

## INDIAN JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

Dr. Surinder Singh Ghuman \* Yadwinder Singh \*\* Karanbir Singh \*\*\*

\* **Assistant Librarian** Bhai Gurdas Library,  
Guru Nanak Dev University,  
Amritsar, Punjab, India

\*\* **Bhai Gurdas Library**  
Guru Nanak Dev University,  
Amritsar, Punjab, India

\*\*\* **Bhai Gurdas Library**  
Guru Nanak Dev University,  
Amritsar, Punjab, India

QR Code



**Abstract:** - *The present study deals with the bibliometric analysis of articles published in “Indian Journal of Gender Studies”. Analysis of 66 articles published from the year 2019 to 2023 has been done. Most of the papers were contributed by single authors. Seventy Indian and thirty nine foreign authors contributed from eighteen Indian states and sixteen foreign countries for the publication of articles. The degree of collaboration was 0.40. Seventy five female authors and 34 male authors contributed articles. Total of 2330 citations were appended to sixty six papers.*

**Keywords:** Bibliometrics, Indian journal of gender studies, Citation, Degree of Collaboration, Geographical Distribution

### Introduction

Alan Pritchard defines bibliometric as the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication. Journals are important source of information for the researchers and scholars. Presently thousands of journals are being published and now the more time is wasted in searching for right content rather than actual reading. Users are confused while choosing best journal for conducting their research and other academic activities.

Bibliometric studies help the user in finding the right journal. Bibliometric studies analyze a journal from various angles such as, number of authors, length of papers, degree of collaboration, country and institution affiliation of authors etc. Bibliometric studies also analyses the citation pattern of the articles and journals.

### Source journal: Indian Journal of Gender Studies

The Indian Journal of Gender Studies is published tri-annually in February, June and October by

Sage. Journal is a peer –reviewed journal which focuses on issues related to gender. Journal aims to publish literature which highlights the role of women in family and community. It focuses on violence, social organisation of the family, women and politics, motherhood and child care. Journal is being covered by various abstracting and indexing agencies such as EBSCO, Indian Citation Index, Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS), Clarivate Analytics: Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), J-Gate, OCLC, Portico, Scopus, Social Services Abstracts – ProQuest, Sociological Abstracts – ProQuest, Studies on Women and Gender Abstracts and UGC-CARE (Group11).

### Review of literature

**Raja and Malik (2018)** did a bibliometric analysis of the journal of knowledge management and found that a total of 508 papers were published from year 2009 to 2016. Study found that 1214 authors from 584 institutions and 57 countries contributed the papers. Along with articles editorial material, review, proceeding paper article and correction were published. Single author from 48 countries contributed 401 publications and 107 collaborative publications from 49 countries. Most of the contributions were of the authors from USA and UK. Out of 508 publications 188 articles are single institutions article and 320 are collaborative articles. 1204 keyword was given in 508 publications. Knowledge management as a keyword was used in 307 publications.

**Kumar and Verma (2021)** conducted a bibliometric study of journal of library and information sciences published from 2013 to 2020. A total of 89 papers were published with 1865 references during the period of study. Maximum citations 380 were reported in 2019 and minimum 60 in the year 2013. Maximum 18 papers were published in the year 2019 and minimum 3 in the year 2013. Single author contribution is 40.45% followed by two authors (32.58%) and more than two are 26.97%. The average degree of collaboration throughout the period is 0.60. Study found that 175 authors produced 89 publications with 1.97 as average author per publication. Regarding length of articles it was found that 59.55% articles had article between 1-10 pages and only 3.37% has articles has 31 and above pages. In case of citations journal articles were highly cited followed by books, web based sources, conference proceedings, reports and newspaper. Library Philosophy and practice got maximum of 72 citations.

**Das (2021)** conducted a bibliometric study of journal of informetrics and found that a total of 404 publications were reported from the year 2016 to 2020 in 20 issues. Maximum 85 articles were published in 2018 and minimum 75 in year 2019. Volume 12 has highest number of articles and volume 14 has minimum articles. Maximum (26.45%) articles were contributed by four and more authors followed by three authors (27.47%), two authors (26.99%) and single author (16.09%).

The degree of collaboration in the journal of informetrics is 0.83.

**Hussain, Sadiq and Zeeshan (2022)** analyzed the published work in the Journal of education for library and information science between the years 2015 to 2021. A total of 230 articles were published during the period of seven years study by 445 authors. Single authors published 131 articles; two authors published 49 articles and 27 papers by the three authors. Authors from USA published maximum (68.08%) articles followed by Canada with 12.35%.

