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CITING THE EMPIRICAL SHREDS ON SOCIAL WELFARE AND METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK EMPLOYING BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS FROM 1971 TO 2020

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper was to evaluate the literature on social welfare, social casework, social group work, and community organization employing bibliometric analysis from 1971 to 2020. We extracted data from the science citation index database, web of science (core collection) extracted at 08:35 PM, PST on May 09, 2021. A total of 4015 published documents were found. The study findings revealed that social welfare was the top topic and more than half of the documents were published in article form in the English language. The published documents increased in number gradually year-wise and reached a higher portion in 2016 to 2020. The of Bixby AK was on top of the list of top twenty authors' information and Dept. Econ, United States was the top organization. Similarly, United States was the top country, social welfare top keyword, the policy was the top keyword plus, and social work was a top source of publication. Further, the top funding agency was the National Natural Science Foundation of China NSFC and the top article by citation was written by Dayton, PK. This study fill the gap and addition in the existing body of knowledge in the field of social work.

Keywords: Social Welfare, Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Community Organization, Bibliometric Study.

INTRODUCTION

Social work is one of the academic disciplines that have practical implications in society (Beer, Phillips, & Quinn, 2021; Karagkounis, 2021; Kesen, Başer, Daşbaş, & Dziegielewski, 2021; Ullah & Shoaib, 2021). It is one of the practice-based professions that is concerned with different units of society (Mahajne, Alhuzail, & Bar-on, 2021; Shoaib & Ullah, 2021a; Steen, Straussner, & Senreich, 2021; Wilkerson, Wolfe-Taylor, & Kinney, 2021). These units include individuals, families, groups, communities, institutions, and hence the society. These units are an integral part of any society that integrates the smooth social functioning of society (Claes, Schrooten, McLaughlin, & Csoba, 2021; Shoaib & Ullah, 2021b; L. Wang, 2021). Social work emerged out of human interdependence and needs (Ebimgbo, Atama, Igboeli, Obi-keguna, & Odo, 2021; Greubel, 2021; Shoaib, Rasool, & Anwar, 2021). Human beings live together across the globe, thus, social work promotes the social functioning of the society by inculcating self-determination, collectiveness, integration, self-sufficiency, and hence the wellbeing of society (Chigangaidze, 2021a; Duffy, Montgomery, Murphy, Davidson, & Bunting, 2021; Harindranathan, Addo, Koers, & Parra-Perez, 2021; Saitadze, 2021; Shoaib, Iqbal, & Tahira, 2021).

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Moreover, the major purpose is to promote harmony and integration among the individuals (Kranke et al., 2021; Shoaib, Fatima, & Jamil, 2021). It is further manifested into the institutionalized forms by the individuals (Abu-Younnis, Zriker, & Freund, 2021; Kesen et al., 2021; Shoaib, Ali, & Akbar, 2021). The concept of social welfare is as old as a human being came into being (Beer et al., 2021; Bliss & Ginn, 2021; Shoaib, Ali, & Naseer, 2021). With human existence, social welfare was considered an important unit of analysis for human cohesiveness and integration (Shoaib, Rasool, et al., 2021; Shoaib & Ullah, 2019, 2021a, 2021b). Since then and later as society transformed, the concept further developed into complex forms (Jia & Li, 2021; Jobling & Shaw, 2021; Shoaib, Ali, Anwar, & Shaukat, 2021).

A large number of scholarships have been conducted on social work across the globe (Granek, Nakash, Shapira, Ariad, & Ben-David, 2021; Kagan, 2021; Sicora et al., 2021; Tang Yan, Orlandimeje, Drucker, & Lang, 2021). Social work has been an important paradigm that links with many other domains of knowledge (Iarskaia-Smirnova, Kononenko, Kosova, & Yarskaya, 2021; Malfitano, Whiteford, & Molineux, 2021; Shoaib, Ali, Anwar, Rasool, et al., 2021; Smolle & Espvall, 2021). It is more closely associated with sociology and takes its subject matter from sociology (Ali, Shoaib, & Abdullah, 2021; Ullah & Shoaib, 2021). Many scholars have argued that social work practice is the applied field of sociology (Iarskaia-Smirnova et al., 2021; Shoaib, Ahmad, Ali, & Abdullah, 2021; Tang Yan et al., 2021; Tysnes & Kiik, 2021). It is also asserted that social work is the implications of sociological knowledge that has further transformed into a complete discipline taught across the globe (Moon & McDermott, 2021; Shoaib, Abdullah, & Ali, 2021; Singh & Saumya, 2021; West, 2021). Another explanation is sought from different scholars that social work as an academic discipline has been adopted for the welfare of marginalized groups in modern science (Acosta-Jiménez, 2021; Kimball & Pendell, 2021; Schaffer, 2021; Shoaib & Abdullah, 2021; Walker & Gant, 2021; Zhou, 2021). It is also revealed that social work has both individual and organizational importance where the subject matter is used either for the welfare of individuals or institutions (Busemeyer, Rathgeb, & Sahm, 2021; Jessen & Tietjen, 2021; Shoaib, 2021; Tillin, 2021). For this purpose, social work has two major implications that are considered for human welfare in any society (Anwar, Shoaib, & Zahra, 2021; Kurnia, Masbar, Sirojuzilam, & Zulham, 2021; Saitadze, 2021). These implications are social casework and social group work (Chaney, 2021; Finne & Malmberg-Heimonen, 2021; Koch & Reeves, 2021). The former is used for the welfare of the individuals and later for communities, groups, and hence societies (Creutzfeldt & Sechi, 2021; Shoaib, Abdullah, & Ali, 2020). Both dimensions are well researched across the world under the umbrella of social work subject matter (Shoaib & Abdullah, 2020; Tysnes & Kiik, 2021).

