

Indian Perspectives in English Literary Scholarship: A Bibliometric Analysis

Md. Abu Katadah¹, Abid Fakhre Alam², Mamta Chaudhary³, Pragya Singh Parmar⁴,
Md. Shariful Islam⁵ and Sakirul Saikh⁶

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities & Science, TKR College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, India

²Deputy Librarian, Global Library, OP Jindal Global University, Sonipat, India

³Research Scholar, Department of Languages, Integral University, Lucknow, India

⁴Research Scholar, Department of Languages, Integral University, Lucknow, India

⁵Professor, Department of Information Science and Library Management, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh, India

⁶Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities & Science, DRK Institute of Science and Technology, Hyderabad, India

E-mail: ¹abukatadah9148@gmail.com, ²abidf.alam@jgu.edu.in, ³mdmamtapatel@gmail.com,

⁴pragyajcess@gmail.com, ⁵sharif6islam@ru.ac.bd, ⁶sakirul043@gmail.com

ORCID: ¹<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-4923-9307>, ²<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3864-9126>,

³<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-7249-0735>, ⁴<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8358-0336>,

⁵<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6170-084X>, ⁶<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-9061-9247>

(Received 08 May 2025; Revised 23 June 2025, Accepted 02 July 2025; Available online 30 September 2025)

Abstract - This study analyzes Indian contributions to English literature scholarship through a bibliometric approach, using the Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) database, 1,097 articles published from 2004 and 2023 were obtained, focusing on author co-authorships, research outputs, co-occurrence of author keywords, and affiliated countries. The researchers employed the R Studio and VoS Viewer tools for the present study to analysis data. The results show a steady increase in articles from 2013 to 2022. Affiliation institutions of the authors include University of Delhi, which leads with an attractive publication count is followed by University of Hyderabad which ranks second in terms of publications. In terms of author, Nayar Pk emerged as the author with the highest number of publications. In terms of document types, journal articles (764) have the number of highest publications, followed by Book reviews (176), poetry (55), and editorial materials (54). Based on the sources, Journal of Postcolonial Writing leads with 68 publications, followed by Journal of Commonwealth Literature with 55 publications, Explicator with 33 publications, and World Literature Today with 32 publications respectively. The study concludes by providing broader summary of English literary scholarship in Indian lens, using data from the WoS database. The findings indicate that in the last decades there is a significant growth, there is projections in the future it will continue to increase.

Keywords: English Literature Scholarship, Linguistics, Indian Perspective, Bibliometric

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian views in English literary research address intricate histories of identity, language, and cultural interpretation, reflecting a dynamic interaction of colonial and indigenous influences (Rogers Stanton, 2014). The development of

Indian writing in English has been greatly impacted by historical background, which has shaped its themes and writing approaches. The English language Bhattacharya, U. (2017) teaching that was instituted during the British colonial era is the source of this literary legacy. As more Indian authors learned English, the incorporation of Indian cultural elements into their works became increasingly common (Shahjahan, 2005). Indian writers gradually started employing the English language to convey their viewpoints, thoughts, and personal experiences, producing a distinctive literary collection (Suresh & Lenine, 2024). English-language books about India serve as windows into the dynamic cultural landscape, offering important insights into how Indian customs were viewed, understood, and altered over the colonial and post-colonial eras (Bhatia & Ram, 2001).

The post-colonial Indian experience is a common theme in Indian English literature. Indian writers frequently explore the intricacies of India following its independence. The authors' writings provide important insights into the political, social, and economic transformations that affected India's transition from colonial to independent governance (Lakshmi & Nadimpalli, 2024). Both domestically and internationally, the English-language literature of India has gained recognition (Moore-Gilbert, 2000; Spivak, 2014). The area of literature has been greatly enhanced by the many Indian authors who have gained international prominence for their English-language works (Rogobete, 2015). This research examines the specifics of English literary scholarship from an Indian point of view based on bibliometric study,

emphasizing its distinctive traits, historical development, and ascent during the colonial era. This literature offers a complex perspective on postcolonial identity, patriotism, and globalization by intriguingly fusing English intellectual traditions with Indian social elements (Farhan et al., 2023).

