

A Bibliometric Analysis of Publications On “Teaching Philosophy”- Based On Web of Science Database From 2000 To 2023.

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1. Introduction

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative research method used to analyze and evaluate scholarly literature in the context of academic and scientific research. It involves the systematic analysis of patterns, relationships, and characteristics of bibliographic data, such as citations, publications, and other metadata related to academic papers, journals, authors, published countries, important keywords and research fields. Bibliometric analysis can provide valuable insights into the productivity, impact, and trends within a particular field of study. The following are some key components and applications of bibliometric analysis such as, citation analysis, author and journal productivity, co-authorship and collaboration, research topics and trends, journal impact factors, institutional analysis, evaluation of researchers, scientific mapping and evaluation of research grants.

A teaching philosophy is most productivity research area in the fields of philosophy and educations in the current scenario. Teaching philosophy refers to a guiding statement that outlines an educator's beliefs, principles, and approach to teaching and learning. It reflects

their pedagogical values, goals, and the methods they use to engage and educate students. Teaching philosophies most widely based on individual experiences, educational contexts, and personal beliefs. Followings are some key features of teaching philosophy, educational goals, teaching methods, learning environment, assessment and feedback, role as an educator, beliefs and values, reflection and improvement, communication and adaptability. The main purposes of this study to analysis the literature trends on the publications in the teaching philosophy, which were indexed in web of science multidisciplinary citation database. It provides the access to a vast collection of scholarly articles, conference proceedings, and other research materials.

2. Objective of the study

This study focuses on 309 publications, which were published period from 2000 to 2023. Followings are main objective of the study.

1. To examine the research trend on the publications in teaching philosophy.
2. To find out the most prolific authors and authorship patterns in the papers published
3. To know most favorite area of research and find out the most productive country
4. To know most productive language and institution
5. To determine the top ten key words and institutions in the publications

The significance of the study

- This study would help to researcher related to education and Philosophy discipline to improve their research performance
- It would help the research scholars to know about current research trends on teaching philosophy
- The study may contribute as a model for other bibliometric studies in future

3. Methodology

For this study, total numbers of 309 records were retrieved from web of science database by using search term with Teaching Philosophy in the title bar in period of 2000 to 2023. The received particular data were analyzed by using software HistCite and MS Excel as per the objectives of the study and also data has been presented in tabular as well as charts. Total numbers of 309 records were taken with 787 global citations, 2.54 average per item.

4. Review of Literature

In the past, the researchers conducted numbers of research on bibliometric analysis of different publications in the different fields based on web of science and Scopus database. But this study particularly related bibliometric study on the publications in Teaching Philosophy. No one conducted this kind of study till now. Therefore, author of this research found that a research gap exists, which was necessitated for this research.

Gaffar, S.A., Kumar, S. K., & Hossain, S.(2020). They analyzed that year wise distribution of publication, types of documents, language-wise distribution, Institutional wise publication, country-wise distribution, author wise publications, relative growth rate, Journal wise publication and keywords distribution in publication of tourism literature study. In the study, further they analyzed the highest and lowest records above mentioned different aspects of tourism literature published in the study period from 2015 to 2019 based on publication indexed in “web of science”.

Kumar, S. K., & Raja, S. (2013). Explained that total number of 889 (India – 699, Srilanka -190) publications, which were published by the Indian and Srilankan scientists on Tropical medicine during period of 2001–2010, which received total 14478 citations (India-11322, Srilanka-3156). The parameters studied include growth of publications and citations, relative growth rate, national and international collaboration of authors, highly productive institutions, highly productive authors, highly preferred journals and highly cited publications.

Hassan et al. (2023) conducted a study on bibliometric analysis in poverty alleviation literature. In this study, they discussed the various dimensions of poverty alleviation and deliver some ideas for future research. This study considers the most contributing scientific factors, such as authors, journals, topics, institutions and countries as parameters for analyzing articles. Based on the analysis from various perspectives, it determines five main research streams upon which it provides some potential research directions to be considered in future research.

Guo et al.(2019). This study demonstrates a comprehensive overview on smart cities research such as production of regular publications, main domain of smart cities researchers, most influential countries, institutions, sources and authors, and interesting research directions in the smart city researches. Further, they also present the research collaboration among countries, organizations and authors. The bibliometric analysis provided a valuable and seminal reference for researchers and practitioners in smart cities-related research communities.

Krishnamoorthy et al. (2009). They studied that Bibliometric analysis of diabetes literature indexed the MEDLINE database for the period 1995-2004. Total number of records (13244) was retrieved in 2003, followed by 12690 in 2002 and 11061 in 2001. Relative Growth Rate (RGR) was found to be decreasing year wise. The Doubling Time (Dt) was found to increase every year. Ranking of the journals based on the quantum of research output on diabetes during 1995-2004 shows that USA in the largest contributor of literature on diabetes research.