It is pertinent to mention here that research scholars intend to analyze the research studies employing bibliometric analysis on different topics (Ali, Shoaib, & Abdullah, 2021; Naseer, Shoaib, Ali, & Ahmad, 2021; Naseer, Shoaib, Ali, & Bilal, 2021; Naveed, Aslam, Ali, & Siddique, 2021; Shoaib, Abdullah, et al., 2021; Shoaib, Ahmad, et al., 2021; Shoaib, Ali, Anwar, Rasool, et al., 2021). For this study, we have included the research studies conducted from 1971 to 2020 on social work i.e., social welfare, social casework, social group work, and their impacts on community and organization. As research studies vary from country to country and topic to topic, so different topics have been under study by scholars across the globe employing scientometric analysis technique (Aslam, Ali, Naveed, & Mairaj, 2021; Naveed, Ali, Aslam, & Siddique, 2021; Shaukat, Ali, & Naveed, 2021; Shoaib, Ali, & Naseer, 2021). Similarly, the research support and other linked topics were also matter where the researchers focus their area of study under the (Ali & Naveed, 2020; Ali, Shoaib, & Asad, 2021; Shoaib et al., 2020). However, the studies also pertain the regional significance as most of the studies are from the developed world while a minimal ratio of research is found from developing countries. At the same time, the area of expertise and language also differ in developed and developing countries. Moreover, the sources of publications also matter as these are primarily developed in developed countries and later introduced to developing countries. Likewise, the funding agencies are also the creation of the developed nations. Thus, most of the citations are from researchers of developed nations.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this paper was to evaluate the literature on social welfare, social casework, social group work, and community organization employing bibliometric analysis from 1971 to 2020. Further, it has been dissected into the following specific objectives;

Objective 1: To examine the published documents by their topics and document types on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

Objective 2: To find out the published documents by their language and years on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

Objective 3: To chalk out published documents by their top twenty results of authors' information on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

Objective 4: To determine the published documents by top twenty organizations and countries on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

Objective 5: To scrutinize published documents by top twenty keywords, sources of publication, to twenty funding agencies, and journal articles by a citation on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A considerable literature is available on the studies conducted on social work across the globe (Baik & Davitt, 2021; Chigangaidze, 2021b; Hussénius, 2021; Koch & Reeves, 2021; Wulfekühler & Rhodes, 2021). As the research scholarships revealed a different area of research studies in the subject matter of social work (Beer et al., 2021; Bliss & Ginn, 2021; Charter, 2021; Lei, Cai, Su, & Huang, 2021). Social work techniques are normally used to know the welfare of human beings across the world (Boddie, Jiao, Webster, Zhao, & Hodge, 2021; Kesen et al., 2021). However, research is conducted in different settings starting from the individual level to the large-scale studies employing different tools and techniques of qualitative and quantitative research (Anwar, Shoaib, & Javed, 2013; Mariam, Anwar, Shoaib, & Rasool, 2021; Shoaib & Abdullah, 2020, 2021; Shoaib et al., 2020; Shoaib, Latif, & Usmani, 2013; Shoaib, Munir, Masood, Ali, & Sher, 2012; Shoaib & Ullah, 2021a, 2021b; Ullah & Shoaib, 2021). Similarly, the social work implications are used to evaluate the welfare status of the individuals and groups (Iovu & Lazăr, 2021; Jessen & Tietjen, 2021; Kesen et al., 2021; Lei et al., 2021).

Researches assert that social work was adopted in the institutional settings in almost all the institutions in the developed countries of the West (Ferguson, Kelly, & Pink, 2021; Finn & Molloy, 2021; Granek et al., 2021; Greubel, 2021; Holosko, 2021). Moreover, the experts of social work were appointed in every institution due to the need for the welfare of human beings (Jia & Li, 2021; Kurnia et al., 2021; Malfitano et al., 2021). It is revealed that social welfare officers were recruited in health and other institutions to take proper care of the people and particularly the affected (Lei et al., 2021; Liedgren & Kullberg, 2021; O'Sullivan & Cooper, 2021). As the implications of social work were adopted by the developed nations in every sphere of life (Lei et al., 2021; Liedgren & Kullberg, 2021; O'Sullivan & Cooper, 2021; Sanfelici, 2021; Shanks & Mejdell Bjerland, 2021; Sicora et al., 2021; Smolle & Espvall, 2021). It was primarily declared as a full-fledged discipline then it was transformed into every sphere to ensure the welfare of the people. Thus, social work expertise is transformed from the West to the rest of the world. As for as the research on social work is concerned in the West, it is important to mention that due to research conducted in developed countries it was possible to structure social work as a discipline (Scaramuzzino & Martinell Barfoed, 2021; Schaffer, 2021). It is also revealed that the modern form of the subject matter of social work is owing to the research (Smolle & Espvall, 2021; Söderberg & Melin Emilsson, 2021; Steen et al., 2021). It has further modernized the implications that are being employed in different institutional settings including education. The majority of scholarships are conducted in developed countries (Holosko, 2021; Liedgren & Kullberg, 2021; Sanfelici, 2021; Shanks & Mejdell Bjerland, 2021; Zhu & Andersen, 2021).

