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Research Output of Gender studies in India: scientometric as a tool for measuring research performance during 2010-2019

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Abstract

Objective: This study analyses the research output of Gender studies in India during the period 2010-2019 and the analyses included research growth, citation impact, the share of international collaborative papers and major collaborative partner countries and patterns of research communication in most productive journals. It also analyses the characteristics of most productive institutions, authors and high-cited papers. **Materials and Methods:** Scopus Citation database was used for retrieving the publications' output of India in Gender studies during 2010-2019. The search term "Gender studies" with the topic field has been used as a keyword and limited to India. A total of 785 unique records over the year 2010–2019 have been downloaded and analysed under various categories considered for this study. **Results:** The highest numbers of articles are published in the year 2019, 2018, 2016, 2017 and 2015. The year 2017 has the highest number of Citations with 377 for 99 (8.6 %) publications. The University of Delhi stood in the first with the highest number of publications with 53 and followed by Jawaharlal Nehru University with 48 Publications and Tata Institute of Social Sciences with 33 publications. India has collaborated with 55 countries. UGC, ICSSR, DID, DST India, ESRC, IDRC are most funded agencies in the field of Gender Studies. Furthermore, this study also identified that document wise distribution, Journal wise, the institution with subdivision wise, and geographical collaboration of the literature and citation analysis is also distinguished. **Conclusion:** India is far behind in terms of publication output, citation quality and share of international collaborative papers in Gender studies when compared to other countries with an emerging economy. There is an urgent need to substantially increase the research activities in the field of Gender studies in India.

Keywords: India, Gender Studies, Quantitative Analysis, Research Output

1. Introduction

Gender studies is a field of interdisciplinary research and devoted to gender identity which analyses constructions of gender in society, often concerning class, race, sexuality and other sociological characteristics. Several educational institutions and universities have been teaching and researching Gender studies, at undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate levels for many years. The study shows the research output of Gender studies in India at global position is sixth place followed by United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Sweden. In the last decade, the growth of Gender studies in India in terms of students, research scientists, and specialised departments with research facilities has been magnificent. These include Ashok University, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Ambedkar University Delhi, Tamil Nadu Open University, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Kakatiya University, Warangal Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Jamia Milla Islamia University, New Delhi, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Alagappa University, Directorate of Distance Education, Karaikudi etc. and deals with various courses the studies of Women, Men, Lesbians, Gays, Transgenders, and Bisexuals. Besides, professional bodies and research institutes like Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi, Institute for Development and Communication, Chandigarh, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. The interaction of international processes-colonialism, neocolonialism, and the current phase of "globalisation"-with national agendas, and how these have further marginalised millions of women, is another arena of gender scholarship (Bagchi 1996; Chatterjee 1992.) The main objective of this study is to analyse the research performance of India in Gender studies in the national and global context, as reflected in the publications' output during 2010-2019. In particular, the study focused on: (i) Indian research output, its growth, rank and global publications' share; (ii) The patterns of international collaboration and major collaborative partners share; (iii) The publications' productivity and impact of leading institutions of India; (iv) The impact of the high cited-papers; and (v) The attributes of research communication in the most productive journals.

2. Methods and Materials

This study is based on the Indian publication data on Gender studies retrieved from the Scopus Citation database using the keyword of "Gender Studies" for ten years (2010-2019). This study is limited to India and collected the data available in Scopus citation database only and analysed as per my study objectives. H-Index is a more rational method suggested by J.E. Hirsch, to measure the scientific productivity and citation impact of an individual author or institution compared to simpler measures such as the total number of citations or the total number of publications. (Ajay S. Vamadevan). The Scopus Citation database uses H-index matrices to measure the productivity of journals and Authors.

3. Results and Analysis

Global publication share and rank in Gender studies:

India ranks 6th among the ten countries in Gender Studies, with its global publications 15267 papers with share of top ten countries is 5.14% computed on cumulative publications output during the period 2010-2020. The United States tops the list with global publication share 36.37. The United Kingdom ranked second followed by Canada with share 9.07, Australia with share 8.04, Sweden with share 5.71, India with share 5.14 (table.1). India's research output with 785 papers shows the increasing growth compared to the publications' output of Germany with 758 papers, Spain with 651 papers, South Africa with 479 papers, and the Netherlands with 466 papers.

