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Contribution to Indian Sociology: A Bibliometric Study

Suchetan Kumar, MLIS, UGC NET, Charu Tiwari, M.Com., M.Phil. (Lib. Sc.) and
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Abstract

This article is based on a bibliometric study of contribution to *Indian Sociology*, period from 2000 to 2009. It includes bibliometric analysis of 5683 citations appended to 139 articles published in the same journal. However, no citations were appended to 3 articles published in the maiden volume 1 in 1957. The study reveals the distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, citation analysis, geographical distribution of contributions, number of pages used in each volume and gender distribution. A comparative study of articles published in ten volumes as well as in the maiden volume has been made. Results indicate that there is not equal distribution pertaining to number of contributions in each volume due to publisher restrictions. Highest numbers of papers have been written by single authors and male authors have a slight edge over female contributors. The most cited documents are articles or chapters from books. The foreign authors' contributions are greater than India. Among the Indian states New Delhi is the Language in India www.languageinindia.com

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top contributor whereas among Indian universities or institutes University of Delhi is at the top. At the international level UK is the top contributor followed by USA. The growth and popularity of this journal is found to be showing an upward trend.

Introduction

Bibliometric is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used bibliometric methods. These methods are most often used in the field of library and information science whereas it has wide applications in other areas also. In fact, many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, or the impact of a particular paper. Bibliometric studies are to identify the pattern of publication, authorship and citation analysis.

Source Journal

Contribution to Indian Sociology (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. CIS was founded by Louis Dumont and David Pocock in 1957 but ceased publication in 1966. A new series commenced publication the next year (1967) at the initiative of Prof. T N Madan with the support of scholars including Professor Louis Dumont, A C Mayer, Milton Singer and M N Srinivas. Published annually till 1974, CIS became a biannual publication in 1975. From 1999, the journal has been published thrice a year. Presently it is sponsored by the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and published by SAGE Publications.

Objectives

The following are the objectives for the present study:

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- to examine the authorship pattern of the contributions;
- to plot the volume-wise distribution of contributions and to find out the average number of contributions per volume;
- to analyze the type and number of citations;
- to find out the relative use of various types of documents by the authors;
- to indicate volume wise geographical distribution of contributors;
- to find the research productivity count of the contributions on the basis of geographical distribution both at national and international level;
- to observe the number of pages used in different issues of various volumes; and to compare the study of the ten volumes of CIS (vols. 34-43; 2000-2009) and with the 10 issues of volume 1 published in 1957.

Review of Literature

Several studies have been done earlier by different authors regarding the bibliometric study/analysis, citation analysis, etc. of papers of different journals of various fields. Das [1]; Dhiman [2]; Hazarika, Goswami and Das [3]; Sivasubramanian [4,5]; Tiew [6]; Dutta and Sen [7, 8]; Thaty and Mishra [9]; Kannappanavar, Swamy and Kumar[10]; Bandyopadhyay [11]; Kumar and Kumar [12]; Joshi and Maheswarappa [13]; and Gupta [14] have studied the contributions of different journals related to Physics, Botany, Agriculture, Mathematics, etc. As far as journals of library science are concerned, few studies related to analysis of contributions to ILA Bulletin [15]; Library Herald [16]; IASLIC Bulletin [17] and Annals of Library and Information Studies [18] have been done by Neerja Verma. Vij and Bedi [19] have studied ten years bibliometric study of DSJ previously. The present study is the next link to that study.

Scope

An attempt has been made to analyze the contributions in 30 issues of 10 volumes of CIS (vols. 34-43; 2000-2009) and with the one issue of volume 1 (1957) i.e. maiden volume.

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Methodology

Data pertaining to each of the 139 contributions in volume 34-43 and 3 contributions in volume 1 in terms of authorship, citations, addresses, number of pages in each issue and volume was noted on cards. All the cards were subsequently examined, observed, analyzed and tabulated for making observations.