The statistical study of scientific publications, including books and papers, is known as bibliometrics (Hossain et al., 2022). The significance of bibliometric analysis rises in correlation with the number of publications in the literature and identifies the most successful works, nations, authors, institutional partnerships, and active journals. A numerical examination of publications in a particular area and time period, as well as the connections among these articles, is made possible by bibliometrics (Amees et al., 2020). Citation analysis is a bibliometric technique that uses a web or graph to show the relationships between authors or articles and the citations found in scientific publications. The quantitative and qualitative characteristics of every document that is retrieved from a single, sizable electronic database are the main focus of bibliometric study. The volume of research produced, how this volume of literature changed over time, which significant topics were of great interest, and the scientific influence of literature in a given area are the investigated research questions in bibliometric analysis. Using citation analysis, advanced bibliometric analysis is an effective method used to examine the global impacts of scientific research, the popularity of publications, authors, organizations, and nations, as well as the flow of information between disciplines (Butdisuwan et al., 2024).

A bibliometric research that analyzes the contribution of papers published from 2004 to 2023 from WoS database and identifies scientific needs for research improvement is also included in this article, along with a brief overview of English literary scholarship in Indian viewpoints and its major characteristics (Panah & Homayoun, 2017). The current paper will present the recommendations for further research made in both research articles (Realinho et al., 2020). The article also includes evaluations of the most referenced documents, co-authorship, and keywords, which will be used to identify scientific gaps and direct researchers in future investigations. These domains contribute to the knowledge gaps in English literary study for future studies. The first knowledge gap is the study of English literature from an Indian perspective. The study also helps professionals and researchers comprehend this field of research by leading their efforts to cover existing research gaps and generate specific information in areas that have previously been overlooked. A bibliometric analysis of English literary research between 2004 and 2023 is the aim of this work. In this article we have four objectives:

- To analyze the distribution of publication years
- To examine the document types of Indian English literary scholarship
- To identify the influential journals and authors of Indian English literary scholarship

- To explore the co-authorship map of authors and organizations.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Over time, Indian English literature has undergone a substantial transformation. It began with the establishment of the East India Company during British rule in India. Early Indian writers used English that was free of Indian language to portray an experience that was fundamentally Indian, but their writings were greatly inspired by Western authors (Deo & Mohal, 1995).

English literature about India had a significant shift following independence as authors struggled with the effects of colonialism, division, and modernization. Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Amitav Ghosh were among the individuals who examined the intricacies of Indian culture in light of hybridity, diaspora, and globalization. Their art challenges essentialist ideas of Indian identity while embracing its diversity, demonstrating a post-colonial sensibility that values pluralism, fluidity, and international exchanges (Dharwadker, 2003). Postcolonial scholars such as Homi Bhabha, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, and Edward Said have challenged colonial images of India, emphasizing the politics of producing information and the agency of subaltern voices. Furthermore, cultural critics like Ashis Nandy, Meenakshi Mukherjee, and Amartya Sen have examined how culture, identity, and development intersect in the Indian setting, challenging dominant narratives and promoting pluralistic viewpoints (Sadana, 2012; Banerjee & Pan, 2024).

A bibliometric examination of 4066 citations from doctoral dissertations on the English language and literature noticed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University was conducted to analyze the use pattern of literary works by the academics in English (Deo & Mohal, 1995). The primary bibliographic formats for the literature cited are provided. They found the result, books and magazines published in the United Kingdom and the United States of America are the most often mentioned non serial publications. Al et al., (2006) examines the bibliometric features of 507 journal articles in the arts and humanities published between 1975 and 2003 by writers connected to Turkish universities and included in the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI). Over 60% of all publications were journal articles. Nederhof, (2011) conducted study on linguistics and modern language performance (Bilal et al., 2024). They included works intended for the general audience as well as works aimed at a national or international scholarly output. The latter were especially significant in the output of literature and made up 8–73% of the total. Language and linguistics and literature, on the one hand, have quite different publication and citation patterns, necessitating a customized design of monitoring studies in both domains. Mishra et al., (2014) carried out on PhD thesis in Vikram University, Ujjain from 1975 to 2007. The data explores 33 years total 55 thesis found during the study. The researchers also found in 1991, 1996 and 2002 and lowest is so other years.

