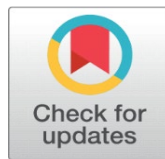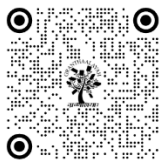# TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF INDIAN SCHOLARS IN INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE JOURNALS: A BIBLIOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the trends and patterns of research productivity of Indian scholars in international Library and Information Science (LIS) journals from 1975 to 2023 using bibliometric methods. A dataset of 6,128 publications indexed in Scopus across 71 Q1 and Q2 LIS journals was analysed to assess growth, authorship, collaboration, institutional and state-level contributions, and citation impact. The findings reveal four distinct phases of productivity: minimal and irregular growth until 1990, gradual expansion from 1991 to 2005, transitional growth between 2006 and 2015, and exponential output from 2016 onwards, with the last decade alone contributing over 64% of total publications. Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (Dt) highlight significant surges in 2012 and 2016, followed by a more stable yet high-output period. State-wise analysis shows Tamil Nadu and Delhi as dominant contributors, while Uttar Pradesh and Punjab demonstrate disproportionately high citation impact. Institutionally, Anna University leads in volume, whereas IIT Delhi and Banaras Hindu University stand out for scholarly influence through high citation averages. Among authors, Vivek Kumar Singh emerges as the most influential, with the highest citation impact despite not being the most prolific. The results underscore that while Indian LIS research has achieved rapid global visibility in recent years, quality and influence remain uneven across regions and institutions. The study offers critical insights for policymakers, institutions, and scholars to strengthen India's research visibility and align future contributions with international benchmarks.

Keywords: LIS Research, Research Productivity, Research Trend, Bibliometrics, India

1. INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century has witnessed a profound transformation in producing and disseminating scholarly communication. With the rapid globalisation of knowledge economies, research productivity has emerged as a central parameter for assessing the performance of scholars, institutions, and nations alike (Moed, 2017). In developing countries such as India, research output in international journals has become a critical indicator of academic visibility and participation in the global knowledge network (Gupta & Dhawan, 2020). Library and Information Science (LIS), as a discipline, plays a pivotal role in this ecosystem, given its focus on information management, scholarly communication, and knowledge dissemination. Consequently, the study of trends and patterns of research productivity of Indian scholars in international LIS journals provides valuable insights into both the growth of the field and India's evolving contribution to global scholarship.

Bibliometrics is the quantitative analysis of scholarly publications—it has long been recognised as a reliable method for mapping research performance and intellectual structure across disciplines (Pritchard, 1969; Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). By examining indicators such as publication counts, citation patterns, authorship collaborations, and institutional contributions, bibliometric studies reveal the volume of scholarly output and its quality, visibility, and impact. In the field of LIS, bibliometric studies have been particularly influential in tracing thematic evolution, author productivity, journal performance, and international collaboration networks (Tsay & Shu, 2011; Hood & Wilson, 2001). Such analyses help identify emerging research fronts, core literature, and knowledge gaps, which inform academic policy, library development, and research strategies.

Indian scholarship in LIS has grown substantially over the past few decades, supported by expanding library schools, increased access to global publishing platforms, and rising emphasis on research assessment metrics in higher education (Kumar & Verma, 2019). Government initiatives, such as the University Grants Commission's (UGC) emphasis on indexed journals and establishing national digital repositories, have encouraged scholars to publish in international outlets (INFLIBNET, 2020). At the same time, India's integration into global research collaborations has enhanced opportunities for visibility and citation impact, though challenges remain regarding quality, funding, and institutional support (Singh & Chander, 2014). The dual forces of opportunities and challenges highlight the need to critically examine the productivity of Indian LIS scholars in international forums.

Research productivity is not merely a count of published papers but is closely tied to factors such as collaboration patterns, access to funding, mentorship, and alignment with international research priorities (Abramo & D'Angelo, 2014). In the LIS discipline, collaboration between scholars across institutions and countries enhances diversity of perspectives, improves methodological rigour, and increases citation visibility (Glänzel & Schubert, 2004). For Indian scholars, participation in collaborative projects with international partners not only raises the visibility of their work but also situates their contributions within global discourses on information access, digital literacy, bibliometrics, and open science (Ali & Richardson, 2017). However, disparities in infrastructure, publishing costs, and access to high-impact journals often act as barriers, creating uneven representation of Indian scholarship on the global stage (Allen et al., 2013).

