collaboration was calculated as per the following:

Table 2 Degree of collaboration

Year	First author	Multiple Author	Total	Degree of Collaboration
2000	22	28	50	0.56
2001	22	19	41	0.46
2002	17	35	52	0.67
2003	21	26	47	0.55
2004	13	15	28	0.54
2005	20	34	54	0.63
2006	15	21	36	0.58
2007	22	38	60	0.63
2008	26	23	49	0.47
2009	26	30	56	0.54
2010	22	42	64	0.66
2011	22	34	56	0.61
2012	19	60	79	0.76
2013	15	40	55	0.73

2014	19	50	69	0.72
2015	1	19	20	0.95
2016	12	45	57	0.79
2017	16	46	62	0.74
2018	17	34	51	0.67
2019	20	33	53	0.62
2020	18	47	65	0.72
2021	23	23	46	0.50
2022	17	32	49	0.65
2023	16	63	79	0.80
2024	5	9	14	0.64
Total	446	846	1292	0.65

$$C = NM / NM + NS$$

Where C is the degree of collaboration

NM = Article published by multi-authored

NS = Article published by single-author

As is clear from the table, the degree of collaboration from 2000 to 2024 lies between 0.56 and 0.64. The maximum degree of collaboration in 2015 (i.e., 0.95) was followed by 0.80 in 2023, and 0.79 was the minimum in 2016.

6.2. MOST PROMINENT AUTHOR

Table 3 indicates the 395 most prominent authors contributed. Jaswal, S. contributed the maximum number of papers during the study period, followed by Narayan, L. and Parasuraman, S.L. with 08 contributions. Prasad, B.D. and Sahu, G. contributed 06, respectively; Jha, M.K., Juvva, S., Kashyap, L., Pandit, M., Raghavan, V., Stanley, S., Vijayalakshmi, B. 05 contributed by each. 10 authors contributed 4 articles each, 18 authors contributed 03 articles each, 80 authors contributed 02 articles each and 41 authors published 01 paper each.

Table 3 Most Prominent Author

Sr.No	Author	Contribution
1	Jaswal, S.	39
2	Narayan, L.	8
3	Parasuraman, S.L.	8
4	Prasad, B.D.	6
5	Sahu, G.	6
6	Jha, M.K.	5
7	Juvva, S.	5
8	Kashyap, L.	5
9	Pandit, M.	5
10	Raghavan, V.	5
11	Stanley, S.	5
12	Vijayalakshmi, B.	5
13	Dassi, A.	4
14	Datta, V.	4
15	Jaswal, S.	4
16	Jose, J.P.	4
17	Lakshmana, G.	4
18	Maitra, S.	4
19	Meenal, Z.	4
20	Mtetwa, E.	4
21	Ranade, K.	4
22	Sunari, S.	4
23	18 Authors	3 article each
24	80 Authors	2 article each
25	41 Authors	1 article each

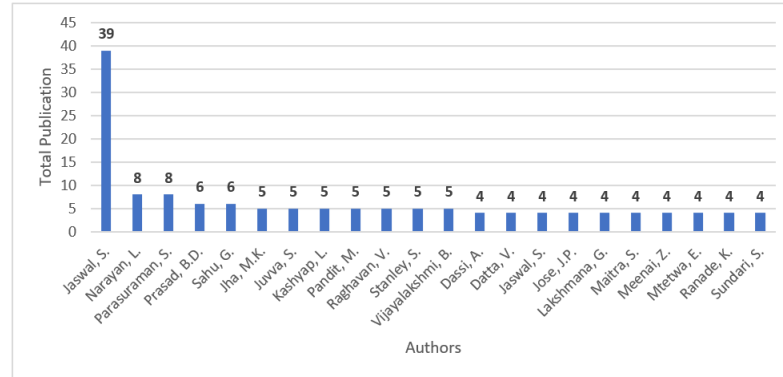


Figure 2 Most Prominent Authors

6.3. TOP UNIVERSITIES

Table 4 reveals the details of the topmost productive research institutions and the Tata Institute of Social Science contributed the highest number of articles (n=184), followed by the Jamia Millia Islamia University (n=16) and the Jawaharlal Nehru University (n=14). Followed by International Institute of Population Science and University of Delhi (n=11), followed by National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science (n=10), followed by Ankara Universities, Visva Bharti University and SNDT Women' University (n=07).