In developing countries, although the implication of social work is not to that extent as found in developed countries (Amadasun, 2021; Ebimgbo et al., 2021; J. S.-H. Wang, Cai, & Gao, 2021; Xu, Yuan, Cheung, & Huang, 2021). However, most of the developing nations are stepping to adopt the developed countries by adopting social work expertise to further take advantage at the individual and institutional levels. Looking at the growth and development of the West, the rest of the countries are taking radical

steps to adopt and institutionalize social work in Western traditions and many of them succeed in different regions of the world (Akesson, Milne, Canavera, Meyer, & Reinke, 2021; Chaney, 2021; Iarskaia-Smirnova et al., 2021; Munyoro & Dube, 2021; Saitadze, 2021; Voth Schrag, Mitschke, Orwig, & Kunkel, 2021). Presently, almost all the developing countries adopted the social work implications. Similarly, several studies were also conducted on different impacts and aspects of social work (Downing, Brackett, & Riddick, 2021; Moorhead, Ivory, Boetto, & Bell, 2021; Morilla-Luchena, Borrego-Alés, Orgambídez-Ramos, & Vázquez-Aguado, 2021; O'Keeffe, Assoulin, & Szczepanska, 2021). It is asserted that implications of social work are found helpful in an institutional setting to further improve human welfare (Ferguson et al., 2021; Iovu & Lazăr, 2021; Jones & McElderry, 2021). It is also revealed that the social work implications have been found good for the welfare and wellbeing of society and individuals. Thus, social work implications are inculcated by most of the developing countries in their institutional setting. It is pertinent to mention here that several studies has been conducted on different topics using bibliometric analysis techniques (Ahmad, Ahmad, Shoaib, & Shaukat, 2021; Ahmad, Shoaib, & Shaukat, 2021; Shoaib & Ullah, 2019). However, several studies has also used qualitative and quantitative study design to conduct the researcher (Anwar et al., 2013; Shoaib, Latif, et al., 2013; Shoaib, Saeed, & Cheema, 2012; Shoaib, Shaukat, Khan, & Saeed, 2013). Hence, this study used bibliometric analysis technique to examine the literature on social welfare, social casework, social group work, and community organization employing bibliometric analysis from 1971 to 2020.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We extracted data from the Science Citation Index database, Web of Science (Core Collection) using indexes: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC. for the bibliometric analysis. The searched query was used as TI=("Social casework*") OR TI=("Social group work*") OR TI=("Social welfare") OR TI=("Community organization*"). The period was taken from 1971 to 2020 and searched topics including social welfare, social casework, social group work, and community organization. The data was extracted at 08:35 PM, PST on May 09, 2021. Further, Biblioshiny, VOSviewer, ScientoPy, and MS Excel software were used to analyze data and presented in the form of tables and figures.

Data Analysis and Discussions

The results and discussion has been provided based on the objective s of the study as followings;

Objective 1: To examine the published documents by their topics and document types on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

Distribution of Published Documents by Their Topics and Document Types

a) Topic of the documents (1971-2020)	Total Publications	Percentage
Social Welfare	3209	79.93
Community Organization	707	17.61
Social Group Work	92	02.29
Social Case Work	7	00.17
Grand Total	4015	100.00
b) Type of the documents (1971-2020)	Total Publications	Percentage
Article	2215	55.17
Book Review	1155	28.77
Proceedings Paper	275	6.85
Editorial Material	147	3.66
Meeting Abstract	85	2.12
Review	58	1.44
Note	38	0.95
Letter	22	0.55
Correction	16	0.4
News Item	3	0.07

Discussion	1	0.02
Total	4015	100.00

The data shown in table 1 is taken from the sources of about 1829 journals and books, in which 4015 documents are included. The average year from publication is 20.7 while the average citation per document is 8.159 and the average citations per year per doc is 0.5086 with a total of 79409 references. The above table shows the total number of documents published by their topics and types. For the topic of documents from 1971-2020, among 4012 publications, 79.93 percent of documents of social welfare are published in which 17.61 percent on community organization, 02.29 percent on social group work, and 00.17 percent on social casework. In the type of document category, 55.17 percent were article, 28.77 percent book reviews, 6.85 percent proceeding papers, 3.66 percent editorial material, 2.12 percent meeting abstracts, 1.44 percent reviews, 0.95 percent notes, 0.55 percent letters, 0.4 percent correction, 0.07 percent news items, and 0.02 percent discussions.