The present study situates itself within this context by analysing the research productivity of Indian scholars in international LIS journals through a bibliometric lens. Previous bibliometric inquiries into Indian LIS literature have highlighted growth trends in publication output, dominance of certain universities, and collaboration patterns (Sivakumaren & Swaminathan, 2016; Patra & Chand, 2006). However, limited systematic evidence focuses exclusively on Indian contributions to international LIS journals, representing a more competitive and globally visible publishing platform. By addressing this gap, the present research seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the trends, patterns, and dynamics of Indian LIS scholarship at an international level.

The findings of such a study have significant implications. For policymakers and funding agencies, bibliometric insights help evaluate the effectiveness of research investments and identify priority areas for support. For academic institutions, understanding productivity patterns aids in benchmarking performance and developing strategies for international collaboration and journal targeting. For LIS professionals and scholars, bibliometric mapping provides an evidence base to assess research strengths, weaknesses, and future directions. Thus, this inquiry not only documents the scholarly contributions of Indian LIS researchers but also contributes to broader debates on research evaluation, global knowledge flows, and academic visibility.

The internationalisation of research, combined with the increasing reliance on bibliometric indicators, underscores the importance of examining the productivity of Indian scholars in LIS journals. The present study, by adopting a bibliometric perspective, seeks to uncover the quantitative dimensions of this productivity, map the intellectual landscape, and interpret India's positioning within the global LIS research community.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chakraborty (2019) mapped LIS research trends in India using a decade-scale dataset to profile growth, preferred document types, and core outlets. The study showed a predominance of journal articles over other formats, concentration of output in a handful of Indian LIS journals, and steady growth after 2010. Author productivity conformed to classic bibliometric regularities (e.g., Lotka-type skew), and collaboration intensified over time, indicating maturation of research networks. Topical spread clustered around bibliometrics, ICT applications, user studies, and information

retrieval. The paper argued for capacity building in methods and international collaboration to boost visibility and citation impact. For the topic, it establishes the baseline of Indian LIS productivity and preferred venues immediately before 2020. Using Latent Dirichlet Allocation on 928 DJLIT articles, Lamba and Madhusudhan (2019) identified 50 core topics and traced their evolution, highlighting the sustained centrality of bibliometrics, ICT, and user studies. The analysis surfaced topic renewal and attrition, quantifying thematic half-life and showing how new areas (e.g., digital libraries, data mining) diffused into the Indian LIS corpus. Although historical, its 2019 vantage provides directly comparable pre-pandemic topic baselines for later 2020–2023 shifts. For productivity studies, it underscores how topic choice covaries with citation traction and journal positioning.

Garg and Bebi (2020) profiled nearly three decades of DJLIT output, reporting year-wise growth, authorship patterns, institutional contributions, and reference use. They found rising multi-authorship and diversified institutional participation, with spikes aligning with national research policy nudges. Citations accumulated unevenly, concentrating on methodological and technology-adjacent topics. The findings show how one flagship Indian LIS journal functions as a proxy barometer for national productivity and collaboration—a practical context for comparing 2019–2023 trajectories and the internationalisation of Indian LIS scholarship. Sahu and Parabhoi (2020) analysed Indian LIS journal articles (2014–2018), noting strong dominance of articles, growing co-authorship, and visible clustering of themes around information retrieval and bibliometrics. While the study window ends in 2018, its 2020 publication consolidates a "just-before-COVID" baseline, enabling comparison with 2020–2023 patterns in volume, collaboration, and topical shifts. Such baselines are essential when attributing changes to policy, pandemic-era digital transitions, or evolving evaluation criteria.

