

## Scientometric analysis of journal of social work from 2001 to 2010

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### Abstract

This is a study of Scientometric analysis of a Journal of Social Work carried out from the year 2001 to 2010. A total number of 369 contributions published in 33 issues of 10 volumes from the year 2001-2010 have been consulted and selected for this study. Out of 369 contributions, 187 are articles and rests i.e. 182 are book reviews and others. The details like volume wise/issue wise and year-wise distribution of contributions, volume-wise authorship pattern of published articles, number of articles published institution-wise, geographical distribution of published articles, volume-wise average citations per articles, volume-wise average number of pages in each contribution has been studied in this paper. The recorded data has been analyzed, tabulated and then interpreted appropriately.

**Keywords:** Scientometric analysis, Authorship pattern, Distribution of Contributions in the journal of Social work, Scientometric analysis of journal of social Work, Citation analysis.

### Introduction

Scientometrics is one of the branches of Science used popularly in the measurement and analysis of science. It is scientific discipline which expands its horizons in almost all scientific fields. It uses to measure scientific events and activities statistically in publications in the science stream that are indexed in the various databases. In order to know output of research, citation analysis in science and technology, it is used to describe and measure Universities, research institutes, Journals, countries, specific disciplines and specific topics of research. The terms like Scientometrics, Bibliometric are used by and large simultaneously formulated by Nalimov and Mulchenko and Pritchard in 1969. According to Nalimov and Mulchenko Scientometrics is the application of quantitative methods that are dealing with the analysis of science known as an information process. Pritchard defines the bibliometric one of the methods of statistical and mathematical applied to books and other media of communication. The similar term of this kind was coined by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan also in 1948 in the form of Librametry.

### About the Journal

Journal of Social Work is indexed by the Journal Citation Report-Social Science edition, Social Science Citation Index and Current Contents Connect-Social and Behavioral Sciences edition. Its publication Coverage starts from the year 2001 with its first volume. It has reached 17<sup>th</sup> volume from 2001 to 2017. The Journal offers a forum for the dissemination, publication, and debate of research and intellectual thought in social work. The journal of social work emphasis on policy shaping, theoretical understanding, informing practice, and invites submissions from all areas of social work. The journal, apart from publishing longer articles, it also gives space to reports of research in progress occasional shorter 'think pieces', comments on previously published articles, and analyses of current and topical practice, policy and theory. From the date of its beginning in 2001 the Journal has become an essential resource for both

social work practitioners and academics. The articles contained in it are of high reputation and academic standard and is considered one of the leading journals in the field of social work. The editorial board of the journal is committed in its mission in making the journal to continue to serve as a focus for critical debates about issues facing social workers everywhere. As opined by James Midgley, University of California at Berkeley, "the journal deserves to be widely consulted". According to David Behan, Director of Social Services, Greenwich Council, UK. This journal presents an invaluable opportunity for a broad based debate on the evidence and its implications for policy and practice." Eileen Gambrill, University of California at Berkeley says, "that the journal has an international editorial board which should enrich the variety of manuscripts included." According to William J. Reid, The University at Albany, State University of New York, "the Journal of Social Work is a welcome addition to the small number of quality journals that address the general concerns of social work. The articles it has published so far have, in fact, addressed a range of important issues of global concern."

### Literature review

Vijayakumar, M, Padmama, S, Kumar and Sampat, B T.2000, have presented a study to find out the pattern of information use by the project researchers in the field of Library and information science. The study is based on the references appended to post-graduate library and information science dissertations during 1995-1999. Davarpanah, M. R, Aslekia, S. A.2008 have carried out a quantitative study of productivity, characteristics and various aspects of global publication in the field of library and information science (LIS). In this study, they have analyzed 894 contributions published in 56 LIS journals from the years of 2000-2004. Nattar, S. 2009 has carried out Scientometric Analysis of 829 articles published in the Indian Journal of physics during the year 2004-2008 and has observed in it distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, geographical distribution of contributions and the