Objective 2: To find out the published documents by their language and years on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

Table 2
Distribution of Published Documents by Their Language and Years

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a) Publishe	d documents by	their language (19	971-2020)		
Languages	TP*	Percentage	Languages	TP*	Percentage
English	3656	91.059	Arabic	2	0.05
German	112	2.79	Chinese	2	0.05
Spanish	74	1.843	Czech	2	0.05
French	49	1.22	Persian	2	0.05
Russian	25	0.623	Polish	2	0.05
Portuguese	20	0.498	Serbian	2	0.05
Croatian	15	0.374	Afrikaans	2	0.05
Italian	12	0.299	Hebrew	1	0.025
Swedish	12	0.299	Hungarian	1	0.025
Dutch	9	0.224	Korean	1	0.025
Norwegian	5	0.125	Malay	1	0.025
Japanese	3	0.075	Slovenian	1	0.025
Lithuanian	3	0.075	Turkish	1	0.025

TP* = Total Publication

b) Published documents by their years (1971-2020)

Years	Publications	Percentage	Years	Publications	Percentage
1971-1975	245	6.1	1996-2000	365	9.09
1976-1980	284	7.07	2001-2005	286	7.12
1981-1985	339	8.44	2006-2010	496	12.35
1986-1990	312	7.77	2011-2015	578	14.4
1991-1995	322	8.03	2016-2020	788	19.63

Table 2 represents the published documents by language and years. A total of 18 languages are used in the documents from 1971 to 2020. As 91.059 percent in English, 2.79 in German, 1.843 in Spanish, 1.22 percent in French, 0.623 percent in Russian, 0.498 percent in Portuguese, 0.374 percent in Croatian, 0.299 percent each in Italian and Swedish, 0.224 percent in Dutch, 0.125 percent in Norwegian, 0.075 percent each in Japanese and Lithuanian, 0.05 percent each in Chinese, Arabic, Czech, Persian, Polish, Serbian, and Afrikaans languages while 0.025 percent each in Hebrew, Hungarian, Korean, Malay, Slovenian and Turkish. Similarly, the published document by the year is like 6.1 percent published in 1971-1975, 7.07 percent published from 1976-1980, 8.44 percent published from 1981-1985, 7.77 percent published from 1986-1990, 8.03 percent published from 1991-1995, 9.09 percent published from 1996-2000, 7.12 percent published from 2001-2005, 12.35 percent published from 2006-2010, 14.4 percent published from 2011-2-15 and 19.63 percent published from 2016-2020.

Objective 3: To chalk out published documents by their top twenty results of authors' information on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

Table 3

Distribution of Published Documents by Their Top Twenty Results of Authors' Information

Author	h_index	g_index	m_index	TC*	TP*	PY*_Start	
Bixby AK	24	26	3	4	0.071	1980	
Midgley J	10	20	2	4	0.053	1984	
Ng YK	8	188	6	8	0.12	1972	
Kerns WL	7	4	1	2	0.029	1988	
Nabavi SMH	7	35	3	5	0.25	2010	
Ozawa MN	7	25	2	4	0.04	1972	
Reisch M	7	54	4	7	0.1	1982	
Stark O	7	6	2	2	0.25	2014	
Banks S	6	61	4	6	0.235	2005	
Dales SR	6	37	3	6	0.059	1971	
Dubey RS	6	19	3	4	0.273	2011	
Masoum MAS	6	34	3	5	0.25	2010	
Skolnik AM	6	37	3	6	0.059	1971	
Tsuchiya A	6	91	3	6	0.167	2004	
Campbell DE	5	19	3	4	0.1	1992	
Dolan P	5	192	4	5	0.167	1998	
Ebert U	5	108	3	5	0.086	1987	
Kazemi A	5	33	3	5	0.231	2009	
Mitra T	5	53	4	5	0.267	2007	
Nguyen TT	5	60	3	5	0.3	2012	
$TC^* = Total Citations$, $TP^* = Total Publication$, $PY^* = Publication Year$							

The above table shows data of published documents by the top twenty results of the author's information. A total of 6030 authors published the documents in which 7007 appearances of authors are found. Multi authored documents are 3847 while author's collaboration is found 2547 as single author document, double author document is 0.666, author per document is 1.5, coauthors per document is 1.75 with a total collaborative index of 2.62. The results showed that the top name Bixby AK had a total publication of 0.071 in 1980 with 4 citations and Midgley J placed at second position in the top twenty authors list with 10 h_index. Similarly, the name of Dales SR, Dubey RS, Masoum MAS, Skolnik AM, Tsuchiya A, Campbell DE, Dolan P, Ebert U, Kazemi A, and Mitra T was also in the list of top twenty authors of the published documents. However, the name of Nguyen TT was at the bottom of the list with 5 h index.