Srivastava (2021) used Scopus to evaluate India's LIS output, reporting 2019 as the peak year (471 papers; 21.8% of the decade's output) and detailing leading journals, prolific authors, and co-authorship patterns. The study's decade span and database coverage provide a robust productivity benchmark and confirm the run-up to 2019 that later studies compare against. It also catalogues journal targeting strategies and reveals the distribution of document types, informing where international publications fit into Indian authors' portfolio strategies. Wodeyar and Rajashekar (2021) offered a national-level scientometric synopsis emphasising growth rates, prolific institutions, and collaboration maps, while also discussing bibliometric laws (Bradford, Lotka, Zipf) and R-based tooling (Bibliometrix). Methodological clarity matters for the study's reproducibility, especially around field delineation, database choice, and normalisation issues. Their results complement Srivastava (2021), reinforcing the pattern of pre-2020 growth and setting the stage for assessing post-2019 shifts in productivity and impact.

Kumar (2021) examined Library Herald's publications, charting yearly volume, authorship, and citation distribution. The journal-level micro-analysis shows how editorial scope and submission pipelines shape visible productivity signals. It highlights increasing collaboration and topic concentration in specific sub-domains, mirroring national patterns. The study provides a complementary "unit-of-analysis" (single journal) perspective to triangulate against national-scale results and understand how venue characteristics condition productivity indicators and visibility. TRM and colleagues (2021) mapped Indian RDM literature in Scopus, applying Bradford's, Lotka's, and Zipf's laws and visual analytics to show an emerging, interdisciplinary niche cutting across LIS and data-intensive domains. The study documented growth trajectories, leading contributors, and collaboration networks, indicating how thematic niches can accelerate citations and international engagement. Its approach illustrates how sub-field bibliometrics enrich an overall productivity assessment and can explain divergent impact profiles among Indian LIS researchers. Inganal (2022) conducted a bibliometric evaluation of the International Journal of Research in Library Science (2015–2022), reporting article volumes, author distributions, and country shares. While not India-only, the analysis helps position Indian authors within a broader, international outlet and highlights how Google Scholar indexing influences visibility metrics and citation capture. The study offers a comparative lens on journal selection and performance, which is relevant when assessing Indian scholars' strategies to publish beyond domestic titles.

Panda and Bhoi (2023) analysed top-cited Indian researchers on ResearchGate, correlating RG altmetrics (reads, followers, RG score) with conventional indicators. Results showed meaningful, albeit imperfect, alignment between attention and citation, underscoring ASNS platforms' role in visibility and knowledge diffusion. For Indian LIS productivity studies, this work is crucial: it links dissemination behaviours to impact signals. It suggests how social platforms can amplify the reach of articles, especially those published in international LIS journals. The reviewed literature underscores the growth, collaborative networks, and evolving themes of Indian LIS research, while also drawing attention to the increasing role of international publications and alternative metrics. Building on these insights,

the present study seeks to extend the discourse by offering a focused bibliometric perspective on the trends and patterns of research productivity of Indian scholars in international LIS journals, thereby filling a critical gap and situating Indian contributions within the global scholarly landscape.

3. OBJECTIVES

- To analyse the growth of research output of Indian scholars in international Library and Information Science (LIS) journals during the study period.
- To identify the most prolific authors, institutions, and states contributing to international LIS research and evaluate their relative productivity.

4. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The scope of the study comprises the international Library and Information Science (LIS) journals indexed in Scopus. The master journal set was curated from Scopus/SJR and restricted to outlets that appear in Q1 or Q2 within the LIS subject area, yielding 71 unique journals. Records were retrieved through Scopus Advanced Search using field constraints on source title, affiliation country, and publication year. The query pattern was: (SRCTITLE [selected LIS journals]) AND (AFFILCOUNTRY [India]) AND (PUBYEAR 1975–2023). Publications with at least one Indian institutional affiliation were included, retaining international co-authorships. No language filter was applied, and all indexed document types (articles, reviews, editorials, conference papers, book chapters, letters, notes, errata, retractions) were considered to capture the whole publication ecology. The search yielded 6128 records, exported in CSV with core bibliographic, citation, and affiliation fields. Excel data cleaning involved removing rare duplicates across early online and issue-assigned versions. This process produced a transparent and reproducible corpus of Indian LIS publications (1975–2024), forming the basis for subsequent analyses of growth, collaboration, document types, keywords, funding, publishers, and citation impact.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1 Distribution of Publications by year

