

Bibliometric Study of “The British Journal of Psychology (2012-2016)”

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Abstract

This study is based on the Bibliometric analysis of 189 research papers published in five volumes of 30 issues of The British Journal of Psychology published during 2012 to 2016. The paper discusses the authorship pattern of the contributors, number of articles published in each issue. Geographical distribution of authors and length of each paper in five volumes has also been discussed. The study also covers the number of articles published in each issue during the period 2012 to 2016.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; British Journal of Psychology; Authorship Pattern; Geographical Distribution.

Introduction

Science and scientific communication are so interrelated that one influences the other for the generation of information. It is true that research makes an important contribution to the economic growth of a nation. It is interesting to note that during the last few years, bibliometric analysis has been increasingly used and being used to evaluate the research performance of the scientists and the growth of various disciplines of science.

Bibliometrics is relatively a new one and a subject of recent origin. It has been very closely related to both bibliography and information sources. Bibliometrics is that branch of information science that attempts to analyze quantitatively the properties and behavior of recorded knowledge. Thus, it is a quantitative study of various literature on a topic and to use to identify the pattern of publication, authorship citations, and secondary journal coverage with the objective of getting an insight into the

dynamics of the leads to the better organization of information resources for its most effective and efficient use. Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-field of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical, social behavior and cognitive processes. Psychology is the study of cognitions, emotions, and behavior.

The British Journal of Psychology

The British Journal of Psychology, was founded in 1904 by James Ward and W.H.R. Rivers who wished to create a publication that reflected the enthusiasm towards psychology at the turn of the century. In 1914, it was acquired by the British Psychological Society and provided a basis on which new journals were launched into other more specific subject areas. Currently, there are 11 titles with the newest addition, Journal of Neuropsychology, launched in 2007. The British Journal of Psychology publishes original research on all aspects of general psychology including cognition; health and clinical psychology; developmental, social and occupational psychology.

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives are laid down for the present study:

- To determine the authorship pattern of the articles published during 2012-2016.

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- To find out the year wise publication of articles during the period.
- To assess the state wise distribution of contributors.
- To examine the distribution of papers according to pages.
- To assess the credibility wise distribution of papers.

Methodology

The data collected from 20 issues of five years (2012-2016) comprises 189 articles published in British Journal of Psychology. All the articles are evaluated for number of authorship pattern, year wise distribution of articles. Geographical distribution and citation pattern of articles.

Review of Literature

There has been a number of studies conducted on bibliometric studies related to the topic "Bibliometric Study of The British Journal of Psychology". The investigator reviewed only those studies which are directly or indirectly related to the present study.

L, Padme Satish and Vaishali, Khaparde (2016), analysis the Indian Journal of Chemistry-Section A (IJC-A), for the period of five years (2010 to 2014). It is an attempt to analyze the year wise distribution of articles, find out the issue wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern of Journal articles, year wise degree of collaboration, institute-wise distribution of papers, geographical distribution of articles author also ranking of leading contributors in the articles.

Prasad and Vala (2016) the purpose of the study is to analyze the published articles in the peer reviewed and indexed Journal titled 'World Development' an International Journal published by Elsevier. The present study quantitatively analyzed 922 peer reviewed articles which were contributed by 2184 authors from more than 80 countries during the period 2010-2014. The findings of this study based on different variables like authorship pattern, number of references, prolific authors, geographic contribution, length of article, author self-citation and journal self-citation. The paper provides different bibliometric tools to strengthen the library collection.

Malathy, S and Kantha, P (2015) study the Journal of spacecraft and Technology, an in-house publication

of ISRO Satellite Centre publishing the research activity of the centre. This paper presents bibliometric study of the journal published during 1991 to 2012, which includes 22 volumes with 330 papers and 2597 citations.