number of pages used in each volume. Kumar, Anil [et.al].2008. in their study have focused on impact factor, publishing trend, authorship pattern, institutional collaboration of authors, types of articles, affiliated institutions of authors, keyword analysis, countries of contributing authors, and referencing pattern. Rajendran, P.2011 has done a Scientometric Analysis of 633 articles published in five volumes containing 60 issues from the year 2005-2009 of Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research. Poonkothai, R. 2012. has analyzed the contributions in volume 26-35 in terms of authorship, volume, number of pages in each issue etc. This study covers 40 issues of 10 volumes of the Journal of Biosciences from 2001-2010. Ramachandran, Anil.2012 in his study has presented the results of bibliographies compiled from the theses submitted in physical education and sports sciences in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Suradkar, Priya A.2012 have presented a study which is based on 30 issues of 5 volumes of a Journal of Documentation from 2007-2011 covering 5521 citations appended with 532 articles. Kanagavel, P [et.al].2013 have carried out a Scientometric Analysis of research productivity in Wind Power and a sum total of 325 records obtained from the Web of Science for 5 calendar years spanning from 2008 to 2012. Kumaravel, J P S and Seethalakshmi, T S.2013 have made an attempt to analyze the scholarly publication on bio-medical research in Thailand in the period 1991-2012. Venkatsan, M.N and Thanuskodi, S. 2014 have analyzed quantitatively the growth and development of nuclear power generation in global terms of publication output as reflected in Web of Science (WOS) database during 1980 to 2013. Bala, Madhu and Mahender Pratap Singh.2014 have analyzed 316 scholarly communications published in the Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Bio-Physics. Paul, Gayatri and Deoghuria, Swapan.2014 have carried out an analysis of bibliographic records of the articles published in Indian Journal of Physics from the year 2004 -2013. Velmurugan, C and Radhakrishnan, N.2015 have attempted to discover quantitative research out of Webology journal for the year 2007-2013. Maity, Asish and Teli, Soumen.2015 have examined and analyzed all the issue of all volume from the journals published from the year 2004 to 2014 for study. Vellaichamy, A and Jeyshankar, R. 2015 in their study have examined bibliometric analysis of 158 papers published in the journal "Webology" during the period 2004-2013. Kumari, N. Prasanna, Amsaveni, N and Surulinathi, M.2015 have presented a global level perspective of Occupational Therapy research output during the period of 1989 to 2015. Paliwal, Sangeeta. 2015 has made an analysis of 177 research papers published in five volumes 56 to 60, (2009 - 2013) in Annals of library and Information studies.

Senthilkumar, R and Ulaganathan, G.2016 have analyzed the Astrophysics research output in India from the year 1989-2014 and found that the highest number of publications is in the year 2013 with 913 records having a Global Citation score 4342 and Local Citation Score of 324. Suradkar, Priya Ashok.2016 have presented the trends in Scientometric Analysis: international journal of skin therapy letter with a sample of 416 articles during the period 2010-2014. Padmamma, S and Walmiki, R H.2016 has tried to analyze the research publications that has been published on 'Uterus Cancer' disease and data collected from Web of Science database. Khan, Imran.2016 has performed a Scientometric Analysis of five volumes (from Volume No. 30 to 34) from the year 2010 to 2014 of *DJLIT* covering 30 issues containing 307 contributions. Prakash, M and Arumugam, J. 2017 have analyzed the publication pattern of Indian researchers in the field of Biotechnology during the period 2002-2016.

### Objectives

1. To find out volume-wise/issue-wise distribution of Contributions.
2. To examine authorship pattern of published articles volume-wise.
3. To study number of published articles institution-wise.
4. To analyze geographical distribution of published articles country-wise.
5. To determine average citations per article volume-wise.
6. To ascertain Volume-wise average page length of total Contributions.
7. To investigate institution-wise contribution of articles.

### Methodology

For this study, Journal of Social Work has been selected as the source journal. A total number of 369 contributions published in the 33 issues of 10 volumes from 2001-2010 have been selected for this study. Out of 369 contributions, 187 are articles and rests i.e. 182 are book reviews and others. The details like volume-wise/issue-wise and year-wise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern of contributions volume-wise, number of articles published institution-wise, geographical distribution of published articles, average citations in published articles (volume-wise), volume-wise average page length of total contributions has been studied in this paper. The recorded data has been analyzed, tabulated and then interpreted appropriately.