Publication Year	Number of Publications	Percentage
1975	1	0.02
1976	1	0.02
1977	2	0.03
1978	1	0.02
1979	3	0.05
1980	4	0.07
1981	2	0.03
1982	3	0.05
1983	8	0.13
1984	6	0.10
1985	8	0.13
1986	8	0.13
1987	3	0.05
1988	9	0.15
1989	14	0.23
1990	5	0.08
1991	10	0.16
1992	11	0.18
1993	15	0.25
1994	11	0.18
1995	12	0.20
1996	7	0.11
1997	16	0.26
1998	20	0.33
1999	19	0.31

Year	Publications	Percentage
2000	17	0.28
2001	27	0.44
2002	35	0.57
2003	41	0.67
2004	38	0.62
2005	62	1.01
2006	61	1.00
2007	44	0.72
2008	62	1.01
2009	69	1.13
2010	73	1.19
2011	90	1.47
2012	172	2.81
2013	238	3.88
2014	272	4.42
2015	210	3.43
2016	619	10.10
2017	243	3.97
2018	329	5.37
2019	438	7.15
2020	476	7.77
2021	622	10.15
2022	806	13.15
2023	885	14.44
Total	**6128**	**100**

Table 1 reveals a gradual but steady increase in research productivity of Indian scholars in international LIS journals from 1975 through the early 2000s, with publications rarely exceeding 1% of the total output per year. A visible surge began after 2005, with annual contributions steadily rising, particularly after 2010. The most dramatic growth occurred in the last decade, where 2016 alone accounted for over 10% of the total output, followed by a consistent upward trajectory. The highest productivity was observed in 2023, contributing 14.44% of all publications, followed by 2022 (13.15%) and 2021 (10.15%). 2016–2023 contributed more than 64% of the total publications, indicating a recent acceleration in India's research visibility in international LIS scholarship. This trend underscores the increasing engagement of Indian researchers in global academic discourse, likely driven by policy mandates, research assessment frameworks, and the expansion of digital and collaborative research ecosystems.

Table 2 Distribution of publications by growth and cumulative growth

Publication Year	Number of Publications	Cumulative publications	Growth	Cumulative Growth
1975	1	1		
1976	1	2	0	0
1977	2	4	1	100
1978	1	5	-1	-50
1979	3	8	2	200
1980	4	12	1	33.33
1981	2	14	-2	-50
1982	3	17	1	50
1983	8	25	5	166.66
1984	6	31	-2	-25
1985	8	39	2	33.33
1986	8	47	0	0
1987	3	50	-5	-62.5
1988	9	59	6	200
1989	14	73	5	55.55
1990	5	78	-9	-64.28
1991	10	88	5	100
1992	11	99	1	10
1993	15	114	4	36.36
1994	11	125	-4	-26.66

1995	12	137	1	9.09
1996	7	144	-5	-41.66
1997	16	160	9	128.57
1998	20	180	4	25
1999	19	199	-1	-5
2000	17	216	-2	-10.52
2001	27	243	10	58.82
2002	35	278	8	29.62
2003	41	319	6	17.14
2004	38	357	-3	-7.31
2005	62	419	24	63.15
2006	61	480	-1	-1.61
2007	44	524	-17	-27.86
2008	62	586	18	40.90
2009	69	655	7	11.29
2010	73	728	4	5.79
2011	90	818	17	23.28
2012	172	990	82	91.11
2013	238	1228	66	38.37
2014	272	1500	34	14.28
2015	210	1710	-62	-22.79
2016	619	2329	409	194.76
2017	243	2572	-376	-60.74
2018	329	2901	86	35.39
2019	438	3339	109	33.13
2020	476	3815	38	8.67
2021	622	4437	146	30.67
2022	806	5243	184	29.58
2023	885	6128	79	9.80

The growth and cumulative growth analysis show four clear phases in Indian LIS research productivity, as shown in Table 2. From 1975 to 1990, publications were sparse and irregular, marked by frequent negative growth. Between 1991 and 2005, output rose steadily, with moderate positive growth in several years, and cumulative publications crossed 400 by 2005. The period 2006–2015 reflected a transition, with higher productivity but unstable growth, including notable declines in 2007 and 2015. A dramatic shift occurred from 2016 onwards, when publications surged sharply (2016: +194.76%) and sustained high output continued in subsequent years. Despite fluctuations, cumulative publications rose rapidly, crossing 6,000 by 2023. The decade 2016–2023 alone contributed over 70% of the total output, highlighting India's exponential growth in international LIS research. This surge can be attributed to policy mandates, institutional emphasis on global publishing, and increased international collaboration, firmly positioning Indian scholarship on the global map.