III. METHODOLOGY

A bibliographic study attempts to carefully examine the academic works of Indian scholars in order to comprehend the topic trends, intellectual structure, and patterns of collaboration in the field of English literature and linguistics research. This study illuminates India's presence and impact in the global scholarly discourse on English literary studies by looking at these trends from 2004 to 2023. The area of English literary analysis in India has changed dramatically in recent years, illustrating the country's variety of languages and cultures. Scholars have produced an abundance of written work that covers a wide range of topics, such as literary comparisons, translation studies, Indian-English writing, and postcolonial thought (Bhatia & Ram, 2001). This study uses bibliometric analysis to examine the development, significance, and thematic trends of Indian contributions to English literary studies, with a particular focus on scholarly work from 2004 to 2023. By looking at this corpus, the study aims to reveal the thematic tendencies, collaboration patterns, and philosophical framework of Indian viewpoints in the subject, providing insight into the development of the field and its influence on international literary study.

Data Collection

Bibliometrics is useful for exploring, organizing, and analyzing massive quantities of data. Bibliometric analyses enable the establishment of future research lines through their indicators while also enabling knowledge of the past and the progress of the investigations. Although several databases group global research, the current study only includes bibliographic updates from Clarivate Analytics' WoSCC. The WoS is a digital scientometric/bibliometric platform that has gained international recognition among scholars for its high standards of quality. For searching and evaluating different publications and journals, it has become an essential resource. Bibliometric experts regard the WoS as a relevant resource since it provides a collection of metadata required for this type of study, such as abstracts, references, citation counts, names of authors, institutions, countries/resign, and the sources's impact factor (Albugami et al., 2024). The researchers provide consistent information on citations, h-index, and co-authorship. All citation metrics have limitations, yet some, such as the h-index, are very popular. A collection of bibliometric indicators that emphasize different aspects of a scientist's scholarly influence is commonly employed for use in reality. We give you the means to practice this approach on frequently.

Indian views in English literary study are included in both topic categories and research areas as a single research field. As of November 2024, there were 1128 records published between 2004 and 2023. Nevertheless, this figure comprises 13 other sorts of papers, such as journal articles, letters, proceedings, notes, reviews, and brief communications. Thus, in order to concentrate on the most representative publications of research available in WoS database, we only selected English language for present study, thus reducing the number of documents to 1,097.

Analysis Tools

Science Mapping is another important bibliometric approach that depicts how different academic actors are related to one another (Ahmad et al., 2024). In this way, demonstrating the dynamic and structural elements of scientific inquiry is the aim of this methodology. A number of bibliometric metrics, including productivity, citations, and the h-index, are used in the performance study. Several factors are taken into account in this analysis, such as articles, authors, universities, and nations. The English literary research is mapped using VOS viewer software, which aims to visually assess the journal's reference structure based on an understanding of key words and co-authorship points of view. Additionally, we have used Bibliometrx R tool for data analysis and impact of author and sources (Hossain & Batcha, 2021b).

IV. RESULTS

Year Wise Distribution of English Literary Scholarship

Table I shows the distribution of documents by year, the mean total citations per article (Mean Citation Per Article), and the mean citations per year (Mean Citation Per Year) for research in the area of "Indian Perspectives in English Literary Scholarship" from the WoS between 2004 and 2023. In general, the number of records rises with time; notable growth was seen starting in 2009, reaching a peak of 118 articles in 2022. Although it fluctuates, the MeanTCperArt value peaked in 2010 (8.24), indicating that the year's articles had a high citation rate. The annual citation impact, or MeanTCperYear, likewise fluctuates, with notable highs in 2010 (0.55) and 2019 (0.66). MeanTCperArt (0.42) and MeanTCperYear (0.21) have decreased in recent years, particularly 2023, suggesting a possible deterioration in the citation effect of more recent publications. Although citation rates have occasionally increased and decreased, perhaps reflecting changes in the focus or relevance of the research, overall, the pattern shows a growing scholarly interest in this topic throughout time.