Table.1

United States	5553	36.37
United Kingdom	3035	19.87
Canada	1385	9.07
Australia	1283	8.04
Sweden	872	5.71
India	785	5.14
Germany	758	4.96
Spain	651	4.26
South Africa	479	3.13
Netherlands	466	3.05

India's publications' output in Gender studies:

India's cumulative publications' output during 2010-2019 consisted of 785 papers, with an average of 79(Round off) papers per year. The cumulative research output of India increased from 258 papers to 527 papers from 2010-2014 to 2015-19 and witnessed a growth of 59.24% [Table 2]. The year 2014-15 is the highest growth rate. It evidently shows the growth of publications in increasing trends. In terms of impact and quality, the average citations per paper shows by India's publication output during 2010-19 were 4.16. (Table.6).

Table.2

Year	No of Publications	Share growth
2019	125	15.92
2018	111	14.14
2017	99	12.61
2016	102	12.99
2015	90	11.46
2014	51	6.49
2013	61	7.77
2012	59	7.51
2011	49	6.24
2010	38	4.84
Total	785	

Research Publications in Category Wise in Gender studies:

India's cumulative publications' output with various categories of documents during 2010-2019 consisted of 785 papers. The categories of journal articles are the largest contribution with 64.71 followed by book chapters with 14.2%, Book with 8.40%, Review 8.15%, Editorial 1.78 etc.(Table.3)

Table.3

Document Type	No of publications in each category	% Share
Article	508	64.71%
Book Chapter	112	14.26%
Book	66	8.40%
Review	64	8.15%
Editorial	14	1.78%
Conference Paper	9	1.14%
Note	7	0.89%
Letter	3	0.38%

Data Paper	1	0.12%
Erratum	1	0.12%
Total	785	

International collaboration in India's publication output in Gender Study:

Based on the publications' data, the total cumulative collaborative papers during 2010-2019 consisted of 785 papers, among the major international collaborative partners, as reflected in its international co-authored papers, 10 countries have published more than 4 collaborative papers with India during 2010-2019. The United Kingdom was the major collaborating partner for India during 2010-2019 by contributing 45 publications' share in India's total international collaborative papers, followed by the United States with 40 papers, Australia 17 papers, Canada 14 papers and Netherland 12 papers, Norway 9 papers, Sweden 8 papers, South Africa 7 papers, Switzerland 5 papers, France 4 papers. (Table.4)

Table.4

Top 10 collaborating countries	No of publications
United Kingdom	45
United States	40
Australia	17
Canada	14
Netherlands	12
Norway	9
Sweden	8
South Africa	7
Switzerland	5
France	4

The research profile of the most productive Indian institutions in Gender Studies:

The top 10 most productive Indian institutions involved in research in Gender studies have each published ten and more papers during 2010-2020. These 14 Indian institutions together have contributed 30.34% share (with 237 papers) of the publications' output of India in Gender studies, with an average of 23.7 papers per institution. Only three Indian institutions have registered higher publications' share than the group's average. These were the University of Delhi with 53 papers followed by Jawaharlal Nehru University with 48 papers, Tata Institute of Social Sciences with 33 papers.

Table.5

Affiliation	No of publications
University of Delhi	53
Jawaharlal Nehru University	48
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	33
Centre for Development Studies Trivandrum	23
University of Hyderabad	19
Jadavpur University, Kolkota	15
Centre for Women's Development Studies	12
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Delhi	12
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	11
Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	11

Year-wise Citation of Research output in Gender Studies and share:

The impact of research output measures by citations. The highest citations in the year 2010 with 515 citations followed by second highest in the year 2011 with 379 citations, 2017 with 377 citations, 2018 with 377 citations and lowest in the year 2019 with 171 citations.

Table.6

Year	No of citations	% Share Citations
2019	171	5.22
2018	377	11.52
2017	377	11.52
2016	316	9.65
2015	234	7.15
2014	288	8.80
2013	377	11.52

2012	238	7.27
2011	379	11.58
2010	515	15.73
Total	3272	

Top cited papers in Gender studies in India and share:

The study shows the total citation for the cumulative year 2010-19 are 3272 citations and also found the top ten papers have contributed 24.41% citations.