Figure 1
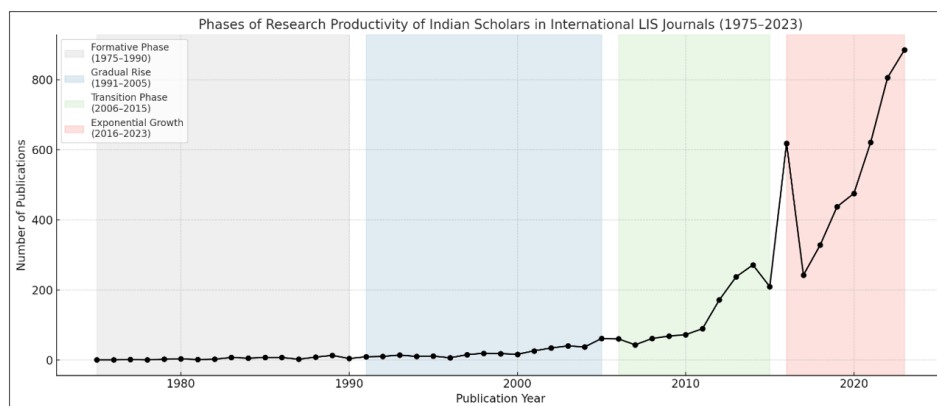
Figure 1 Phases of Research Productivity of Indian Scholars in International LIS Journals (1975-2023)
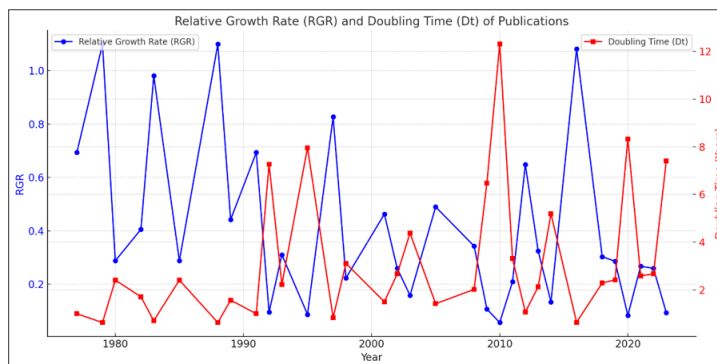
Table 3 Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (Dt)

Year	Start Publications	End Publications	Relative Growth Rate (RGR)	Doubling Time (years)
1975	1	1	-	-
1976	1	1	-	-
1977	1	2	0.6931	1
1978	2	1	-	-
1979	1	3	1.0986	0.63
1980	3	4	0.2877	2.41
1981	4	2	-	-
1982	2	3	0.4055	1.71
1983	3	8	0.9808	0.71
1984	8	6	-	-
1985	6	8	0.2877	2.41
1986	8	8	-	-
1987	8	3	-	-
1988	3	9	1.0986	0.63
1989	9	14	0.4418	1.57
1990	14	5	-	-
1991	5	10	0.6931	1
1992	10	11	0.0953	7.27
1993	11	15	0.3102	2.23
1994	15	11	-	-
1995	11	12	0.087	7.96
1996	12	7	-	-
1997	7	16	0.8267	0.84
1998	16	20	0.2231	3.11
1999	20	19	-	-
2000	19	17	-	-
2001	17	27	0.4626	1.5
2002	27	35	0.2595	2.67
2003	35	41	0.1582	4.38
2004	41	38	-	-
2005	38	62	0.4895	1.42
2006	62	61	-	
2007	61	44	-	-
2008	44	62	0.3429	2.02
2009	62	69	0.107	6.48
2010	69	73	0.0564	12.3
2011	73	90	0.2094	3.31
2012	90	172	0.6477	1.07
2013	172	238	0.3248	2.13
2014	238	272	0.1335	5.19
2015	272	210	-	-
2016	210	619	1.081	0.64
2017	619	243	-	-
2018	243	329	0.303	2.29
2019	329	438	0.2862	2.42
2020	438	476	0.0832	8.33
2021	476	622	0.2675	2.59
2022	622	806	0.2591	2.67
2023	806	885	0.0935	7.41