**Garg, Kumar and Geeta (2019)** conducted a bibliometric study of Malaysian journal of library and information science and found that a total of 241 papers were published from the years 2007 to 2018. An average of twenty papers was published per year. Highest number of articles was published in the year 2011. A total of 7776 references were published with 241 articles and reference per page is 32.3. Multi authorship contribution was 40% and articles by two authors were 37.9%. Highest number of articles was from Malaysia followed by china, Iran and India. Maximum articles 133 were from University of Malaya (Malaysia). Highest number of papers was published in the sub group of scientometrics, bibliometrics and user studies.

### **Objectives of the study**

To analyze the articles published in the journal “Indian Journal of Gender studies” from 2019 to 2023.

- To know the authorship pattern.
- To identify year wise distribution of article.
- To find volume wise authorship pattern of articles.
- To know the length of articles page wise.
- To find the volume wise distributions of citations.
- To identify geographical distribution of authors.
- To find average no. of citations per volume.
- To find the degree of authorship collaboration of articles.
- To find Institution wise contribution of articles.

### **Methodology**

In order to conduct the bibliometric study of the journal “Indian Journal of Gender studies” the primary sources are the volumes of the journal published from the year 2019 to 2023 covering volume 26 to volume 30. Journal publishes articles, book reviews and research notes. In present study only the articles are being analyzed. A total of 66 articles have been taken as the source data. All the issues/volumes published during the period of study were thoroughly scanned and physically checked in order to collect the necessary data.

**Analysis of data**

**Table1: Year wise distribution of articles**

Year	Vol No.	No. of Papers	Percentage
2019	26	18	27.27
2020	27	14	21.22
2021	28	12	18.18
2022	29	10	15.15
2023	30	12	18.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>

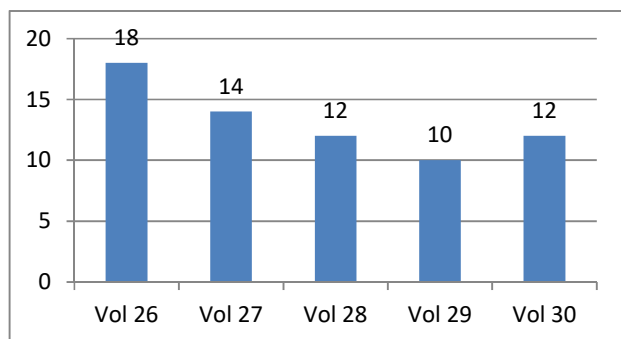


Figure: 1

Table 1 and figure 1 shows that a total of 66 papers were published from the year 2019 to 2023 comprising of volume 26 to 30. Volume 26 published in the year 2019 had maximum 18 papers.

**Table 2: Authorship pattern**

No. of authors	No of paper	%age
Single	39	59.09
Two	16	24.24
More than Two	11	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>

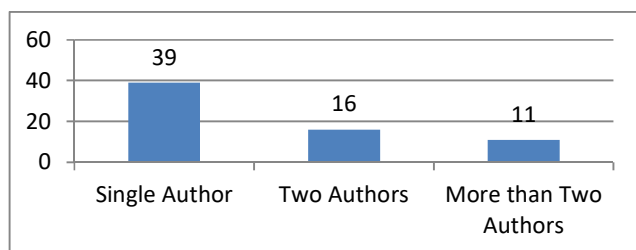


Figure: 2

Table 2 and figure 2 shows that in case of papers 39 papers has single author, 16 had double and only 11 papers were authored by more than two authors.

**Table 3: Volume wise authorship pattern of articles**

Vol No	One author	%age	Two author	%age	More than two author	%age
26	7	17.95	7	73.75	4	36.36
27	7	17.95	3	18.75	4	36.36
28	7	17.95	4	25	1	9.10
29	9	23.08	1	6.25	-----	-----
30	9	23.07	1	6.25	2	18.18
	39	100	16	100	11	100

Table 3 shows volume wise authorship pattern of articles. Table shows that volume 29 and 30 has maximum 9 each papers written by single author. Maximum Papers written by two authors were reported in the volume 26. In case of more than two authors it was volume no. 26 and 27 which reported highest 4 papers each.