Dehghanbanadaki et al. (2020). They highlighted that total number of 923 documents on COVID-19 were received, of which 418 original articles. Totally, there are 2551 citations with an average citation of 2.76 per document and an h-index of 23. China was ranked first with 348 documents, followed by the US (n = 160). The Lancet and BMJ Clinical Research Ed published the most documents and 2 institutions (University of Hong Kong and Huazhong University of Science and Technology) ranked first in this regard. In addition, the present study analyzed the top 25 highly-cited documents (those that had received 70% of all citations). Further, this study focused subjects on various aspects of COVID-19 literature such as pathogenesis, epidemiology, transmission, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and its complications.

Wang, J., & Liu, Z. (2014). The paper performed a bibliometric analysis on rural geography studies based on the peer-reviewed articles concerning rural geography published in the SSCI-listed journals from 1990 to 2012. Our analysis examines publication patterns such as document types and publishing languages, article categories, major journals and their publication, most productive authors, geographic distribution and international collaboration. Research findings include: The article number has been increasing since the 1900s, and went through three phases, and the rural geography research is dominated in size by UK and USA. The USA is the most productive in rural geography, but the UK had more impact than other countries in the terms of the average citation of articles.

Das et al. (2023). They Highlighted that theoretical foundations and future research directions in religious tourism and related topics from 2003 to 2023. A total number of 4,143 records retrieved from Web of Science and Scopus databases related to religious tourism and pilgrimage were analyzed by VOSviewer software. The analysis illuminates a steady rise in religious tourism research and most influential countries are the USA, the UK and Israel. The hotspots of the study were Gendered studies, tourists' perceptions and technology as predicted with keyword co-occurrence analysis.

Brilhante et al. (2016). This study described the panorama of the scientific literature on Gender violence”, seeking to make a critical analysis on the magnitude of the demand. They used key words gender and violence, in the Web of Science database, from 1982-2012, resulting in 450 remaining articles. The analysis confirmed that women were more frequently in situations of violence, despite pointing to references of children and adolescents, as well as homosexuals and men. 26 countries hosted studies, a reduced number considering the scale of the problem. Most studies failed to address the consequences of gender violence, highlighting an important gap in scientific production. This research showed some points little explored by scientific production, and could serve as guidance for future studies.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table -1 Total publication of top ten countries

Countries	Records	Percentage	TLCS	TGCS
USA	78	25%	13	200
England	24	8%	01	53
China	18	6%	00	28
Canada	16	5%	02	60
Australia	12	4%	01	54
South Africa	10	3%	04	34
Germany	09	3%	04	113
Spain	09	3%	03	35
Netherland	07	2%	05	27

Table-1 explains that among the country wise distribution of publications in teaching philosophy, totally 42 countries contributed to 309 documents. 79 (26%) records were published by unidentified country with 55 global citations, followed by USA is second place with 78 (25%) publications, England 24 (8%), China with 18(6%), Canada with 16 (5%), Australia with 12 (4%), South Africa with 10 (3%), Germany and Spain were same with 09 (3%) research publications respectively. USA takes the first place with total global citations scored with 200 citations for 78 publications.

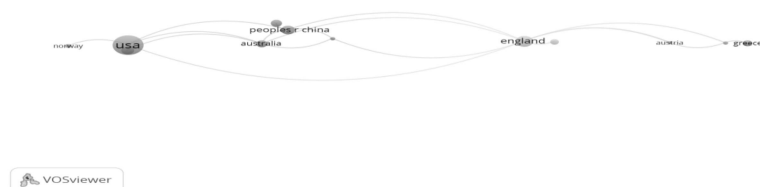


Figure -01 explains the most publications produced countries network analysis map. In the map, USA produced highest number of publications, followed by England and China was produced.

Table -2 Documents wise distribution of article

Documents type	Records	Percentage	TLCS	TGCS
Articles	185	60%	35	700
Books review	54	17%	0	0
Editorial materials	40	13%	5	36
Meeting abstract	09	3%	0	0
Review article	07	2%	0	25
Proceeding papers	05	2%	1	23
Bibliography	04	1%	0	1
Letters	03	1%	0	2
Correction	01	0%	0	0
Early access	01	0%	0	0

Table- 2 explains that document types of publications. It is seemed to be that number of 185 (60%) category of article is highest place with 700 total global citations followed by 54 (17%) records were highlighted as books review with no any citation and number of 40 (13%) editorial materials were recorded with 36 citations reports.

Table-3 Publications of year wise

Year	Records	Percentage	TLCS	TGCS
2023	15	5%	0	3
2022	30	10%	0	44
2021	17	6%	0	39
2020	13	4%	0	06
2019	17	6%	1	16
2018	20	6%	2	37
2017	22	7%	2	41
2016	11	4%	5	17
2015	33	11%	0	132
2014	19	6%	8	54

Table -3 explores that number of publications published in the last ten year period. In 2015, highest number 33 (11%) publications produced with 132 global citations followed by 30(10%) publications were recorded in the year 2022 with 44 citations. In 2017, 22 (7%) publications were reported with 41 global citations. The lowest number of publications 11 (4%) recorded in 2016 with 17 citations.