The analysis of Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (Dt) provides insight into the pace and consistency of research productivity. RGR values fluctuated widely, with high peaks such as 1977 (0.6931; Dt = 1 year), 1979 (1.0986; Dt = 0.63), and 1983 (0.9808; Dt = 0.71). These very short doubling times indicate sudden publication activity is spurious, though they were inconsistent and often followed by years of decline. RGR values generally remained between 0.09 and 0.49, doubling from 1.42 to 7.96 years. Notable spurts occurred in 1997 (RGR = 0.8267; Dt = 0.84) and 2005 (RGR = 0.4895; Dt = 1.42). Overall, the pattern reflects a gradual but uneven expansion in output, with occasional setbacks. This

period again shows mixed results. Some years registered negligible or negative growth, but certain years like 2008 (RGR = 0.3429; Dt = 2.02) and 2012 (RGR = 0.6477; Dt = 1.07) indicate intense spurts. The fluctuation demonstrates instability, but cumulative output continued to rise. The most substantial surge is evident in 2016 with an exceptionally high RGR of 1.081 and a Dt of only 0.64 years, signifying explosive growth. Post-2016, RGR values stabilised between 0.26 and 0.30 (2018–2022) with doubling times of 2–3 years, showing steady and sustainable expansion. By 2023, RGR had declined to 0.0935 (Dt = 7.41), indicating a slowing pace as output matured. The data reveal that Indian LIS research experienced sporadic and inconsistent growth in the early decades, moderate expansion during the 1990s–2000s, and an exponential rise after 2010, particularly in 2016. The declining RGR and increasing Dt in recent years suggest that although publication output remains high, the pace of doubling is slowing, reflecting a shift from rapid expansion to consolidation of research productivity.

Figure 2

Figure 3 Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (Dt) of Publications

Table 4 The top 10 most productive authors

Rank	Author full names	Publications	Citations	Avg Citations	% Share
1.	Gupta, Brij Mohan	56	649	11.59	0.3
2.	Prathap, Gangan	56	616	11	0.3
3.	Singh, Vivek Kumar	47	1908	40.6	0.26
4.	Hoda, M. N.	47	13	0.28	0.26
5.	Amirtharajan, Rengarajan	43	586	13.63	0.23
6.	Garg, Kailash Chandra	42	799	19.02	0.23
7.	Verma, Manoj Kumar	41	325	7.93	0.22
8.	Rayappan, John Bosco Balaguru	33	511	15.48	0.18
9.	Gul, Sumeer	28	429	15.32	0.15
10.	Bhardwaj, Raj Kumar	27	293	10.85	0.15

The top ten most productive authors represent a small but significant share of Indian contributions to international LIS journals. Gupta, Brij Mohan and Prathap, Gangan lead with 56 publications each, contributing 0.3% output, though their citation averages remain modest (≈11 per paper). Singh, Vivek Kumar, also published 47 papers but achieved the highest impact with 1,908 citations and an average of 40.6, marking him the most influential author.

In contrast, Hoda, M. N., despite the same number of papers, registered very low impact (13 citations, avg. 0.28). Amirtharajan, Rengarajan (43 papers, avg. 13.63 citations) and Garg, Kailash Chandra (42 papers, avg. 19.02) combined productivity with strong citation performance. Verma, Manoj Kumar, produced 41 documents with lower impact (avg. 7.93 citations). Despite fewer papers, Rayappan, John Bosco Balaguru and Gul, Sumeer achieved higher citation averages (≈15 per paper). Bhardwaj, Raj Kumar, rounds out the list with 27 papers and an average of 10.85 citations. The comparison shows that high output does not always translate into high scholarly influence. Overall, Singh's citation

leadership highlights the importance of research quality and visibility, while others demonstrate steady productivity with varying degrees of impact.