TABLE I YEAR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP

Year	Records	MeanTCperArt	MeanTCperYear
2004	9	2.44	0.12
2005	13	1.00	0.05
2006	14	3.21	0.17
2007	27	5.85	0.32
2008	20	1.70	0.10
2009	57	2.37	0.15
2010	33	8.24	0.55
2011	38	4.24	0.30
2012	36	3.11	0.24
2013	35	2.97	0.25
2014	47	3.26	0.30
2015	49	4.41	0.44
2016	54	3.41	0.38
2017	65	2.74	0.34
2018	75	2.51	0.36
2019	88	3.95	0.66
2020	99	3.03	0.61
2021	105	1.97	0.49
2022	118	1.56	0.52
2023	115	0.42	0.21

Document types of English Literary Scholarship

The range of publication in this subject is reflected in the 13 different categories of document types found in this dataset, which included 1,097 items that were examined is shown in Fig. 1. A substantial amount of the scholarship is composed of standard research articles (764), which make up the majority of contributions. Book reviews (176), poetry (55), and editorial materials (54), which emphasize an interaction with both intellectual discourses and creative and evaluative content, are other notable document categories. In addition to

other specialist forms including bibliographies, biographical items, and proceeding papers (4 each), less common categories include review articles (13), early access publications (13), and creative prose (7). Additionally, the dataset only includes one entry each for letters, corrections, and meeting abstracts, highlighting the primary emphasis on thorough research and review-oriented publications in this academic field. This diversity, which encompasses both analytical and artistic aspects, highlights the complexity of English literary studies in India.

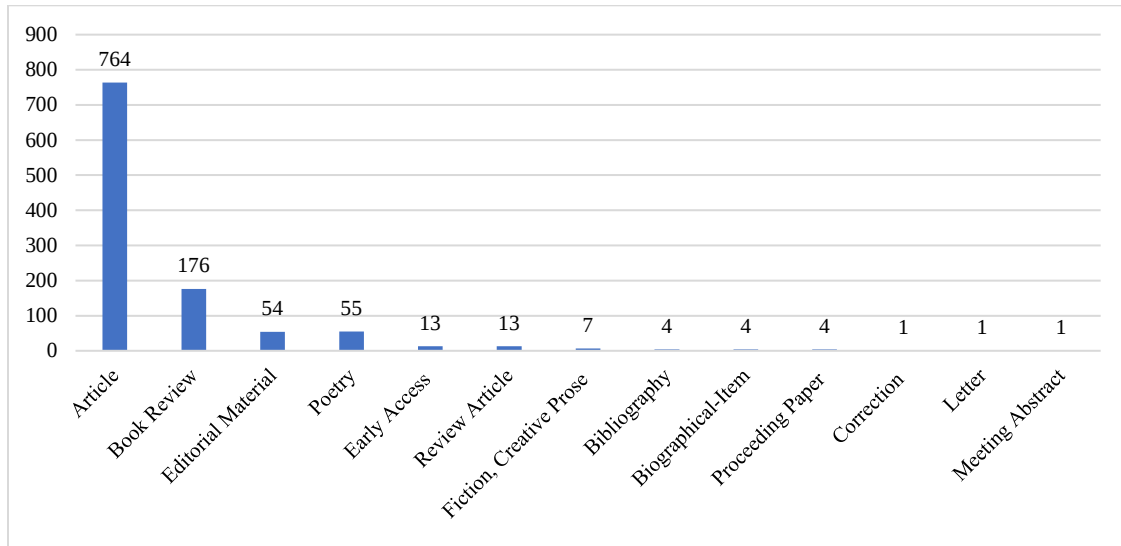


Fig. 1 Document Types of English Literary Scholarship

Prolific Author's Impact

The top ten most productive authors are ranked in detail in Table II, which also shows their scholarly significance in the field of English literature studies from an Indian viewpoint in terms of production and citation impact, a total of 1,459 contributing authors, 1,097 documents. Significant contributions are shown by authors with high h-index and g-index values, such as Nayar PK (26 publications, 90 citations) and Mishra RK (13 publications, 114 citations). These

indicators highlight their positions as important voices in this field by indicating not just the number of publications but also the academic reach and reception of their work. A range of influence is demonstrated by the presence of writers with different h-index and g-index values; some authors contribute widely, while others concentrate on a small area with significant citation impacts. By offering a thorough examination of author output and impact, this investigation advances knowledge of intellectual leadership in Indian English literature academia.