Table 4 Top Universities

Sr.No.	Universities	Publication
1	Tata Institute of Social Science	184
2	Jamia Millia Islamia	16
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University	14
4	Andhra Pradesh University	12
5	International Institute of Population Science	11
6	University of Delhi	11
7	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science	10
8	Ankara Universities	7
9	Visva Bharti University	7
10	SNDT Women' University	7
11	04 University	06 article each
12	05 University	05 article each
13	12 University	04 article each
14	16 University	03 article each
15	49 University	02 article each
16	65 University	01 article each

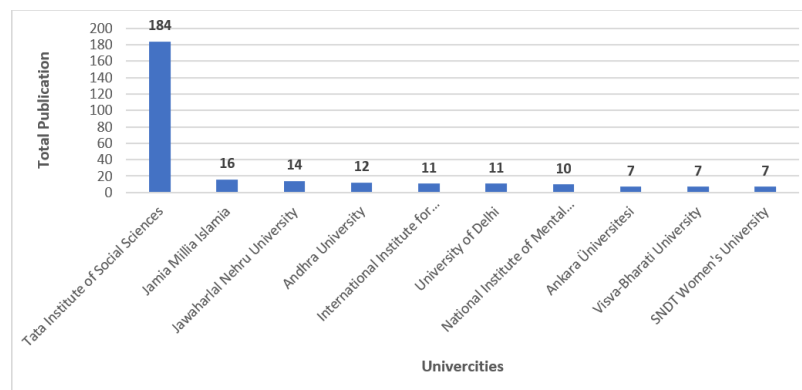


Figure 3 Top Universities

6.4. MOST PROMINENT TOP 10 COUNTRIES

The research produced by authors of the India received the highest published (572 article), followed by United State (40 article) followed by South Africa (17 article). After that Turkey is in 4th position with (14 article). Bangladesh and United Kingdom is 5th position with (11 articles). Zimbabwe is published 9 articles, followed by Malaysia 8 article. Canada and Iran published 7 articles.

Table 5 Most Prominent top 10 countries

Sr. No.	Country/territory	Publication
1	India	572
2	United States	40
3	South Africa	17
4	Turkey	14
5	Bangladesh	11
6	United Kingdom	11
7	Zimbabwe	9
8	Malaysia	8
9	Canada	7
10	Iran	7

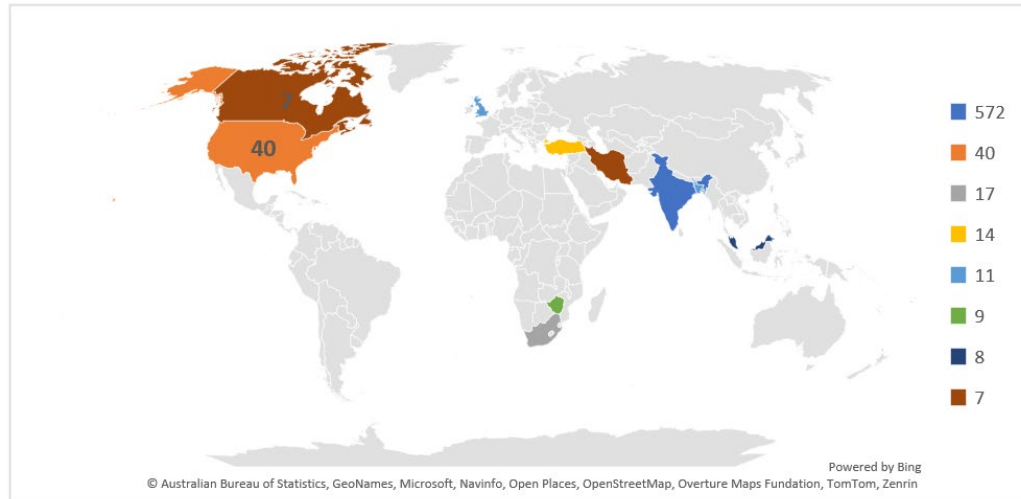


Figure 4 Most Prominent top 10 countries

6.5. OCCURRENCE OF KEYWORDS

Figure 03 shows the occurrence of all keyword network and total 434 keyword. It was found that article was the most used keyword with 22 occurrence and 119 total link strength, followed by human and human's occurrence 14 and 78 total link strength. This network has a moderately dense structure. A very different distribution is shown via community analysis. With 25 nodes (31%) and a disproportionate share (73%) of the overall edge weight (154), Community 4 is dominating and suggests a centre cluster. Several communities, on the other hand, are small and equally weighted (0, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12), suggesting that the groupings are separated or not.