The analysis was made on different parameters like year-wise distribution of articles for the period of study (1991-2012), length of articles, authorship pattern of contributions, author productivity, degree of collaboration among co-authors and gender-wise distribution of papers. It also presents Institution-wise contribution, group-wise (only ISAC) contribution, ranked list of prolific/productive authors, number of citations appeared in papers and from-wise distribution of citations. This study provides the insight and development of the journal towards excellence.

Siddiqui, Jamal Ahmad and Mamta Kumari (2015) the study is based on the Bibliometric analysis of 204 research papers published in five volumes of 30 issues of American Sociological Review published during 2010 to 2014. The paper review the authorship pattern of the contributors, number of articles published in each issue, Geographical distribution of authors and length of each paper in five volumes. The study also reveals the number of articles published in each issue during the period 2010 to 2014.

Devendra Kumar, Hussain, Akhtar and Chauhan, Neeraj Pal Singh (2014) the directory of open Access Journal (DOAJ) provides open access to scientific and scholarly journals, that meet high quality standard by exercising peer review and is free to all from the time of publication based on the Budapest open access initiative. Using 36 fully open access electronic journals published uninterruptedly since 1991-2013 in the field of Gender studies.

The present study author investigated the total 36 free full text with abstracts online journals were accessed through DOAJ and analyzed based on e-journals were analyzed based on country-wise distribution, Language-wise distribution, Year-wise starting pattern, Institutions-wise distribution of publishers, distributions of subjects headings their accessibility of archives of online journals in Gender Studies.

Kalra, H.P.S. (2014) this paper presents a basic bibliometric study of electronic journal namely 'South African Journal of Information Management' (SAJIM) for the period 2004-2012. In the present paper attempt has been made to analyze the authorship, number of articles published, subject coverage, country-wise analysis and prolific authorship pattern of this electronic journals.

*Data Analysis and Interpretation**Authorship Pattern*

As per the formula given by K. Subramanyam to determine the degree of collaboration in qualitative terms, the present study followed the formula which is as follows:

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

Where

C= Degree of Collaboration

NM= Number of Multi Authored papers

NS= Number of Single Author papers

In the present study

NM = 168

NS = 21

Hence

$C = 168 / 168+21 = 168/189$

Thus, the degree of collaboration in British Journal of Psychology is 0.88 which shows the dominance upon single authors.

Table 1 shows that a total of 189 contributions have been published during five years of period 2012-2016. The data shows that the distribution of 189

contribution published from 2012-2016. Maximum number of contribution 41 (22%) was published in 2016 followed by 38 (20%) in 2012 and 2015, 37 (20%) published in 2014. However, only 35 (19%) papers were published in 2013.

Table 2 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 21 contributions (11%) out of 189 have been contributed by single author, 43 contributions (23%) by two authors and 47 contributions (25%) by three authors, 78 contributions (41%) have been contributed by more than three authors. It is observed that majority of the papers published during the period is contributed by more than three authors.

Table 3 gives authorship pattern of contribution volume wise. It indicates that out of the 21 contribution of single author volume wise 105 has the highest number (i.e.) 07 (33%) out of 43 contributions by two authors, volume 107, has the highest number i.e. 11 (26%) and volume 105 has the lowest number i.e. 06 (14%). Out of 47 contributions by three authors volume 106 and 107 have the highest number i.e. 11 (23%) and volume 103 and 105 have the lowest i.e. 08 (17%). Out of the 4 contribution by more than three author volume 106 has the highest number 18 (23%) volume 103 and 104 have the lowest number i.e. 14 (18%) contributions.