Table.7

Title	Authors	Source title	No of citations	Share
Gender and Green Governance: The Political Economy of Women's Presence Within and Beyond Community Forestry	Agarwal, B.	Gender and Green Governance: The Political Economy of Women's Presence Within and Beyond Community Forestry, 2010	153	4.67
Examining branding co-creation in brand communities on social media: Applying the paradigm of Stimulus-Organism-Response	Kamboj, S., Sarmah, B., Gupta, S., Dwivedi, Y.	International Journal of Information Management, vol. 39, 2018	110	3.36
Does Women's Proportional Strength Affect their Participation? Governing Local Forests in South Asia	Agarwal, B.	World Development, vol. 38, no. 1, 2010	96	2.93
Poverty in global perspective: Is shame a common denominator?	Walker, R., Kyomuhendo, G.B., Chase, E., Choudhry, S., Gubrium, E.K., Nicola, J.Y., Lodemel, I., Mathew, L., Mwiine, A., Pellissery, S., Ming, Y.	Journal of Social Policy, vol. 42, no. 2, 2013	89	2.72
The impact of online brand community characteristics on customer engagement: An application of Stimulus-Organism-Response paradigm	Islam, J., Rahman, Z.	Telematics and Informatics, vol. 34, no. 4, 2017	75	2.22
Consumer engagement in online brand communities: a solicitation of congruity theory	Islam, J.U., Rahman, Z., Hollebeek, L.D.	Internet Research, vol. 28, no. 1, 2018	69	2.10
Linking Customer Engagement to Trust and Word-of-Mouth on Facebook Brand Communities: An Empirical Study	Islam, J.U., Rahman, Z.	Journal of Internet Commerce, vol. 15, no. 1, 2016	53	1.61
Investigation on sodium valproate induced germ cell damage, oxidative stress and genotoxicity in male Swiss mice	Khan, S., et. al.	Reproductive Toxicology, vol. 32, no. 4, 2011	52	1.58
Waterlogging and flood hazards vulnerability and risk assessment in Indo Gangetic plain	Pandey, A.C., Singh, S.K., Nathawat, M.S.	Natural Hazards, vol. 55, no. 2, 2010	52	1.58
Mental health in elite athletes: International Olympic Committee consensus statement (2019)	Reardon, C.L., et. al.	British Journal of Sports Medicine, vol. 53, no. 11, 2019	50	1.52

Productive journals and share in Gender studies In India:

The study found that there are ten top journals have contributed 37.17% with 284 papers. The Indian Journal of Gender Studies has contributed higher papers with 160 papers with share 20.48, followed by Economic And Political Weekly with 48 papers and share 6.14%, Women S And Gender Studies In India Crossings with 21 papers and share 2.68%, Transcultural Negotiations Of Gender Studies In Be Longing with 16 papers and share % 2.04, Contributions To Indian Sociology with 7 and share 0.89%. Gender Technology and Development with seven papers and share % 0.89, South Asia Research with seven papers and 0.89%, Asian Journal Of Women Studies with six papers and share 0.67, Journal Of International Women S Studies with six papers and share 0.67%. Library Philosophy and Practice with six papers and share 0.67% (Table.8)

Table.8

Source Title	No of publication	%Share
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Indian Journal Of Gender Studies	160	20.48
Economic And Political Weekly	48	6.14
Women S And Gender Studies In India Crossings	21	2.68
Transcultural Negotiations Of Gender Studies In Be Longing	16	2.04
Contributions To Indian Sociology	7	0.89
Gender Technology And Development	7	0.89
South Asia Research	7	0.89
Asian Journal Of Women Studies	6	0.67
Journal Of International Women Studies	6	0.67
Library Philosophy And Practice	6	0.67

Top Funded agencies have funded to Indian papers in Gender studies:

The study reveals that the most funded agencies in the field of Gender Studies are University Grants Commission has funded for 6 papers, followed by Indian Council of Social Science Research for 4 papers, Department for International Development for 3 papers, Department of Science and Technology, Government of Kerala for 2 papers, Economic and Social Research Council for 2 papers, International Development Research Centre for 2 papers, International Fund for Agricultural Development for 2 papers, World Bank Group for 2 papers, Academy of Science of South Africa for one paper, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences for one paper etc.

1. Conclusion

India's publication output is larger than Germany, Spain, South Africa, and Netherlands. At the same time, India is much behind compared with the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. Sweden. There is an urgent need for significant increase in research and development investments, both at the institutional level as well as in terms of external funding from different funding bodies. Academic and research institutes should take steps to create interest in research in Gender studies among graduate and postgraduate students and also among young professionals and scientists. To organise the specialised training programs with support from funding agencies. Besides, there should be a substantial increase in international collaboration to increase the output and also to improve the quality of research. Also, there should be more collaboration among Indian institutions with research institutes and professional bodies.

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