## Data Analysis

**Table 1: Volume-wise/Issue-wise and year-wise distribution of total contributions.**

Year	Volume no.	No. of issues	No. of contributions	Average
2001	1.	3	44	14.6
2002	2.	3	36	12
2003	3.	3	29	9.6
2004	4.	3	26	8.6
2005	5.	3	33	11
2006	6.	3	33	11
2007	7.	3	35	11.6
2008	8.	4	44	11
2009	9.	4	43	10.7
2010	10.	4	46	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>11.18</b>

The above table depicts distribution of contributions volume-wise, issue-wise and year-wise. As per the data given, there are 369 contributions from volume 01 to 10 from the year 201-2010. From the year 2008, the numbers of issues have grown from issue 3 to issue 4. The number of contributions can be said to be highest in the year 2010. The average contribution %age is 11.18.

**Table 2: Month-wise/Volume-wise distribution of published articles**

Month	Volume number										Total	%age
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
January								5	6	6	17	9.0
March										6	6	3.2
April	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7		52	27.8
May										6	6	3.2
July								5	6		11	5.9
August	6	6	7	6	6	5	6				42	22.5
October								5	4	4	13	6.10
December	6	4	5	6	5	8	6				40	21.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>187</b>	

Table 2 portrays volume-wise and month-wise distribution of articles published from the year 2001-2010. As per the month-wise data, the number of articles is very high in April (i.e. 27.8%) while as it is very low (i.e. 3.2%) in the month of March and May. On the other hand, the volume-wise frequency of articles is very high in volume 9 i.e. 23 articles out of 187. In volume one, three, four and six, the number of articles has remained the same as per the results shown in the table 2.

**Table 3: Authorship pattern of contributed articles (Volume-wise)**

Volume no.	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six and above	Total	%age
1	10	6	1	1	-		18	9.7
2	13	2	1				16	8.5
3	14	4					18	9.7
<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>18</b>	<b>9.7</b>
5	9	5	2	1			17	9.0
6	11	4	1	2			18	9.7
7	8	5	3	1			17	9.0
8	10	9	1				20	10.7
9	8	6	4	3	2		23	12.3
10	11	7	3			1	22	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4: Authorship pattern of published articles.**

No. of Authors	No. of Contributions	%age
Single	104	55.7
Two	53	28.4
<b>Three</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Four	8	4.2
Five	2	1.0
Six and above	1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3 and 4 indicates the authorship pattern of the published articles in the Journal from the year 2001 to 2010. Out of 187 articles, Single authors have contributed 104 (i.e. 55.7%) articles. This is very highest contribution as compared to other categories of multiple authors. The frequency of articles with double authored are 53 only (i.e. 28.4%) and there is only one article from volume one to volume ten having six and above authors.

Degree of Collaboration in the Journal of Social Work

K.Subramanyam's formula is useful in determining the degree of collaboration in quantative analysis. Same formula has been applied here for this study.

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

Where C= Degree of Collaboration

NM= Number of Multiple Authored papers

NS= Number of Single Authored papers

In this Study

NM= 83

NS= 104

Therefore, C=0.443

Thus the degree of collaboration in the Journal of Social Work is 0.443 indicates clearly that there is a dominance of single authored contributions from volume one to volume ten during the year 2001 to 2010 in the journal.

**Table 5: Institution wise contribution of articles**

Volume no.	Year	University	Institute	College	Other	Total
1	2001	18				18
2	2002	13	3			16
3	2003	15		2	1	18
4	2004	17		1		18
5	2005	14		2	1	17
6	2006	14	1	2	1	18
7	2007	17				17
8	2008	19	1			20
9	2009	20	1	1	1	23
10	2010	19		2	1	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>%age</b>		<b>88.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	

Table 5 shows institution-wise distribution of articles. The data as mentioned in the table reveals that out of 187 articles 88.8% have been contributed at University level. This is very high as compared with the contributions from Colleges, Institutes and others in the Journal from the year 2001 to 2010.