Table 1: Number of Articles per volume time and age combative

Volume	Year of Publication	No. of Articles	Article Percentage
103	2012	38	20%
104	2013	35	19%
105	2014	37	20%
106	2015	38	20%
107	2016	41	22%
	Total	189	100%

Table 2: Authorship pattern

No. of Author	Table of Contribution	Percentage
Single Author	21	11%
Two Author	43	23%
Three Author	47	25%
More than 3 Author	78	41%
Total	189	100%

Table 3: Authorship Pattern of Contribution (Volume Wise)

Volume	One Author		Two Author		Three Author		More than 3 Author	
103	08	38%	08	19%	08	17%	14	18%
104	03	14%	09	21%	09	19%	14	18%
105	07	33%	06	14%	08	17%	16	21%
106	00	00%	09	21%	11	23%	18	23%
107	03	14%	11	26%	11	23%	16	21%
Total	21	100%	43	100%	47	100%	78	100%

Table 4: State Wise Distribution

Name of State	No. of Distribution	Percentage
UK	242	37%
USA	64	10%
Netherlands	28	04%
Germany	45	07%
Ireland	04	01%
Canada	22	03%
Switzerland	05	01%
Taiwan	09	01%
Australia	37	06%
France	35	05%
Norway	04	01%
Japan	06	01%
Spain	20	03%
Israel	06	01%
Italy	49	07%
Portugal	05	01%
Egypt	01	0.15%
New Zealand	12	02%
Turkey	05	01%
China	10	02%
Finland	04	01%
Belgium	14	02%
Hungary	03	0.45%
Malaysia	01	0.15%
Lebanon	01	0.15%
Iran	01	0.15%
Sweden	04	01%
Poland	06	01%
Santiago Chile	01	0.15%
Greece	01	0.15%
Slovak Republic	02	0.30%
Ukraine	01	0.15%
Brazil	01	0.15%
Russia	01	0.15%
Singapore	07	01%
Denmark	01	0.15%
Total	658	100%

Table 5: Length of Article

No. of Pages	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Percentage
00-05	07	-	03	-	04	14	7%
06-10	02	06	04	02	-	14	7%
11-15	15	13	11	07	11	57	30%
16-20	11	12	09	18	13	63	33%
21-25	03	04	10	11	11	39	21%
26-30	-	-	-	-	01	01	01%
31-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	00%
36-40	-	-	-	-	-	-	00%
14-45	-	-	-	-	01	01	01%
Total	38	35	37	38	41	189	100%

Table 4 gives the state wise distribution of contribution in the five volume of the journal. Out of the 658 contributions, the highest number of contributions i.e. 242 (37%) were published by the authors of UK, were published by the authors of UK, followed by 64 contributions (10%) by the USA. However, the least number of i.e. only 1 (0.15%) is contributed by the people of more than 2% countries

including Denmark, Brazil, Russia, Ukraine and Greece etc.

The table shows that maximum numbers of articles i.e. 63 (33%) were published in 16-20 pages, whereas the articles which were published in 11-15 pages were 57 (30%). The study shows that none of the articles during the covered period of five years were published in more than 45 pages. The maximum

Table 6: No. of References

Volume	103	104	105	106	107	Total
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Journal	1582	1318	1524	1348	1774	7576
	21%	17%	20%	18%	24%	100%
Book	188	194	168	164	185	899
	21%	22%	19%	18%	21%	100%
WWW	13	14	18	25	37	107
	12%	13%	17%	23%	35%	100%
Handbook	28	30	15	30	35	138
	20%	22%	11%	22%	25%	100%
Yearbook	16	18	16	14	20	84
	19%	21%	19%	17%	24%	100%
Conference	47	18	24	10	22	121
	39%	15%	20%	08%	18%	100%
Manuscript	06	05	03	03	05	22
	27%	23%	14%	14%	23%	100%
Encyclopedia	03	01	01	01	03	09
	33%	11%	11%	11%	33%	100%

Fig. 1:

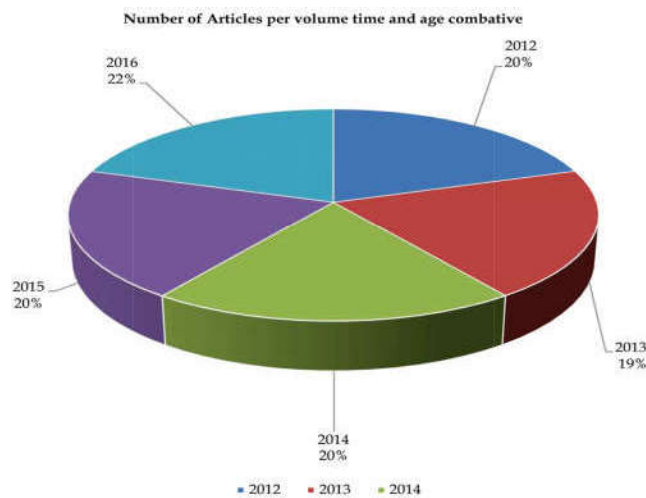


Fig. 2:

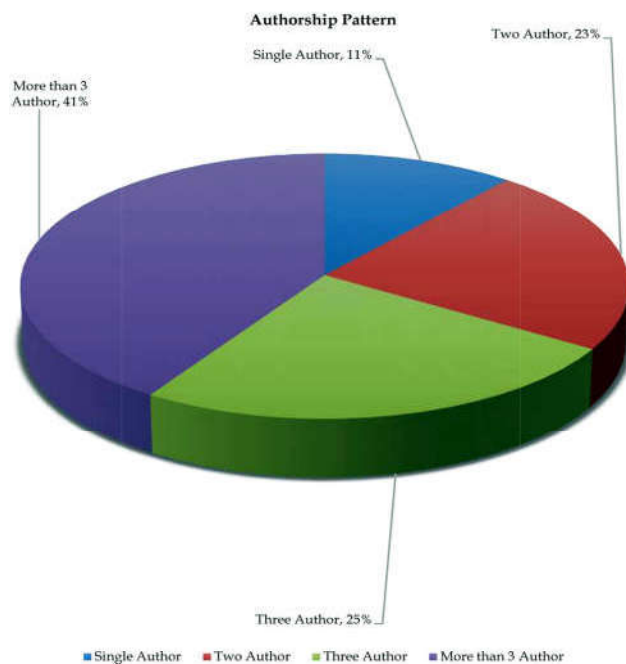


Fig. 3:

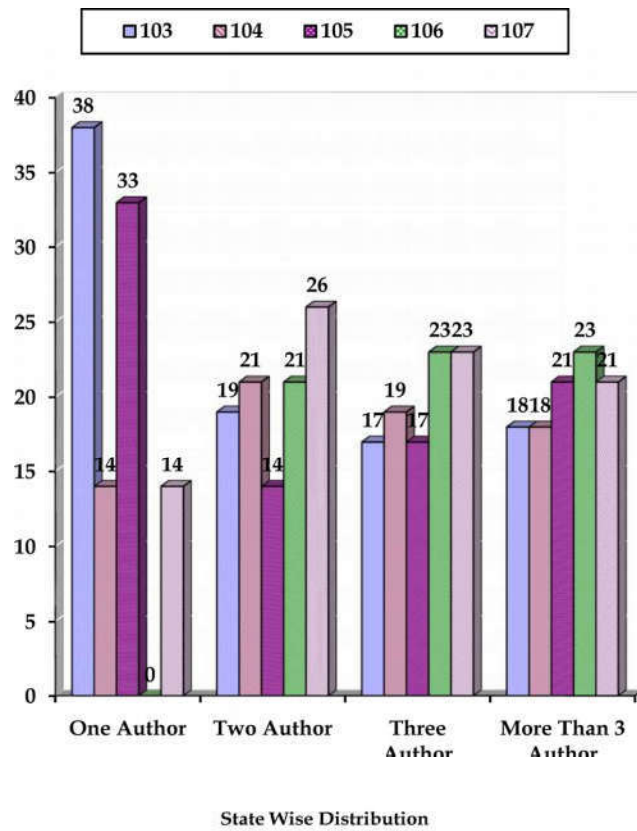


Fig. 4:

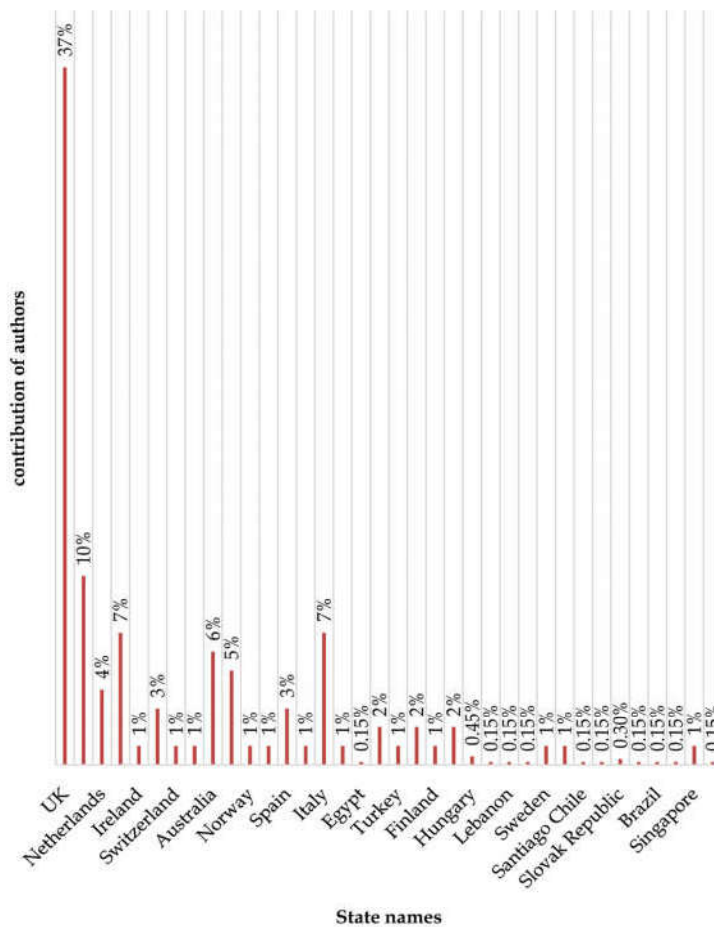


Fig. 5:

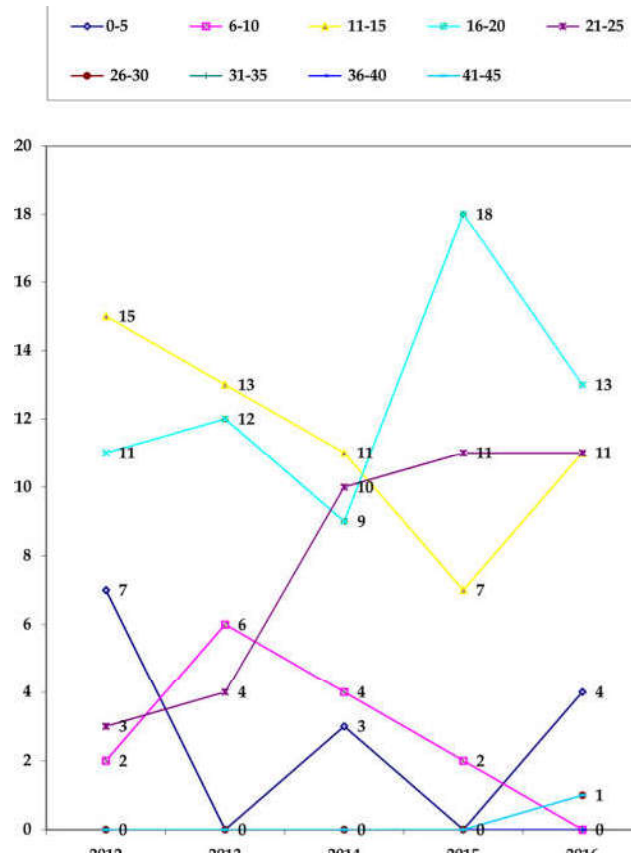
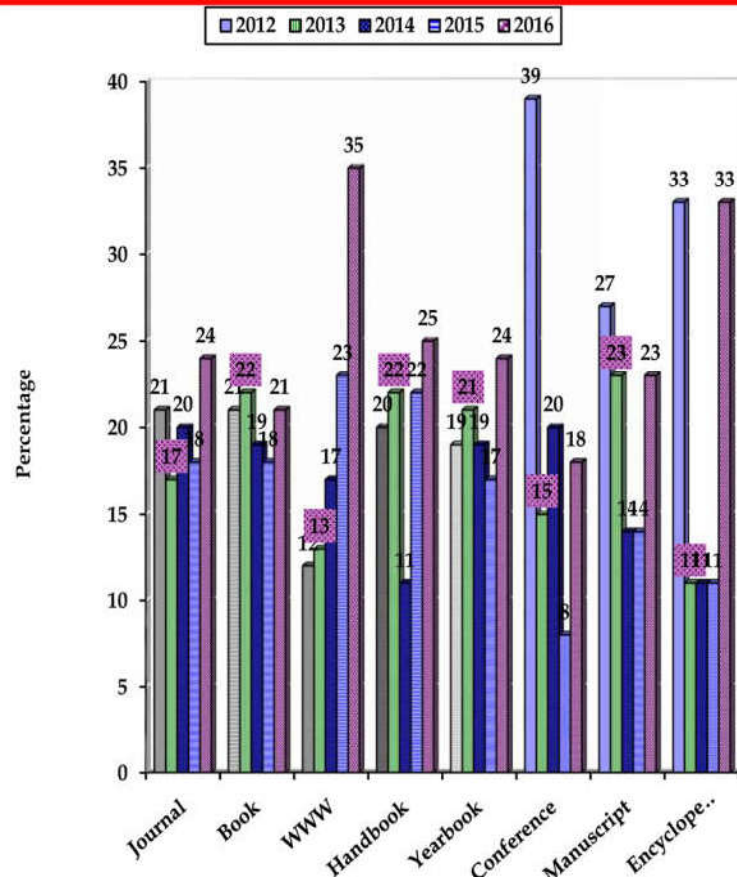


Fig. 6:



numbers of articles were published in between 16-20 pages which are about 33%.

Table 6 shows the number of references cited by authors during the last five years 2012-2016. The maximum number of references i.e. 7576 cited in the articles from journals. The maximum references from journals have been noticed during 2016. Only 1318 (17%) references from different journals were cited in articles in the year 2013.

The books were also used to help the authors in their contributions. The maximum number of references from books have been cited during 2013 i.e. 194. The study shows that the contributors have consulted different websites and conference proceedings were accessed by the contributors to write their articles for the journal during the period of five year.

Major Findings

1. The maximum number of papers were published in 2016 which is 41 (22%).
2. The maximum number of articles i.e. 78 (41%) were written by more than three author, followed by 47 (25%) were contributed by three authors. Whereas only 21 (11%) and 43 (23%) articles were authored by one & two authors respectively.
3. The maximum number of articles i.e. 08 (38%) were written by one author, followed by 11 (26%) were contributed by two authors. Whereas only 11 (23%) and 18 (23%) articles were authored by three and more than three authors respectively.
4. The maximum contribution of state wise distribution i.e. 242 (37%) in UK & the minimum contribution 01 (0.15%) in Egypt, Malaysia, Lebanon, Iran and Denmark etc.
5. The maximum research papers i.e. 63 were published in between 16-20 pages during 2012-2016, followed by 57 pages published in between 11-15 pages.
6. The maximum citation were found by Journals which were recorded as 7576 and the minimum citation were found in Encyclopedia which were 09.

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