

Publication Productivity of Child Labour in Indian Perspective: A Scientometric Analysis

V.T Jeeja¹, P. Ravichandran², C. Muthurasu¹ and S. Raja¹

¹*Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamilnadu, India*

²*Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamilnadu, India*

This paper attempts to study the performance of child labor in India from 2008 to 2017. Total 251 articles were published during this period. The data was retrieved from the Web of Science and analyzed to know the authorship pattern, degree of collaboration and geographical distribution of papers, year-wise research output, geographical distribution of research output, and nature of collaboration, characteristics of highly productive institution and the channel of communication used by the scientists. Singh A was the most productive author with six records and also the highest global citation of 36. World Development was the most preferred by authors of India for publishing child labour related research as well as the highly cited journal in this field. Out of 251 papers, 248 are published in the English language. USA is the collaboration with India and second position is UK with 37 records. To assess this research productivity, Relative Growth Rate (RGR), doubling time, degree of collaboration and selected research indicators were used. For this study the data is retrieved from Web of Science. Fluctuation are shown in RGR and Doubling time during the study period. The highest publication productivity found in the year 2016.

Keywords: Scientometrics, Mapping, Child labor, India, Publication productivity, India