**Table 4: Length of articles page wise**

Pages	Volume no					Total	%age
	26	27	28	29	30		
1-10					1	1	1.52
11-20	10	5	5	4	4	28	42.42
More than 20	8	9	7	6	7	37	56.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>

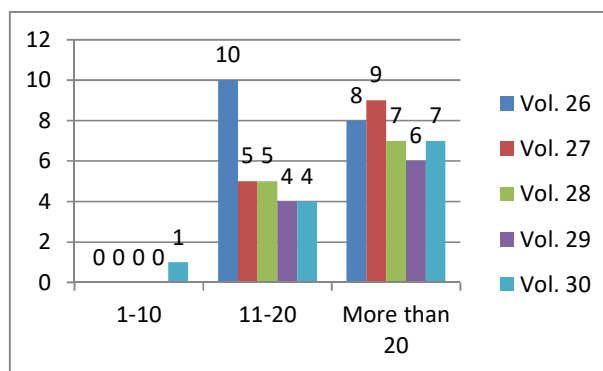
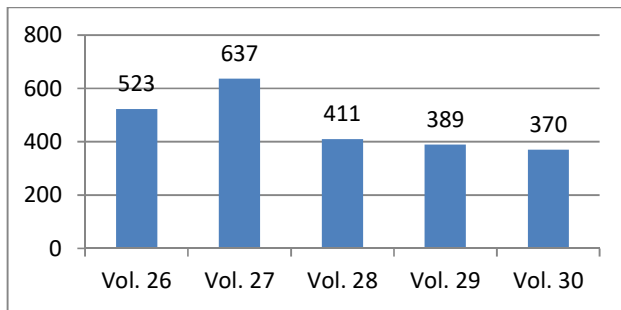


Figure: 3

Table 4 and figure 3 shows length of articles page wise. A maximum of 37 articles has more than 20 pages followed by 28 articles with 11 to 20 pages and 1 article with 1 to 10 pages.

**Table 5: Volume wise distributions of citations**

Vol. no	No. of citations of articles	%age
26	523	22.45
27	637	27.34
28	411	17.64
29	389	16.69
30	370	15.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>2330</b>	<b>100</b>

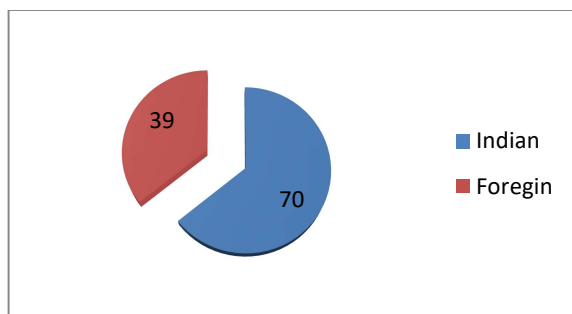


**Figure: 4**

Table 5 and figure 4 show that 66 articles have a total of 2330 citations. Volume 27 has maximum 637 citations for articles and volume 30 lowest 370 citations.

**Table 6: Geographical distribution of authors**

Country	No. of authors of articles	%age
Indian	70	64.22
Foreigner	39	35.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

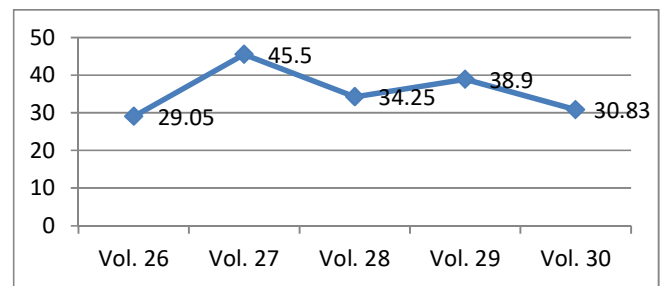


**Figure: 5**

Table 6 and figure 5 shows geographical distribution of the articles authors. There were 70 Indian authors for articles. In case of foreign authors it was 39.

**Table 7: Average no of citations per volume**

Year	Volume No	No of Papers	No of Citations	Average no of Citations per Volume/Year
2019	26	18	523	29.05
2020	27	14	637	45.5
2021	28	12	411	34.25
2022	29	10	389	38.9
2023	30	12	370	30.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>2330</b>	<b>35.30</b>



**Figure: 6**

Table 7 figure 6 shows average number of citations per volume. Volume 27 has highest number of citations per volume 45.50 for articles.