Analysis

Contribution Distribution

As indicated in Table 1 the total number of contributions in 30 issues of 10 ten volumes of the source journal is 139 of which the highest number of contributions are in the vol. 37 i.e. 18 (12.95%) followed by vol. 38 & 43 (10.79%), Vol. 42 (10.07%) and so on.

T1: Distribution of Contributions (Volume-wise)				
Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No. of Contribution	%
2000	34	3	12	08.63
2001	35	3	11	07.91
2002	36	3	15	10.79
2003	37	3	18	12.95
2004	38	3	15	10.79
2005	39	3	14	10.07
2006	40	3	13	09.35
2007	41	3	12	08.63
2008	42	3	14	10.07
2009	43	3	15	10.79

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10 years	10 Volumes	30	139	100.00
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Table 2 presents the issue-wise distribution of contributions. However, it is observed that the numbers of contributions are not equal for each issue.

T2: Distribution of Contributions (issue-wise)

Month	Volume No.									
	34	35	36*	37*	38*	39	40	41	42	43
January- April	5	3	11	14	10	6	4	3	6	5
May- August	5	4				4	3	4	5	6
September- December	3	4	4	4	5	4	6	5	3	4
Total	12	11	15	18	15	14	13	12	14	15

**Issues 1 & 2 are combined of vol. 36, 37 & 38 respectively*

Authorship Pattern

Table 3 and *Table 4* reveals that the one authored papers numbering 118 (84.89%) top the list in ten years, followed by two authored papers 18 (12.95%), three authored papers 2 (1.44%) and more than three authored papers 1 (0.72%) and *Table 3A* reveals that males authors (56.12%) have slightly edge over females authors (43.88%).

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The predominance of single authored contribution is observed during all the years i.e. 2000 to 2009. It is observed that in social science especially in sociology & anthropology disciplines individual researchers are producing more research results.

T3: Authorship pattern of contributions

No. of authors	No. of contributions	%
One	118	84.89
Two	18	12.95
Three	2	01.44
More than Three	1	00.72
Total	139	100.00

T3A: Authorship pattern of contributions Gender-wise

No. of authors	No. of contributions	%
Male	78	56.12
Female	61	43.88
Total	139	100.00

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T4: Authorship pattern of contributions (Volume-wise)

Vol. No.	One Author	%	Two Author	%	Three Author	%	More than Three	%
34	11	91.67	1	08.33	-	-	-	-
35	9	81.82	1	09.09	1	09.09	-	-
36	14	93.33	1	06.67	-	-	-	-
37	14	77.78	3	16.67	-	-	1	05.56
38	14	93.33	1	06.67	-	-	-	-
39	11	78.57	2	14.29	1	-	-	-
40	11	84.62	2	15.38	-	-	-	-
41	10	83.33	2	16.67	-	-	-	-
42	12	85.71	2	14.29	-	-	-	-
43	13	86.67	2	13.33	-	-	-	-
Total	118		18		2		1	

Looking at the contributions parent organization, it is observed that research is being vigorously carried out in universities at international level and in national level research oriented institutes are doing more research activities than universities.

Table 5 shows that out of total of 56 Indian contributions, 22 contributions are from research based institutes followed by 13 by universities.

Table 6 shows that out of a total of 82 foreign contributions, 64 are from the universities followed by the colleges.

T5: Indian contributors (Institution-wise)

Vol. No.	Year	University	College	Institute	Miscellaneous	Total
34	2000	2	1	3	1	7

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35	2001	1	0	3	0	4
36	2002	1	1	2	0	4
37	2003	1	0	1	5	7
38	2004	4	2	4	1	11
39	2005	2	2	-	-	4
40	2006	1	2	3	1	7
41	2007	-	3	-	-	3
42	2008	1	-	1	2	4
43	2009	-	-	5	-	5
Total		13	11	22	10	56

T6: Foreign contributors (Institution-wise)

Vol. No.	Year	University	College	Institute	Miscellaneous	Total
34	2000	3	1	1	0	5
35	2001	5	1	0	1	7
36	2002	9	1	0	0	11
37	2003	9	2	0	0	11
38	2004	1	3	0	0	4
39	2005	10	-	-	-	10
40	2006	4	-	-	2	6
41	2007	7	1	-	1	9
42	2008	7	2	-	1	10
43	2009	8	1	-	1	10
Total		63	12	1	6	83

Citation Analysis

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Generally, authors cite different kinds of documents in their articles according to their needs. The citations comprise of articles from journals, books, theses, conference proceedings, etc.