Objective 4: To determine the published documents by top twenty organizations and countries on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

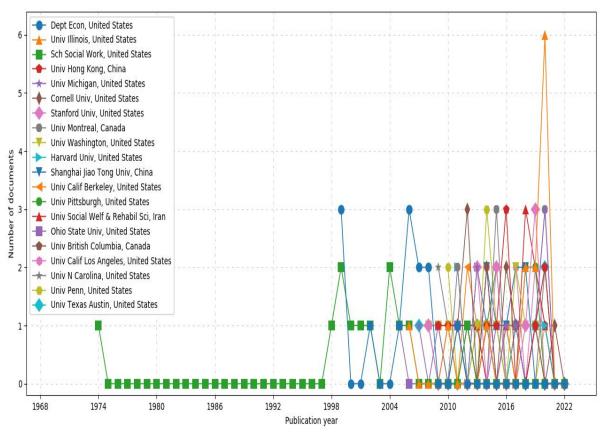


Figure 1. Published Documents by Top Productive Organizations (1971-2020)

Table 4
Distribution of Published Documents by Top Twenty Organizations

Organization	TP*	AGR*	ADY*	PDLY*	h-index
Dept. Econ, United States	13	0	0	0	8
Univ. Illinois, United States	13	-3	0	0	5
Sch. Social Work, United States	12	0	0	0	7
Univ. Hong Kong, China	12	-1	0	0	5
Univ. Michigan, United States	12	-1.5	0	0	5
Cornell Univ., United States	11	0	0.5	9.1	6
Stanford Univ., United States	10	0	0	0	5
Univ. Montreal, Canada	10	-1.5	0	0	3
Univ. Washington, United States	10	0	0	0	6
Harvard Univ., United States	9	-0.5	0	0	5
Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ., China	9	0	0	0	6
Univ. Calif Berkeley, United States	9	0	0	0	7
Univ. Pittsburgh, United States	9	0	0	0	4
Univ. Social Welf & Rehabil Sci., Iran	9	-0.5	0	0	1
Ohio State Univ., United States	8	0	0	0	6
Univ. British Columbia, Canada	8	-0.5	0	0	5
Univ. Calif Los Angeles, United States	8	-0.5	0	0	5
Univ. N Carolina, United States	8	-1	0	0	5
Univ. Penn, United States	8	-0.5	0	0	6
Univ. Texas Austin, United States	8	-1	0	0	5
TP* = Total Publication, AGR* = Average G	rowth Rate	, ADY* = Av	erage Docun	nents per Yea	r, PDLY* =

Percentage of Documents in Last Years

Table 4 revealed the published documents by the top productive organizations from 1971-2020. Data showed that the name of Dept. Econ, United States was the top organization with 13 publications and Univ. Illinois, United States placed at second position in the list with 5 h_index out of 1957 total organizations. However, the name of Univ. Texas Austin, United States was at the bottom of the list with 8 published documents.

Table 5 shows the published documents by the top twenty years from 1971-2020. The United States of America (USA) has a total of publications of 1248 with a frequency of 0.401157 in which single country publications are 1187 and multiple country publications are 61 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0489. The United Kingdom has a total of publications 350 with a frequency of 0.112504 in which single country publications are 324 and multiple country publications are 26 while the multiple country publications ratio is 0.0743. Canada has a total of publications 191 with a frequency of 0.061395 in which single country publications are 183 and multiple country publications are 8 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0419. China has a total of publications 185 with a frequency of 0.059466 in which single country publications are 148 and multiple country publications are 37 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.2. Australia has a total of publications 114 with frequency 0.036644 in which single country publications are 101 and multiple country publications are 13 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.114. Spain has a total of publications 80 with a frequency of 0.025715 in which single country publications are 68 and multiple country publications are 12 while the multiple country publications ratio is 0.15.

Distribution of Published Documents by Top Twenty Counties

Country	TP*	Freq.	SCP*	MCP*	MCP*_Ratio
USA	1248	0.401157	1187	61	0.0489
United Kingdom	350	0.112504	324	26	0.0743
Canada	191	0.061395	183	8	0.0419
China	185	0.059466	148	37	0.2
Australia	114	0.036644	101	13	0.114
Spain	80	0.025715	68	12	0.15
Germany	75	0.024108	64	11	0.1467
Japan	63	0.020251	58	5	0.0794
India	51	0.016393	48	3	0.0588
Italy	44	0.014143	31	13	0.2955
South Africa	39	0.012536	36	3	0.0769
Iran	38	0.012215	27	11	0.2895
Israel	38	0.012215	34	4	0.1053
Russia	38	0.012215	37	1	0.0263
France	37	0.011893	27	10	0.2703
Netherlands	35	0.01125	29	6	0.1714
Brazil	32	0.010286	27	5	0.1562
Sweden	31	0.009965	29	2	0.0645
Ireland	26	0.008357	24	2	0.0769
Finland	25	0.008036	20	5	0.2

TP* = Total Publication, SCP* = Single Country Publications
MCP* = Multiple Country Publications