**Table 8: Degree of authorship collaboration of articles**

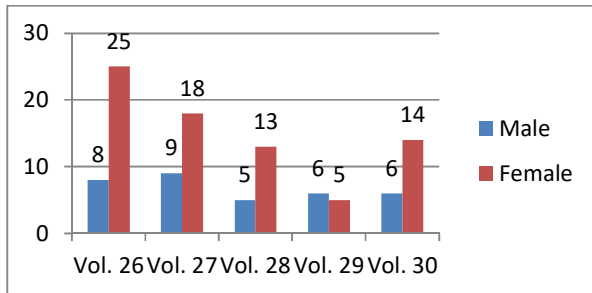
$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Year	Vol No.	Ns	Nm	C
2019	26	7	11	0.61
202	27	7	7	0.5
2021	28	7	5	0.41
2022	29	9	1	0.1
2023	30	9	3	.25
		39	27	0.40

Table 8 finds that the degree of collaboration was 0.40.

**Table 9: Gender wise authors of articles**

Volume No	26	27	28	29	30	Total	%age
Male	8	9	5	6	6	34	31.19
Female	25	18	13	5	14	75	68.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

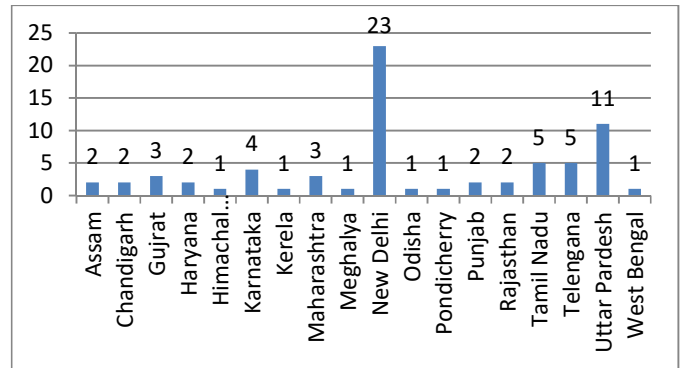


**Figure: 7**

Table 9 and figure 7 points that the number of male authors was 34 and 75 female.

**Table 10: State-wise contributions of articles from India**

Sr. No	State		%age
1	Assam	2	2.86
2	Chandigarh	2	2.86
3	Gujrat	3	4.28
4	Haryana	2	2.86
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.43
6	Karnataka	4	5.71
7	Kerala	1	1.43
8	Maharashtra	3	4.28
9	Meghalaya	1	1.43
10	New Delhi	23	32.86
11	Odisha	1	1.43
12	Pondicherry	1	1.43
13	Punjab	2	2.86
14	Rajasthan	2	2.86
15	Tamil Nadu	5	7.14
16	Telangana	5	7.14
17	Uttar Pradesh	11	15.71
18	West Bengal	1	1.43
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

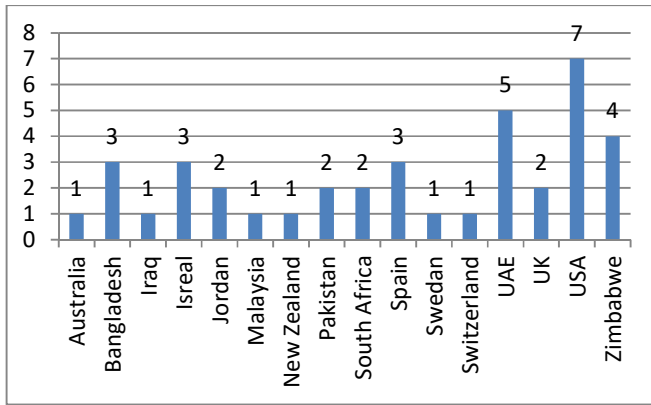


**Figure: 8**

Table 10 and figure 8 shows state-wise contributions of articles from India. New Delhi had maximum of 23 articles followed by Uttar Pradesh 11, Tamil Nadu and Telangana 4 each and Karnataka 4.

**Table 11: Country-wise contributions of articles**

Sr. No	Country		%age
1	Australia	1	2.56
2	Bangladesh	3	7.69
3	Iraq	1	2.56
4	Israel	3	7.69
5	Jordan	2	5.13
6	Malaysia	1	2.56
7	New Zealand	1	2.56
8	Pakistan	2	5.13
9	South Africa	2	5.13
10	Spain	3	7.69
11	Sweden	1	2.56
12	Switzerland	1	2.56
13	UAE	5	12.83
14	UK	2	5.13
15	USA	7	17.95
16	Zimbabwe	4	10.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure: 9**

Table 11 and figure 9 points towards country wise contribution of articles. USA has maximum 7 articles followed by UAE 5 and Zimbabwe 4.