Table 7 shows that there are 5683 citations in 10 volumes of the source journal. Vol.37 has the maximum number of citations 727 (12.79%), next on the list are vol.36 with 715 (12.58%), vol.39 with 722 (12.7%), vol.38 with 657 (11.57%). This reveals the fact that authors have not equal pattern for consulting books, journals and other resources.

Table 8 reveals that highest average number of citations per contribution is 57.36 in vol. 35. Average number of citations per contribution in ten volumes is 40.88 i.e. almost 11 citations per contribution.

T7: Distribution of Citations (Volume-wise)

Vol. No.	No. of Citations	%
34	427	07.51
35	631	11.10
36	715	12.58
37	727	12.79
38	657	11.56
39	722	12.70
40	478	08.41
41	420	07.39
42	477	08.39
43	429	07.55
10 Vols.	5683	100.00

T8: Average Citations per Contribution in Each Volume

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Vol. No.	No. of Contribution	Citations	Average
34	12	427	35.58
35	11	631	57.36
36	15	715	47.67
37	18	727	40.39
38	15	657	43.80
39	14	722	51.57
40	13	478	36.77
41	12	420	35.00
42	14	477	34.07
43	15	429	28.60
Total	139	5683	40.88

Types of Documents cited (Volume-wise)

Table 9 shows that 30 issues of ten volumes of CIS contained a total of 5683 citations. On the basis of analysis, it is found that social scientists concern books for their articles that are 3732 (65.67%) citations. This is followed by journals 1451 (25.53%) citations. The remaining 500 (8.80%) citations are from other sources which includes conference proceedings, theses and government publications.

T9: Type of Publications Cited (Volume-wise)

Vol. No.	Books	Journals	Others	Total
34	279	109	39	427
35	375	208	48	631
36	570	104	41	715
37	487	191	49	727

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38	448	162	47	657
39	434	217	71	722
40	303	102	73	478
41	294	98	28	420
42	304	121	52	477
43	238	139	52	429
Total	3732	1451	500	5683
%	65.67	25.53	8.80	100.00

Geographical Distribution

Geographical Distribution of Contributions

The geographical distribution of the Indian contributions to the journal is presented in Table 10. Table 11 gives the volume-wise distribution of the Indian contributions. Out of the total 139 contributions in the ten volumes of the journal under study, 56 contributions have been made by Indian states. New Delhi has contributed maximum with 34 (60.71%) contributions followed by Maharashtra, West Bengal, U. P. and Karnataka.

T 10: Geographical Distribution of Contributions (National)

S. No.	Name of state	No. of contributions	%
1	New Delhi	34	60.71
2	Maharashtra	7	12.50
3	West Bengal	5	08.91
4	Karnataka	2	03.57
5	Uttar Pradesh	2	03.57
6	Assam	1	01.79
7	Haryana	1	01.79

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8	Kerala	1	01.79
9	Orissa	1	01.79
10	Punjab	1	01.79
11	Tamil Nadu	1	01.79
	Total	56	100.00

T11: Geographical Distribution of Contributions (National) Volumewise

S. No.	Name of State	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%	Vo 1	%
.		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43	
1	New Delhi	5	71.4	4	10	4	10	2	28.5	5	45.4	2	5	5	71.4	2	66.6	4	10		33.3
			3		0		0		7		5		0		3		7		0	2	3
2	Maharashtra	2	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14.2	-	-	-	-		66.6
			7												9					4	7
3	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	57.1	1	9.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									4												
4	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9.09	-	-	1	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
															9						
5	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
											8										
6	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
													5								
8	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[illegible]