**Table 7: Geographical distribution of published articles**

S. No.	Name of Country	No. of Articles	%age
1.	Australia	18	9.6
2.	Canada	6	3.2
3.	China	1	0.5
4.	Finland	5	2.6
5.	German	2	1.0
6.	Greece	1	0.5
7.	Hong Kong	2	1.0

8.	Ireland	13	6.9
9.	Israel	8	4.2
10.	Italy	1	0.5
11.	New Zealand	1	0.5
12.	Nigeria	1	0.5
13.	Norway	1	0.5
14.	Portugal	2	1.0
15.	Scotland	9	4.8
16.	Sweden	6	3.2
17.	Trinded and Tobago	1	0.5
18.	UK	82	43.8
19.	USA	26	13.9
20.	West Indies	1	0.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>187</b>	

As per the geographical distribution of articles, twenty countries have made contributions in the Journal of Social Work from volume one to volume ten. Out of twenty countries, the contributions of 82 articles i.e. 43.8% have come from U.K alone. This is very highest contributions in the Journal from any particular country during these ten years. The country standing at second level is U.S.A having 26 contributions with 13.9%.

**Table 8: Average Citations per article in each volume.**

Volume no.	No. of articles	No. of Citations	Average
1.	18	999	55.5
2.	16	976	61.0
3.	18	851	47.2
4.	18	746	41.4
5.	17	837	49.2
6.	18	799	44.3
7.	17	901	53.0
8.	20	1018	50.9
9.	23	968	42.0
10.	22	1252	56.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>9347</b>	<b>49.9</b>

Table 8 reveals that volume one to volume ten having 33 issues, there are 9347 citations appended with 187 articles published in the Journal from volume one to volume ten. The highest number of citations has been noticed in volume ten with 1252 citations in number. Form the results, it is clear that the number of citations have considerably grown from volume one to volume ten. The average number of citations in a journal during these ten years has remained 49.9%.

**Table 9: Volume-wise average page length of total contributions**

Volume no.	Total pages	No. of Contributions	Average
1.	383	18	21.2
2.	377	16	23.5
3.	363	18	20.1
4.	382	18	21.2
5.	379	17	22.2
6.	384	18	21.3
7.	388	17	22.8
8.	442	20	22.1
9.	447	23	19.1
10.	444	22	20.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3989</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>21.3</b>

The results from the data collected reveals that the total number of pages from volume one to volume ten of the contributions made in the Journal is 3989. The average length of pages across the contributions can said to be at 21.3% during

all these years. As per the data given above, the frequency of the length of pages has been recorded as highest in volume nine (i.e. 447) as compared to the contributions made in other volumes of the Journal. Apparently, it can be perceived that the quantity of pages will have grown from the year 2008 onwards, as a result of publication of the 4<sup>th</sup> issue. Because the quantity of issues in the journal has remained three only from 2001 to 2007.

## Conclusion

As per the study carried out from the year 2001 to 2010 (ten years) there are 369 contributions made from volume 01 to volume 10 of the Journal. From the year 2008, the numbers of issues have grown from issue 3 to issue 4 which makes it clear that how much this Journal has become useful and fruitful in the subject of Social Work. In the Journal, Single authors have shown keen interest in making contributions from volume one to volume ten during the year 2001 to 2010. Out of 187 articles 88.8% have been contributed only at University level. Twenty countries have made contributions in the Journal of Social Work. Out of twenty countries, the contributions of 82 articles i.e. 43.8% have come from U.K alone. There are 9347 citations appended with the 187 articles published in the Journal. The highest number of citations has been noticed in volume ten with 1252 in number. The total number of pages from volume one to volume ten of the contributions in the Journal is 3989. The average length of pages across the contributions can said to be at 21.3% during all these years. Keeping in view of the results, the Journal has shown tremendous growth from all sides and has remained a credible and useful resource of sharing and dissemination of information in the respective subject field.

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