
A Bibliometric Analysis of Stress Level Prediction of Working Pregnant Women using VosViewer

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, stress is one of the most pervasive problems. 89 percent of working professionals in India report feeling stressed. 4 in 10 women experience anxiety for various reasons. The purpose of this examination is to determine the scope of Stress Level Prediction of Working Pregnant Women Research through a bibliometric analysis. Data on pregnant women who work were gathered using the Scopus database. Subject headings with keywords and abstracts in female Stress Recognition studies were used as a lens to retrieve search results. The VOSviewer software was used to extract search results. Later, the results of Bibliometric mapping were examined in greater detail. As per our research this is the first study conducted with the help of VosViewer to do the Bibliometric analysis of stress factors of working pregnant women in India.

Keywords: Stress, Working Pregnant Women, Anxiety, Bibliometric Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION:

Hans Selye coined the term "stress" in 1936, defining it as "the non-specific response of the body to any demand for change. Stress is extremely frequent among working women during pregnancy, and it can contribute to mental illness and some foetal abnormalities. Nowadays, it is common for women to work outside the home. According to an article published by Hindustan Times, a study carried out by the World Bank found that 42% of women are graduates, while 33% of men are. A World Bank study found that there is 27% participation of working women, boosting India's potential GDP. A growing body of research indicates that maternal stress during pregnancy has a strong impact and can influence the development of the unborn. Working women have family and work responsibilities, and they tend to be more stressed than men. Having a job while pregnant can have long-term effects

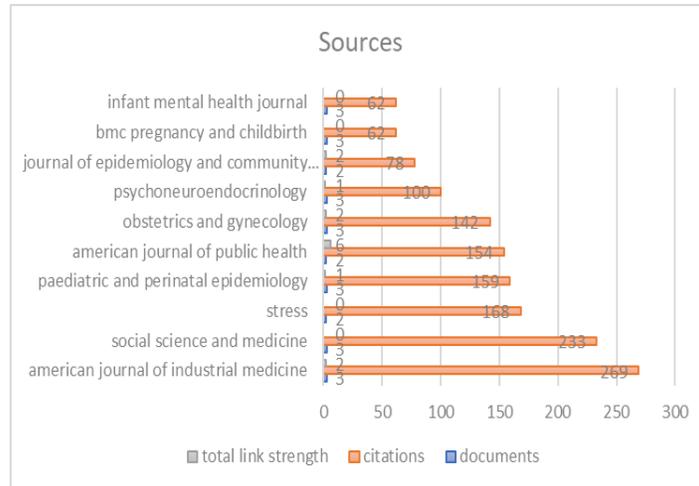


Fig-3.2.-The top ten most active journals in the world

Table 2 –In the field of stress recognition, these ten countries have the best records for innovation.

id	country	documents	citations	total link strength
1	united states	60	1635	11
2	united kingdom	16	450	2
3	canada	15	444	17
4	germany	11	174	4
5	poland	9	27	11
6	australia	8	290	0
7	france	8	112	4
8	spain	8	82	0
9	netherlands	7	174	10
10	norway	7	168	0

Table 2- Shows the list of top 10 Countries contributing in this domain related with stress prediction for working pregnant women

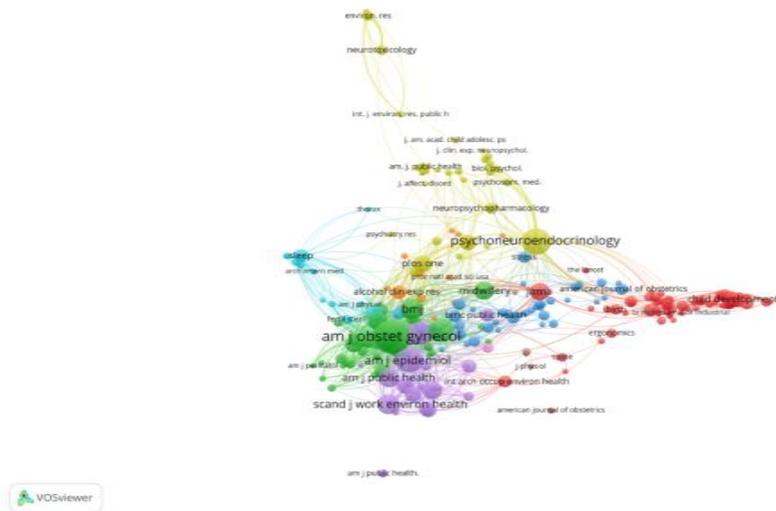


Figure-3.4.1(A)