Ranking (Contribution-wise)

- From the contributors addresses it is observed that researchers' belongings to universities, colleges and institutes are contributing regularly in CIS.
- *Table 12* shows that Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi is the top ranking institute pertaining to the contributions to CIS (10/56) followed by Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi and University of Delhi.
- *Table 13 and 14* provides information about the geographical distribution of contributions of various countries. Out of 139 contributions, Indian contributions are 56 (40.29%) and the contributions of other countries are 83 (59.71%) which is more than half. However, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK shows more contributions as far as international university or institute is concerned followed by University of Sussex, UK and London School of Economics & Political Science, UK.
- India is the most contributed country 56 (40.29%) out of 139 followed by UK 35 (25.18%) and USA 21 (15.11%).

Table 12: First Five National Universities/Institutes (Contribution-wise)

Rank	Name of the University/Institute	No. of Contributions
1	Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi	10
2	Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi	9
3	University of Delhi	5
4	Delhi School of Economics	4
5	Institute for socio-eco research on Development and democracy, Delhi	4

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Table 13: First Five International Universities/Institutes (Contributionwise)

Rank	Name of the University/Institute	No. of Contributions
1	University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	16
2	University of Sussex, UK	6
3	London School of Economics & Political Science, UK	4
4	University of London	3
5	Deakin University, Australia	2

T 14: Geographical Distribution of Contributions (International)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Contributions	%
1	UK	35	25.18
2	USA	21	15.11
3	Australia	5	3.60
4	Canada	3	2.16
5	France	3	2.16
6	Malaysia	3	2.16
7	Scotland	2	1.44
8	Germany	3	2.16
9	Finland	2	1.44
10	Singapore	2	1.44
11	Srilanka	2	1.44
12	Denmark	1	0.72
13	South Africa	1	0.72

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T15: Geographical Distribution of Contributions (International) Volumewise

S. No	Name of State	Vol.3 4	%	Vol .35	%	Vol .36	%	Vol.3 7	%	Vol .38	%	Vol .39	%	Vol .40	%	Vol .41	%	Vol .42	%	Vol .43	%
1	UK	-	-	1	11.1	2	18.1	13	68.	3	7	8	8	3	50	4	44.	1	1	2	2
					1		8		4		5		0				4		0		0
2	USA	5	83.	1	11.1	7	63.6	3	15.	1	2	-	-	1	16.	2	22.	2	2	3	3
			3		1		4		8		5				7		2		0		0
3	Australia	-	-	1	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	16.	1	11.	-	-	1	1
					1								0		7		1				0
4	Canada	1	16.	-	-	1	9.09	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			7										0								0
5	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16.	1	11.	1	1	1	1
															7		1		0		0
6	Malaysia	-	-	1	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
					1														0		
7	Scotland	-	-	4	44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					4																
8	German	-	-			1	9.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1

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	y																	0	0
9	Finland	-	-	1	11.1	-	-	1	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					1				6										
10	Singapo re	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
									6								0		
11	Srilanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11.	-	-
									6							1			
12	Denmar k	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
																	0		
13	South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
																			0

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Page Distribution

Table 16 and 17 present the number of pages contained in ten volumes (30 issues). It can be observed that the numbers of pages are not equal from vol. 34 to vol. 43. Table 18 reveals the average pages per volume per contribution. Number of pages in each volume is not static.