Bibliometric analysis indicates that Germany has a total of publications 75 with frequency 0.024108 in which single country publications are 64 and multiple country publications are 11 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.1467. Japan has a total of publications 63 with a frequency of 0.020251 in which single country publications are 58 and multiple country publications are 5 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0794. India has a total of publications 51 with a frequency of 0.016393 in which single country publications are 48 and multiple country publications are 3 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0588. Italy has a total of publications 44 with a frequency of 0.014143 in which single country publications are 31 and multiple country publications are 13 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.2955. South Africa has a total of publications 39 with a frequency of 0.012536 in which single country publications are 36 and multiple country publications are 3 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0769. Iran has a total of publications 38 with a frequency of 0.012215in which single country publications are 27 and multiple country publications are 11 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.2895. Israel has a total of publications 38 with a frequency of 0.012215 in which single country publications are 34 and multiple country publications are 4 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.1053.

The results based on the analysis illustrates that Russia has a total of publications 38 with a frequency of 0.012215 in which single country publications are 37 and multiple country publications are 1 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0263. France has a total of publications 37 with a frequency of 0.011893 in which single country publications are 27 and multiple country publications are 10 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.2703. Netherland has total publications 35 with a frequency of 0.01125 in which single country publications are 29 and multiple country publications are 6 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.1714. Brazil has a total of publications 32 with a frequency of 0.010286 in which single country publications are 27 and multiple country publications are 5 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.1562. Sweden has a total of publications 31 with a frequency of 0.009965 in which single country publications are 29 and multiple country publications are 2 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0645. Ireland has a total of publications 26 with a frequency of 0.008357 in which single country publications are 24 and multiple country publications are 2 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.0769. Finland has a total of publications 25 with a frequency of 0.008036 in which single country publications are 20 and multiple country publications are 5 while multiple country publications ratio is 0.2.

Objective 5: To scrutinize published documents by top twenty keywords, sources of publication, to twenty funding agencies, and journal articles by a citation on the subject under hand during 1971-2020

This section has been divided into three sub-sections including top twenty keywords, sources of publication, funding agencies, and citations.

Top twenty keywords

Table 6

Distribution of Published Documents by Top Twenty Keywords (1971-2020)

Keywords	f	TLS*	Keyword	F	TLS*
Social Welfare	363	811	Impact	37	151
Policy	61	257	Education	35	103
Poverty	61	196	Politics	34	124
Competition	58	202	Welfare	34	97
State	57	194	Care	33	117
Inequality	55	182	Participation	31	94
Model	54	202	Community Organization	30	51
Health	50	172	Diversity	27	70
Work	45	126	Community	26	82
Management	41	148	Social Policy	26	72
	TLS	* = Total	Link Strength		

Table 6 shows the published articles by top twenty keywords used from 1971-2020. A total of 2709 keywords and 4505 author's keywords were used. Results based on bibliometric analysis indicated that social welfare was the top keyword with 383 frequency in the list of top twenty keywords from 1971 to 2020. Similarly, the keywords including poverty, competition, state, inequality, model, health, work, management, politics, welfare, care, participation, community, organization, diversity, community, and social policy were also in the list of top twenty keywords of the documents published from 1971 to 2020. It is pertinent here to mention that policy is used 59 times as a keyword, model 55, competition 51, state 50, inequality 44, work 43, health 40, management 38, impact 36, care 32, politics 32, poverty 31, support 24, diversity 23, participation 23, choice 22, performance 22, risk 22, united states 22, growth 21, education 20, attitude 19, behavior 18, life 18, preferences 18, price 18, strategies 18, algorithm 17, allocation 17, economics 17, equilibrium 17, equity 17, framework 17, income 16, mental health 16, optimization 16, prevention 16 reform 16, system 16, utility 16, cost 15, gender 15, services 15, women 15, and efficiency 14 times used in the documents.

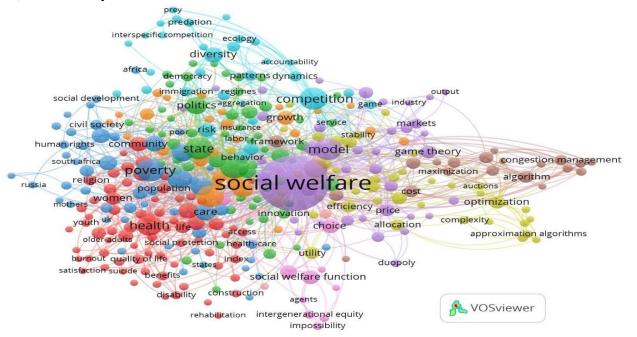


Figure 2. Co-Occurrences of Keywords (1971-2020)



Figure 3. Word Cloud of Keyword Plus (1971-2020)