Table-4 author wise distribution of publications

Author	Records	Percentage	TLCS	TGCS
Kienstra, Natascha	04	1%	5	23
Vittinghoff, H	04	1%	0	1
Houlgate S	03	1%	0	0
Höttecke D	03	1%	3	76
Karskens M	03	1%	5	21

Table - 4 portraits that highly produced authors among the total authors. It could be seemed that among the 451 authors, Kienstra, Natascha 04 (1%) and Vittinghoff, H 04 (1%), both are occupied in first position with 23 and 01 global citation respectively, followed by Houlgate 03 (1%), Höttecke D 03 (1%), Karskens M 03 (1%), Höttecke D 03 (1%). Though Höttecke D is recorded as 4th place in the publications order, he is top place in the global citation.

Table -5 Institutions wise distribution of publications

Institutions	Records	%	TLCS	TGCS
University of Oxford	7	2%	0	13
Radboud University Nijmegen	5	2%	5	24
University of Melbourne	4	1%	0	25
University of Southampton	4	1%	0	14
University of Warwick	3	1%	0	1

Table- 5 is shown that research output in the institutions wise. Total 309 research output was recorded by 278 institutions. The University of Oxford was contributed 07 (2%) publications and recorded first place in the publications, followed by Radboud University Nijmegen 5 (2%), University of Melbourne 4 (1%), University of Southampton 4 (1%) and University of Warwick 3 (1%) in another places respectively.

Table - 6 Web of science subject wise distributions of publications

Subjects	Records	Percentage
Philosophy	128	41%
Education Educational Research	70	23%
History Philosophy Of Science	31	10%
Religion	21	7%
Humanities Multidisciplinary	12	4%

Table- 6 summarized the data on the subject wise distribution of publications for 23 years. Philosophy discipline alone has been contributed more number of publications, i.e. 128 (41%), followed by Education Educational Research 70 (23%), History Philosophy of Science 31 (10%), Religion 21 (7%) and Humanities Multidisciplinary 12 (4%) respectively. It indicates that philosophy discipline is highest contributors in the publications.

Table-7 Language wise distributions of publications

Language	Records	Percentage	GTCS
English	243	79%	748
French	14	5%	10
Spanish	14	5%	07
German	13	4%	01
Russian	09	3%	06

Table -7 summarizes data on language wise distribution of publications. Total number of publications 243 (79%) was published in English language, followed by French 14 (5%), Spanish 14 (5%), German 13 (4%), and Russian 09 (3%) respectively.

Table -8 Journal wise distributions of publications / citations

Journals	Records	Percentage	TLCS	TGCS
Teaching Philosophy	43	14%	09	73
Science Educations	19	6%	09	144
Zygon	10	3%	0	01
Voprosy Filosofii	09	3%	0	06
European Journal For Philosophy of Science	07	2%	0	32

Table-8 explains that journal wise distribution of publications on teaching Philosophy. Total number of 309 publications was published in 158 journals. The journal "Teaching philosophy" first place with 43 (14%) publications and 73 total citations score. Science Education Journal was recorded as second rank with 19 (6%) publications and 144 total citations. Average citation per article of Journal of Teaching Philosophy is 1.69 citations, followed by in the Science Educations is 7.57 citations.

Table -9 Distribution of Publications based on Keywords

Keywords	Recodes	Percentage	TLCS	TGCS
Philosophy	298	96%	41	751
Teaching	258	83%	34	665
Science	55	18%	9	184
Education	38	12%	2	109
Teach	29	9%	4	113
Learning	27	9%	1	96
History	26	8%	9	123
Introduction	23	7%	1	5
Teachings	19	6%	0	3
Art	16	5%	0	2

In the table -9, distributions of publications were examined by keywords. In the research, Philosophy 298 (96%) is most often search keyword, followed by Teaching 258 (83%) is second searching keyword and science 55 (18%) on teaching philosophy research.

6. Conclusions:

The bibliometric analysis on teaching philosophy publications were conducted by using web of science database, totally 309 different varieties of publications were retrieved from 2000 to 2023 period and data for the research was analyzed by Histcite and Excel software. The results of the study were presented as tables to easily understand. In the study, most publication published country is USA (78), the University of Oxford (7). In the same time, most of the publications were published in the year 2015 (33). Most publications were published language in English and also journal of teaching philosophy was published majority of publications about Teaching Philosophy. Authors, Kienstra, Natascha (04) and Vittinghoff, (04), both are most contribute authors to publications. Philosophy (298) and teaching (258) are most searchable keywords in the research on publication of teaching philosophy. This study may assistance to librarian and researchers to expand better research productivity about teaching philosophy in the world wide.

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