**Table 12: Institution wise contribution of articles**

Sr. No.	Institute Name	No. of Papers
1.	A.K.PG College, Hapur	1
2.	Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad	2
3.	Amity University, Gurugram	1
4.	Anna University, Chennai	2
5.	Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand	1
6.	Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan	1
7.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1
8.	Basra University, Basrah, Iraq	1
9.	Bindura University of Science Education, Bindura, Zimbabwe	1
10.	Centre For Women studies and development, Panjab University, Chandigarh	2
11.	Central University of Punjab, Bathinda	1
12.	Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer	1
13.	Centre for development studies, Thriuvanthapuram, Kerela	1
14.	Centre for water Resources, Anna University, Chennai	2
15.	Centre For Women Development	2

	Studies, New Delhi	
16.	Christ Junior College, Bangaluru	1
17.	Christ University, Bangaluru	1
18.	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York,USA	1
19.	David Yellin College, Jerusalem, Israel	1
20.	Delhi & Manipur, India	1
21.	Development Solutions, Harare, Zimbabwe	1
22.	Development Solutions, New Delhi	2
23.	Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi	1
24.	Emirates College for Advanced Education, Abu Dhabi, UAE	2
25.	Galgotia's University, Gretaer Noida, UP	1
26.	GLS University, Ahmedabad, Gujrat	1
27.	Government PG College, Noida	1
28.	Hashemite University, Zarqa, Jordan	2
29.	High Court of Orissa, Cuttack	1
30.	Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho,USA	1
31.	IIT, Hyderabad, Telangana	2
32.	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Gujrat	2
33.	Indian Institute of Management, Kolkatta	1
34.	Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow	1
35.	Indian Institute of Science Campus, Bangaluru, Karnatka	1
36.	Indian Institute of Science Guwahti, Assam	1
37.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi (HP)	1
38.	InStitute of Development Studies, Jaipur	1
39.	Institute of Finance & International Management(IFIM) Business School, Bangalore	1
40.	Integral University, Lucknow, UP	1
41.	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, UP	5
42.	Jamia Millia University-A Central University, New Delhi	1
43.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University,	1

	New Delhi	
44.	Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh	1
45.	Lawyers and Human Rights Researcher, Delhi	1
46.	Menstrual Health Alliance India, New Delhi	1
47.	Michigan State University, Michigan	1
48.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu	1
49.	National Law University, New Delhi	1
50.	National University of Science & Technology, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe	2
51.	North-West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa	1
52.	O.P.Jindal Global University, Sonipat	1
53.	Open University of Catalonia, Barcelona, Spain	3
54.	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan	1
55.	Pandicherry University, Pandicherry	1
56.	Panjab University Rural Centre, kauni	1
57.	Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA,USA	1
58.	Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Al-Kharj, Saudia Arabia	3
59.	School of Gender and Development studies, IGNOU, New Delhi	2
60.	Sikun Relif Foundation, Assam	1
61.	Sultan Idris University, Perak, Malayasia	1
62.	Swaniti Intitiative, New Delhi	1
63.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	3
64.	The Academic College of Tel Avia Jaffa, Israel	1
65.	The Open University of Israel	1
66.	The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK	1
67.	University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA	1
68.	University of Chittagong,	2

	Chittagong, Bangladesh	
69.	University of Delhi, Delhi	6
70.	University of Edinburg, Edinburg, USA	1
71.	University of Gothenburg, Sweden	1
72.	University of Hyderabad, Telangana	1
73.	University of Illinois, Chicago, USA	1
74.	University of New England, Armidale, Australia	1
75.	University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya	1
76.	University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa	1
77.	University Of Zurich, Switzerland	1
78.	Water Aid India, New Delhi	1
79.	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, New Delhi	2
80.	Wolfson College, University of Oxford, UK	1

Table 12 shows Institution wise contribution of articles and it is found that University of Delhi, Delhi had maximum contribution of 6 articles.

### Conclusion

Bibliometric study is an important tool for conducting a quantitative analysis of a journal. Bibliometric study provides information regarding volume and year wise publication of articles, authorship pattern, geographical distribution, degree of collaboration, length of papers, and number of citations. Female authors were more in number than the male authors and the most of the publications were single authored. Highest articles were published in the year 2019. There were total of 2330 citations and the average citation per article was 35.30. Indian journal of gender studies has a wider scope as seventy Indian and thirty nine authors from the foreign contributed articles.



Authors from eighteen Indian states and sixteen foreign countries contributed articles in the journal.

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