Average pages per volume = $3174/10=317.4$

Average pages per issue = $3174/30=105.8$

Average pages per contribution = $3174/139=22.83$

T16: Distribution of Pages (Volume-wise)

Month	Vol. 34	Vol.35	Vol.36	Vol.37	Vol.38	Vol.39	Vol.40	Vol.41	Vol.42	Vol.43
January-	1-118	1-98	1-398	1-368	1-258	1-142	1-118	1-108	1-150	1-134
April	118		398	368		142				
May-	163	151-				197-	143-	143-	191-	183-
August	-	258				306	248	256	310	324
	270									
September	321	293-	435-	405-	299-	343-	279-	287-	351-	351-
-	-	400	578	518	458	428	398	419	468	468
December	442									

**Issues 1 & 2 are combined of vol. 36, 37 & 38 respectively*

T17: Number of Pages in Each Issues

Month	Vol.34	Vol.35	Vol.36	Vol.37	Vol.38	Vol.39	Vol.40	Vol.41	Vol.42	Vol.43
January-	118	98	398	368	258	142	118	108	150	134

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April										
May-	108	108				110	106	114	120	142
August										
September-	122	108	174	114	160	86	120	133	118	118
December										
Total	348	314	572	482	418	338	344	355	388	394

**Issues 1 & 2 are combined of vol. 36, 37 & 38 respectively*

T18: Average Pages: Per Volume Per Contribution

Volume No.	Total Pages	No. of Contributions	Average
34	348	12	29.00
35	314	11	28.55
36	572	15	38.13
37	482	18	26.78
38	418	15	27.87
39	338	14	24.14
40	344	13	26.46
41	355	12	29.58
42	388	14	27.71
43	394	15	26.27

Maiden Volume 1

CIS came into existence in 1957 as an annual publication. It had only two contributions and both are from abroad. They contributed three papers without any references.

Table 20 – Maiden volume 1 (1957)

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Total Contributions – 3

Distribution of Contributions (issue-wise) No. of issues = 1; April 1957

Total Authors 2

Distribution of Pages Issue-wise

Total pages =58, Averages pages per contribution = $58/3=19.33$

Comparison of the ten volumes with the maiden volume:

Data analysis has revealed the following:

- At the time of inception (1957) of CIS, it was annually and ceased in 1966. A new series published from 1967 annually and from 1975 to 1998 it was biannual. However from 1999 it is coming thrice a year.
- Only 3 articles appeared in vol.1 which rose to 15 in 2009.
- There was clear predominance of single authored contributions (84.89%) since its inception.
- The average citation per contribution in vol.1 is 0.00 whereas it is to 40.88 to ten volumes.
- Citations of the articles from the research journals dominate in the ten volumes as in vol.1.
- The national geographical distribution of contribution shows that New Delhi is top rank followed by Maharashtra in the ten volumes. International geographical distribution of contributions shows a very sharp increase in the contribution from abroad.

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- Average pages per contribution that was 19.33 in vol.1 rose to 22.8 in the ten volumes. However, vol.1 had 58 pages which steadily increased to 394 pages in 2009.

Findings

From the observations made in this study, it can be concluded that:

- Majority of the contributions in the journal are single author and they are eminent faculties in their respective universities. However, in the maiden volume two authored papers dominated and both are from abroad.
- Number of contributions in each volume varies from 13 to 15 articles. The reason behind it that sage has given permission of 450 pages per issue. And if it exceeds then remaining pages amount has to be paid by Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi. She is the sponsoring body of this journal.
- From its inception international contributions are slightly more than national. Among the Indian states New Delhi top the list of contributors and international level UK is the top runner researchers in the present day scenario.
- Among the national level contributors, the maximum contributors are from research institutes and Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi is producing more research followed by Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. However, international contributors are from universities and mostly from University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.
- All the contributions are with citations except maiden volume. It is observed that the books are the most cited documents 65.67%. The reason behind it that this journal is about South Asian studies and mostly authors are from abroad, they prefer books and then analysis according to it.
- The popularity of journal is showing an upward trend as more and more authors round the globe are contributing in this journal. The popularity graph of the

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journal is increasing day-by-day as many foreign authors are interested in publishing their research articles in it.

- More contributors of CIS are from abroad and this fact makes our source journal truly international.

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