TABLE II PROLIFIC AUTHOR'S IMPACT OF ENGLISH LITERARY RESEARCH

Rank	Author	Publications	h-index	g-index	Citations
1	Nayar PK	26	5	9	90
2	Singh S	16	2	2	8
3	Narayan SA	15	1	1	1
4	Maruthy S	13	6	8	74
5	Mishra RK	13	6	10	114
6	Chatterjee S	11	1	1	4
7	Ghosh R	11	1	2	7
8	Bhattacharya A	9	3	6	45
9	Chandran KN	9	2	2	8
10	Kumar N	9	2	6	44

Co-authorship Collaboration Network of Author

The co-authorship cooperation network analysis in Indian English literary study, reveals 11 different clusters using R Studio (Hossain & Batcha, 2021a) that highlight the

academic community's connection as depicted in Fig. 2. Prominent authors including Basu A, Mukherjee A, Tripathi P, and Singh R are part of Cluster 1, suggesting a close-knit community of significant scholars. Narayan SA and Nagpal P are part of Cluster 2, which demonstrates a more limited

but targeted partnership. Dhama HS and Pande H are part of Cluster 3, exhibiting a cooperative team. In this area, Cluster 4—represented by Bhattacharya A and Hiradhar P—forms a niche cluster. With Kumar N, Kumar P, Sharma A, Raj A, and Agarwal S included, Cluster 5 is one of the biggest and represents a cohesive author network.

Singh S and Pradhan JK form Cluster 6, whereas Chatterjee S, Venkatesan S, Bhattacharya R, and Neelakantan G make up Cluster 7, indicating a varied range of partnerships.

Moderate cooperation is shown by Clusters 8 and 9, which include Manchaiah V and Bellon-Harn ML and Ardila A, Dubey S, Lahiri D, and Sen S. Smaller, more specialized groups within the research landscape are highlighted by Clusters 10 and 11, which are composed of Chatterjee A and Ghosal M and Maruthy S and Krishnan G, respectively. By highlighting both wide and specialized academic collaborations, this network analysis highlights the complex nature of co-authorships and cooperative efforts in Indian English literary studies.

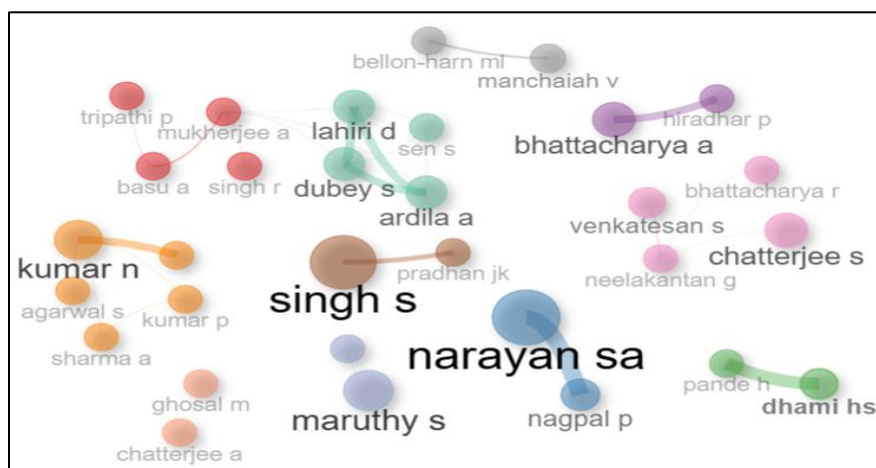


Fig. 2 Co-authorship Collaboration Network of Author in English Literary Research

Prolific Source's Impact

Table III illustrates the wide range of publications and scholarly influence across many periodicals, highlighting the important importance of prolific journals on Indian English literature scholarship. With a noteworthy h-index of 4 and 74 citations, the Journal of Postcolonial Writing leads with 68 publications, demonstrating its prominence in sharing research in this field. With a high citation count of 104 and an h-index of 4, the Journal of Commonwealth Literature is

another influential source that shows its authoritative presence. Even though certain magazines, such as Literary Review and World Literature Today, have less citations and publications, their inclusion highlights the variety of platforms that contribute to the literary conversation in Indian English. The 252 sources' different h-index and g-index values highlights the multifaceted character of scholarly contributions in this topic by indicating varying degrees of academic influence.