Sources of the publication

Table 7 (Appendix A) shows the distribution of documents by the top twenty sources of the publication since 1971-2020. As social work has 79 total publications in 1971 with total citations 177 while securing h index 7, g index 12, and m index 0.137255. Social service review has 74 total publications in 1971 with total citations 309 while securing h index 8, g index 16, and m index 0.156963. Journal of social policy has 66 total publications in 1976 with total citations 150 while securing h index 6, g index 12, and m index 0.130435. The administration is social work has 48 total publications in 1980 with total citations 222 while securing h index 9, g index 14, and m index 0.214286. Social Security Bulletin has 43 total publications in 1971 with total citations 72 while securing h index 4, g index 7, and m index 0.078431. British Journal of Social Work has 39 total publications in 1971 with total citations 142 while securing h index 6, g index 11, and m index 0.117647. Social work with groups has 39 total publications in 1983 with total citations 118 while securing h index 6, g index 8, and m index 0.153846. Social policy and administration have 38 total publications in 1981 with total citations 199 while securing h index 8, g index 14, and m index 0.195122. Contemporary sociology-A, journal of reviews has 37 total publications in 1972 with total citations 0 while securing h index 60 g index 0 and m index 0. International journal of social welfare has 37 total publications in 1999 with total citations 252 while securing h index 10, g index 15, and m index 0. Community development journal has 32 total publications in 1972 with total citations 55 while securing h index 6, g index 6, and m index 0.12. Social choice and welfare have 31 total publications in 1984 with total citations 184 while securing h index 8, g index 11, and m index 0.210526.

Top twenty funding agencies

Table 8 (*Appendix B*) shows the distribution of published articles by the top twenty funding agencies from 1971-2020. Natural national science foundation of China (NSFC) published 58 articles among the 4016 while securing 1.445 percent of the total publications. United States department of health human services published 41 articles among 4016 while securing 1.021 percent of the total publications. The European Commission published 40 articles 4016 while securing 0.996 percent of the total publications. National

science foundation (NSF) published 39 articles among 4016 while securing 0.971 percent of the total publications. National Institute of Health (NIH) USA published 35 articles among 4016 while securing 0.872 percent of the total publications. Ministry of education culture sports science and technology Japan MEXT published 27 articles among 4016 while securing 0.672 percent of the total publications. Japan Society for the promotion of science published 26 articles among 4016 while securing 0.648 percent of the total publications.

The results depict that grants in aid for scientific research KAKENHI published 24 articles among 4016 while securing 0.598 percent of the total publications. UK research innovation UKRI published 14 articles among 4016 while securing 0.349 percent of the total publications. NIH National cancer institute (NCI) published 9 articles among 4016 while securing 0.224 percent of the total publications. Economic social research council (ESRC) published 8 articles among 4016 while securing 0.199 percent of the total publications. European research council (ERC) published 8 articles among 4016 while securing 0.199 percent of the total publications. Australian research council published 7 articles among 4016 while securing 0.174 percent of the total publications. Natural sciences and engineering research council of Canada (NSERC) council published 7 articles among 4016 while securing 0.174 percent of the total publications. Spanish government published 7 articles among 4016 while securing 0.174 percent of the total publications. China scholarship council, Fundamental research funds for the central universities, Hong Kong research grant council, and National Key T&D program of China each published 6 articles among 4016 while securing 0.149 percent each of the total publications.

Journal articles by a citation

Table 9 (*Appendix C*) shows the top twenty journal articles by a citation from 1971-2020. The article of Dayton, PK was the top article with 1990 citations and was published in 1971 (ISSN-0012-9615, VOL./No.-41/4). Similarly, the article of Satterthwaite, Ma was placed at second position in the list of top-cited articles with 1181 citations and published in 1975 (ISSN-0022-0531, VOL./No.-10/2). However, the article of Downes, BJ; Lake, PS; Schreiber, ESG was at the bottom of the list of the published documents with 197 citations and published in 1993 (ISSN-0046-5070, VOL./No.-30/1).

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that this bibliometric analysis method enabled researchers to gain more in-depth insights into the selected topic and support recognizing variables that were used during research on the social welfare and social work discipline. The study clinched that social welfare was the top topic and more than half of the documents were published in article form in the English language. The published documents increased in number gradually year-wise and reached a higher portion in 2016 to 2020. The of Bixby AK was on top of the list of top twenty authors' information and Dept. Econ, United States was the top organization. Similarly, United States was the top country, social welfare top keyword, the policy was the top keyword plus, and social work was a top source of publication. Further, the top funding agency was the National Natural Science Foundation of China NSFC and the top article by citation was written by Dayton, PK. The study suggested that other databases should be used to examine the similar nature of researches based on bibliometric analysis with different timespan.