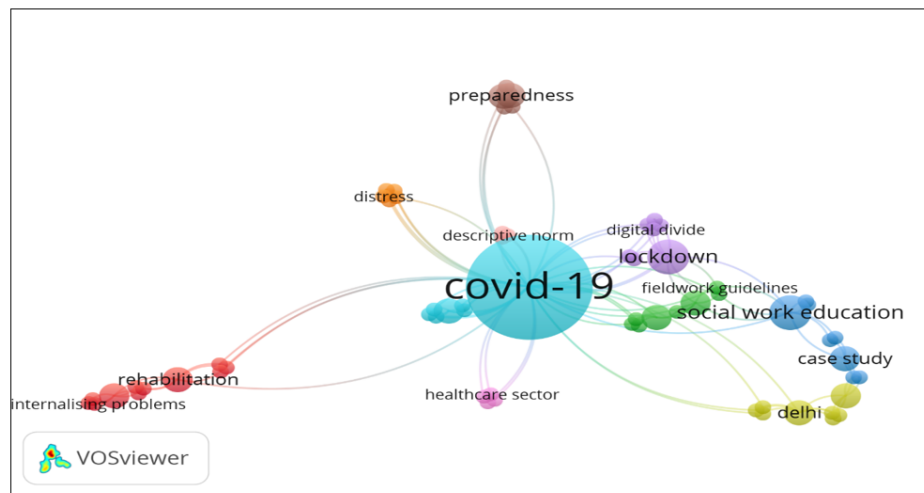


Figure 5 Occurrence of Keywords

6.6. CO-CITATION AUTHOR NETWORK

The co-citation author network has been represented in figure 4. Authors who had a minimum of 05 citations were considered for this analysis; thus, only 325 met the parameters and were found suitable for analysis. As is clear from the above figure, 325 authors are distributed by Vosviewer in 8 clusters in various colours like Red, Green, Blue, Brown, yellow etc. Sen, A. was the most co-cited author and received the highest number of citations (31) with 166 total link strength, followed by Bharat, S. (24), with 166 total link strength, and Dreze, J. (23), with 150 total link strength. Desai, M. and Ranade have equal citations, i.e., 22, with 148 and 203 total link. Over all, Sen, A., Bharat, S., Dreze, J., Desai, M. and Ranade, K. were the top five most prominent co-cited authors.

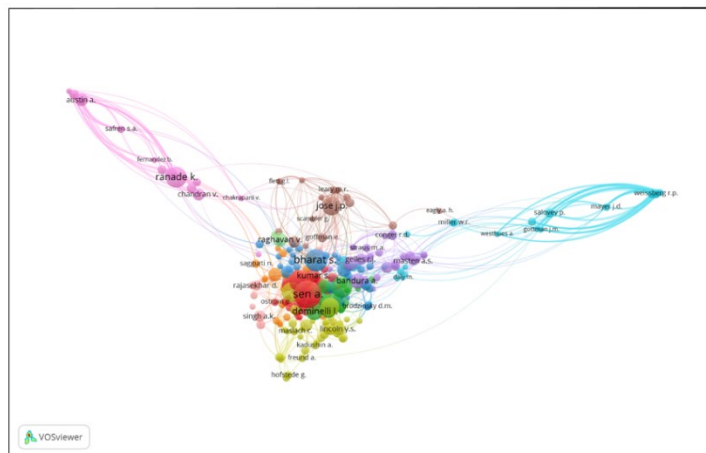


Figure 6 Co-citation author network

7. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The study provides a bibliometric analysis of the Indian Journal of Social Work 2000 to 2024. The SCOPUS database was used to export the research data for this study. A total 772 publications published during the research period analysed to identify the yearwise distribution of the article, most cited publications with h-index, find out document type, most prominent authors, most prominent country, most prominent organization/institute, authorship pattern, degree of collaborations. VOSViewer software was used for science mapping to display the distribution of occurrence of keywords and the co-citation of author networks.

Maximum articles of 38 were published in 2012. In 2024, i.e. 9 of articles were published, which is the lowest among the other years. Highest citation of 135 in the year of 2000 and lowest citation 2024 is 9. Maximum h-index factor is in

the year 2000 is 7 and lowest is 0 in the year of 2024. Research output of Tata Institute of Social work contributed the highest number 1999–2011: a bibliometric study contributed the highest number of articles (n=184), and lowest contribution of SNDT Women' University (n=07).

Highest article published by Jaswal, S. 39 number of papers. Sen, A. was the most co-cited author and received the highest number of citations (31) with 166 total link strength. 80 authors contributed 02 articles each and 41 authors published 01 paper each.

It was found that article was the most used keyword with 22 occurrence and 119 total link strength, human's, covid-19, social work, India, occupational, diseases, industry were most general keywords. Over all, Sen, A., Bharat, S., Dreze, J., Desai, M. and Ranade, K. were the top five most prominent co-cited authors.

This study reveals that the Indian Journal of Social Work is very reputed journal in the field of social work covers various areas education, field experience, social work research, morality, developing paradigms, emerging topics etc.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

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