TABLE III. PROLIFIC SOURCE'S IMPACT OF ENGLISH LITERARY RESEARCH

Rank	Source	Publications	h-index	g-index	Citations
1	Journal of Postcolonial Writing	68	4	5	74
2	Journal of Commonwealth Literature	55	4	8	104
3	Explicator	33	2	2	20
4	World Literature Today	32	1	2	4
5	Literary Review	22	1	1	1
6	Clcweb-Comparative Literature and Culture	20	3	4	24
7	Journal of Psycholinguistic Research	19	4	6	58
8	ANQ-A Quarterly Journal of Short Articles Notes and Reviews	19	1	1	6
9	Biography-An Interdisciplinary Quarterly	18	5	6	49
10	Journal of Quantitative Linguistics	18	5	7	71

International and National Cited Documents of Indian English Literary Research

Table IV lists the ten frequently cited works in Indian English literary studies both domestically and internationally, demonstrating their stature and impact in the scholarly community. Singh & Mishra, (2012), the paper with the most worldwide citations, "Does language proficiency alter oculomotor control? With 45 international and 8 local

citations, "Evidence from Hindi-English bilinguals" demonstrates both its widespread popularity and the substantial scientific influence of its investigation into multilingual and cognitive processing. With 32 international citations and 5 local citations, Nayar, (2006), "Bama's Karukku: Dalit Autobiography as Testimonio," also receives an abundance of attention, highlighting its crucial position in Dalit literature and autobiographical study.

TABLE IV TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL CITED DOCUMENTS OF INDIAN ENGLISH LITERARY RESEARCH

Rank	Author	Title	Global Citations	Local Citations	GC/LC Ratio (%)
1	Singh & Mishra, (2012)	Does language proficiency modulate oculomotor control? Evidence from Hindi–English bilinguals	45	8	17.78
2	Nayar, (2006)	Bama's Karukku: Dalit Autobiography as Testimonio	32	5	15.63
3	Paplikar et al., (2019)	Bilingualism and the severity of poststroke aphasia	29	3	10.34
4	Mathur, (2004)	caught between the Goddess and the cyborg: Third-World Women and the politics of Science in Three Works of Indian Science Fiction	19	1	5.26
5	Bhattacharya, (2017)	Resisting English: Excavating English ideologies of young boys through Chutkule at an Indian orphanage	19	1	5.26
6	Maruthy et al., (2015)	Disfluency characteristics of Kannada–English bilingual adults who stutter	18	5	27.78
7	Lahiri et al., (2020)	Incidence and types of aphasia after first-ever acute stroke in Bengali speakers: Age, gender, and educational effect on the type of aphasia	17	4	23.53
8	Lahiri et al., (2021)	Factors affecting vascular aphasia severity	15	2	13.33
9	Mahanta, (2012)	Assamese	13	2	15.38
10	Rupela & Manjula, (2007)	Phonotactic patterns in the speech of children with Down syndrome	13	1	7.69

Some papers still make significant contributions to the focus even though they have fewer worldwide citations. "Disfluency characteristics of Kannada–English bilingual adults who stutter" by Maruthy et al., (2015) has the highest GC/LC ratio (27.78%), demonstrating a noteworthy balance between local and international academic recognition. However, studies like Mathur, (2004) and Bhattacharya, (2017), each of which has been mentioned 19 times worldwide but only once locally, imply that their significance may go beyond local academic circles. When taken as a whole, these items show a wide range of subjects, from societal narratives and regional language impacts to bilingualism and cognitive science, demonstrating the complex character of Indian English literary studies.

Top 30 Prominent Affiliations on Indian Perspectives in English Literary Scholarship

The thickness of the lines, the size, color, and distance between each node in this study all convey different information about the citing organizations or the collaboration. An institution is represented by each node. The number of publications that each institution has in the publishing collection is indicated by the size of the nodes in the map (Gaffar et al., 2020). The size of the nodes increases with the number of publications in the set. For example, University of Delhi has the largest number of publications contribution compared to the rest within this research set (Fig 3).