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Appendix A
Table 7
Distribution of Published Documents by Top Twenty Sources of Publications

Source	TP*	TC*	h_index	g_index	m_index	PY*_start
Social Work	79	177	7	12	0.137255	1971
Social Service Review	74	309	8	16	0.156863	1971
Journal of Social Policy	66	150	6	12	0.130435	1976
Administration In Social Work	48	222	9	14	0.214286	1980
Social Security Bulletin	43	72	4	7	0.078431	1971
British Journal of Social Work	39	142	6	11	0.117647	1971
Social Work With Groups	39	118	6	8	0.153846	1983
Social Policy & Administration	38	199	8	14	0.195122	1981
Contemporary Sociology-A Journal of Reviews	37	0	0	0	0	1972

International Journal of Social Welfare	37	252	10	15		1999	
Community Development Journal	32	55	6	6	0.12	1972	
Social Choice and Welfare	31	184	8	11	0.210526	1984	
Journal of Education for Social Work	29	27	4	4	0.078431	1971	
Journal of Social Work Education	29	134	5	11	0.138889	1986	
International Social Work	27	68	5	8		1995	
Indian Journal of Social Work	23	9	2	2	0.042553	1975	
American Historical Review	18	37	1	6	0.019608	1971	
Economics Letters	18	75	6	8	0.15	1982	
Mathematical Social Sciences	18	75	5	8	0.125	1982	
Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science	16	36	3	6	0.058824	1971	
$TP^* = Total Publications$, $TC^* = Total Citations$, $PY^* = Publication Year$							

Appendix B
Table 8
Distribution of Published Documents by Top Twenty Funding Agencies

Funding agencies	TP*	% of 4015
National Natural Science Foundation of China NSFC	58	1.445
United States Department of Health Human Services	41	1.021
European Commission	40	0.996
National Science Foundation NSF	39	0.971
National Institutes of Health NIH USA	35	0.872
Ministry of Education Culture Sports Science and Technology Japan MEXT	27	0.672
Japan Society for The Promotion of Science	26	0.648
Grants in Aid for Scientific Research KAKENHI	24	0.598
UK Research Innovation UKRI	14	0.349
NIH National Cancer Institute NCI	9	0.224
Economic Social Research Council ESRC	8	0.199
European Research Council ERC	8	0.199
Australian Research Council	7	0.174
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada NSERC	7	0.174
Spanish Government	7	0.174
China Scholarship Council	6	0.149
Fundamental Research Funds for The Central Universities	6	0.149
Hong Kong Research Grants Council	6	0.149
National Key R D Program of China	6	0.149
TP* = Total Publication		

Appendix C Table 9

Distribution of Top Twenty Journals Articles by Citations

TC*	Title	Authors	ISSN	Vol./No.	PY*
1990	Competition, disturbance, and community organization - provision and subsequent utilization of space in a rocky intertidal community	Dayton, PK	0012-9615	41(4)	1971
1181	Strategy-proffness and arrows conditions - existence and correspondence theorems for voting procedures and social welfare functions	Satterthwaite, Ma	0022-0531	10(2)	1975
470	The role of abiotic factors in community organization	Dunson, WA; Travis, J	0003-0147	138(5)	1991
404	Avian community organization and habitat structure	Willson, MF	0012-9658	55(5)	1974
369	Serengeti grassland ecology - the role of composite environmental-factors and contingency in community organization	Mcnaughton, SJ	0012-9615	53(3)	1983
345	Self-regulation and social welfare: the political economy of corporate environmentalism	Maxwell, JW; Lyon, TP; Hackett, SC	0022-2186	43(2)	2000
342	Community organization in temperate and tropical rocky inter- tidal habitats - prey refuges in relation to consumer pressure- gradients	Menge, BA; Lubchenco, J	0012-9615	51(4)	1981
303	Community organization and rural-development - a learning-process approach	Korten, DC	0033-3352	40(5)	1980
319	Community organization among neotropical nectar-feeding birds	Feinsinger, P; Colwell, RK	0003-1569	18(4)	1978
350	Effects of urbanization on avian community organization	Beissinger, SR; Osborne, DR	0010-5422	84(1)	1982
288	Price-discrimination and social-welfare	Varian, HR	0002-8282	75(4)	1985
265	A morphological approach to the study of avian community organization	Ricklefs, RE; Travis, J	0004-8038	97(2)	1980
259	Disturbance history, community organization and vegetation dynamics of the old-growth Pisgah Forest, Southwestern New-Hampshire, USA	Foster, DR	0022-0477	76(1)	1988
255	Community organization in fishes as indicated by morphological features	Gatz, AJ	0012-9658	60(4)	1979
240	Species-diversity and community organization in desert seed-	Davidson, DW	0012-9658	58(4)	1977

Citing the Empirical Shreds on Social Welfare \dots

TC*	Title	Authors	ISSN	Vol./No.	PY*
	eating ants				
238	Weights and measures - informational constraints in social-welfare analysis	Sen, A	0012-9682	45(7)	1977
241	Sea otter predation and community organization in Western Aleutian Islands, Alaska	Estes, JA; Smith, NS; Palmisano, JF	0012-9658	59(4)	1978
222	Estimating social-welfare using count data models - an application to long-run recreation demand under conditions of endogenous stratification and truncation	Englin, J; Shonkwiler, JS	0034-6535	77(1)	1995
206	Beyond GDP: the quest for a measure of social welfare	Fleurbaey, M	0022-0515	47(4)	2009
197	Spatial variation in the distribution of stream invertebrates - implications of patchiness for models of community organization	Downes, BJ; Lake, PS; Schreiber, ESG	0046-5070	30(1)	1993
	$TC^* = Total Citations, I$	PY* = Publication Year			