Table 5 The top 10 Most Productive States

Rank	State	Publications	Citations	Avg Citations	% Share
1.	Tamil Nadu	1575	10539	6.69	21.3
2.	Delhi	1437	22267	15.5	19.44
3.	Maharashtra	723	11631	16.09	9.78
4.	Karnataka	641	7055	11.01	8.67
5.	West Bengal	394	4843	12.29	5.33
6.	Uttar Pradesh	295	5551	18.82	3.99
7.	Telangana	257	2784	10.83	3.48
8.	Punjab	252	4013	15.92	3.41
9.	Kerala	214	1990	9.3	2.89
10.	Gujarat	208	2030	9.76	2.81

Table 5 shows the state-wise analysis of LIS research output in India, which shows intense regional concentration, with Tamil Nadu leading at 1,575 publications (21.3%), though with a modest citation average of 6.69. Delhi follows with 1,437 publications (19.44%) but stands out with the highest citation count (22,267) and a strong average of 15.5, reflecting productivity and influence. Maharashtra ranks third with 723 publications (9.78%) and one of the highest citation averages (16.09), while Karnataka contributes 641 publications (8.67%) with a solid average of 11.01 citations. West Bengal adds 394 publications (5.33%) but records a substantial quality-driven impact with 12.29 average citations. Despite a smaller output of 295 publications (3.99%), Uttar Pradesh is notable for the highest average citation rate of 18.82, showing highly influential research. Punjab follows with 252 publications (3.41%) and a similarly strong average of 15.92, while Telangana (257), Kerala (214), and Gujarat (208) contribute moderately with balanced impact. Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Maharashtra, and Karnataka account for nearly 60% of national output. At the same time, states like Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab stand out for their disproportionate scholarly influence, highlighting the importance of research quality and visibility.

Table 6 The top 10 Most Productive Institutions

Rank	Affiliations	Publications	Citations	Avg Citations	% Share
1.	Anna University	252	910	3.61	1.83
2.	University of Kashmir	138	1531	11.09	1
3.	University of Delhi,	127	1285	10.12	0.92
4.	Vellore Institute of Technology	125	1437	11.5	0.91
5.	Aligarh Muslim University	122	1126	9.23	0.89
6.	Banaras Hindu University	118	2497	21.16	0.86
7.	Indian National Science Academy,	114	1803	15.82	0.83
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru University,	95	921	9.69	0.69
9.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi,	93	3495	37.58	0.68
10.	Pondicherry University, Puducherry,	90	645	7.17	0.66

The institutional analysis reveals that Anna University leads with 252 publications (1.83%), though with a modest citation average of 3.61, reflecting high output but limited influence. The University of Kashmir (138; avg. 11.09) and University of Delhi (127; avg. 10.12) perform well by combining consistent productivity with higher citation impact, while the Vellore Institute of Technology (125; avg. 11.5) also demonstrates a good balance of quality and output. Aligarh Muslim University (122; avg. 9.23) maintains steady contributions, whereas Banaras Hindu University (118) stands out for its remarkable scholarly influence with 2,497 citations and an average of 21.16 per paper. Similarly, the Indian National Science Academy (114; avg. 15.82) underscores quality-driven impact despite relatively lower volume. Jawaharlal Nehru University (95; avg. 9.69) shows moderate impact, while the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (93) emerges as the most influential, with 3,495 citations and the highest average citation rate (37.58), underscoring the

global visibility of its research. Finally, Pondicherry University (90) contributes moderately with an average of 7.17 citations. Overall, the findings suggest that while institutions such as Anna University dominate in volume, institutions like IIT Delhi, BHU, and INSA demonstrate that fewer but high-quality publications can yield disproportionately greater scholarly influence at the international level.

6. CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis demonstrates that Indian LIS scholarship has evolved from sporadic contributions in the late twentieth century to exponential growth in the last decade, firmly establishing India as a visible player in the global LIS research landscape. However, the findings also reveal disparities: while certain states and institutions dominate publication output, others excel in scholarly influence, showing that quantity does not always equate to quality. The exceptional citation impact of select authors and institutions highlights the role of focused, high-quality research in enhancing global visibility. The study emphasises the need for balanced growth, encouraging productivity and impact through stronger research collaborations, policy support, and strategic targeting of high-impact international journals. By addressing gaps in quality, funding, and international networking, Indian LIS research can further consolidate its global presence and contribute meaningfully to the evolving knowledge economy.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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