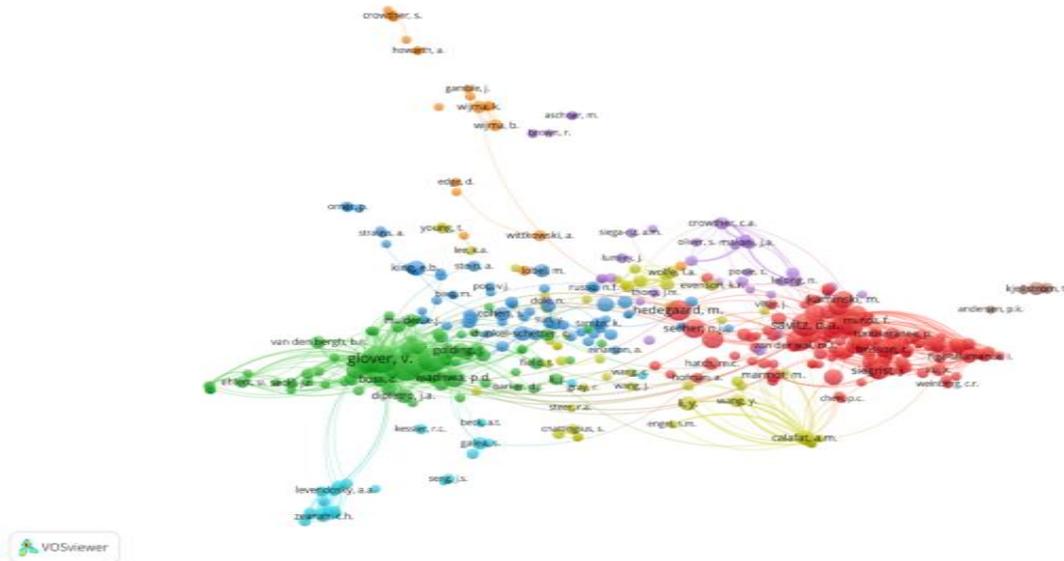


Figure-3.4.1.(B)

As seen in Figure, the records and sources used to construct a bibliography are linked together.4(A), Nine groups were obtained. Figure 4(B) – shows the co-citation of authors Glover, v. has 57 citations with 5116 link strength.

Fig-5 The Bibliometric analysis of the co-citation and bibliographic coupling is shown.

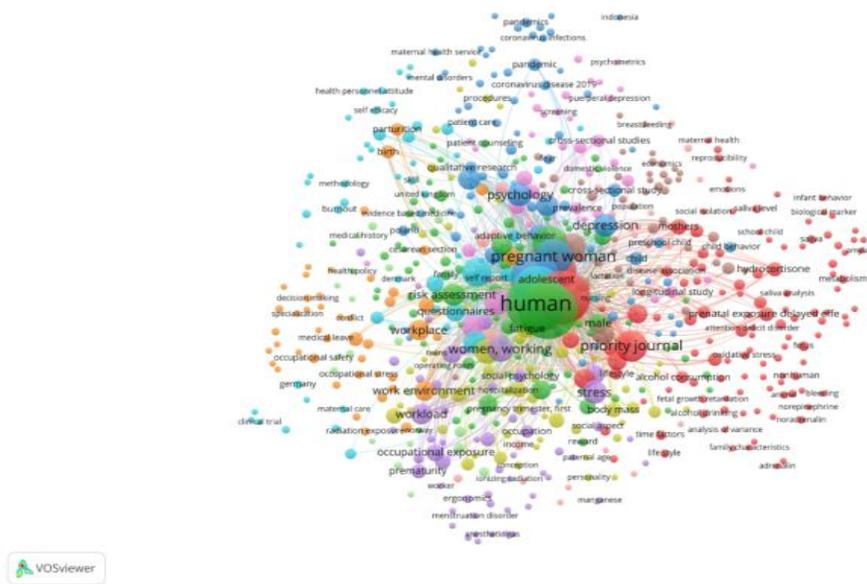


Figure-3.5. Show Co- Occurrence of Indexed Keywords

Conclusions

Between 2012 and 2021, a total of 500 papers were selected from the SCOPUS database on the subject of stress recognition, of which 231 were included in the SCOPUS core database. The majority of subsequent keywords had a strong connection to the research study’s keywords “pregnant women” and “stress.” Sensors (American Journal) was the most cited journal, with three articles and 269 citations. The United States of America published 60 publications that received 1635 citations, whereas Glover, V. published five articles that received 57 citations. The published material has mostly focused on three topics: stress, recognised stress, pregnant women, and human beings. Stress impacts individuals’ daily lives, which is why various researchers have focused their attention on this subject and released several high-quality study publications. It is critical to examine the quality of several high-quality research articles and to extract useful findings. We will provide a model to predict the stress factors of pregnant working women.

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Biographies



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