TABLE V TOP 30 AFFILIATIONS/ORGANIZATIONS ON INDIAN PERSPECTIVES IN ENGLISH LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP

Rank	Organization	Documents	Citations	Rank	Organization	Documents	Citations
1	University of Delhi	99	193	16	University of Vienna	5	17
2	University of Hyderabad	66	220	7	University of Massachusetts Amherst	4	16
3	Indian Institutes of Technology	65	183	1	CUNY	4	154
4	Jawaharlal Nehru University	37	91	2	British Council	4	43
5	Jadavpur University	35	198	3	Audiol India	3	28
6	All India Institute of Speech and Hearing	26	133	4	Duke University	3	3
7	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	12	46	5	University of Central Florida	3	18
8	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	10	8	6	University of Pretoria	3	6
9	Manipal University	9	65	7	University of Arizona	3	157
10	Ashoka University	8	25	1	University of Southern Denmark	3	14
11	Lamar University	6	47	2	University of Cambridge	3	17
12	Lingnan University	5	21	3	University of Missouri	3	11
13	Yale University	5	3	4	Hungarian Cultural Institute Delhi	3	1
14	IIT Madras	5	67	5	Eotvos Lorand University	3	1
15	University of Oxford	5	40	6	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	3	20

The institutions co-authorship network map of Indian lens in English literary research, analysis using the VOS viewer software (Rahaman et al., 2020) revealed that University of Delhi had the highest total link strength and the University of Hyderabad. In this analysis, the thickness of the line reflects the frequency of co-authorship collaboration among the affiliations. Only organizations with a minimum of 3 articles

were included. Among the 30 institutions that met this threshold. The largest nodes are found different cluster, in the yellow cluster the largest node found in University of Delhi, followed by University of Hyderabad in blue cluster, Jawaharlal Nehru University in green cluster, and All India Institute of Speech and Hearing in red cluster (Table V and Fig. 3). We have also found a research gap during this study,

among these institutions' collaboration is limited on English literary research.

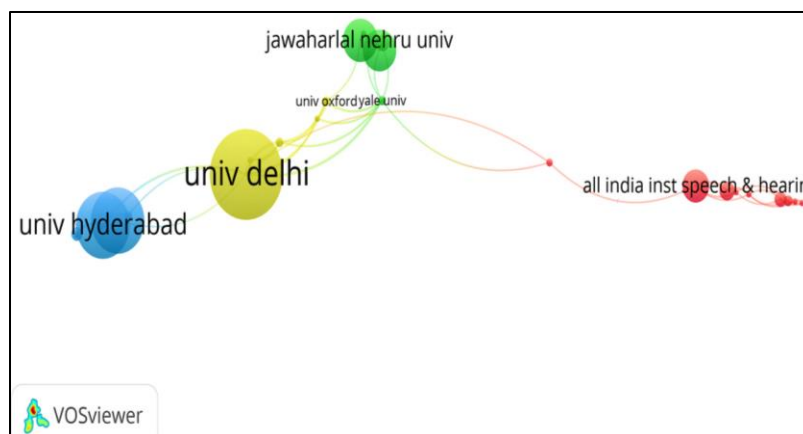


Fig. 3 Co-authorship Network of Organizations on Indian Perspectives in English Literary Scholarship

Co-occurrences of Author Keywords

To categorize their investigations, the authors of the research publications in our sample employed 1,919 distinct keywords through VOS viewer tool. The 96 terms that are mentioned as keywords at least three times are displayed in Fig. 4. The weight of each word is represented by the size of the nodes in the map. The closeness of lines and words reveals how strongly they are related (Zhou et al., 2021).

The relationship between the concepts in this map is indicated by their distance from one another. Concepts are represented

by the network's nodes. Five clusters that correlate to the areas of study interest in the field can be formed from the identified high-frequency keywords using the co-occurrence analysis method. The frequency of the keywords is represented by the proportional size of the nodes. As the map illustrates concepts such as "India", "translation", "bilingualism", "stuttering" and "language" have the highest frequency in the language field. The small nodes, related to concepts such as "diaspora", "class" and "dalit" reflect the lack of these subjects in scientific papers within the migration field.

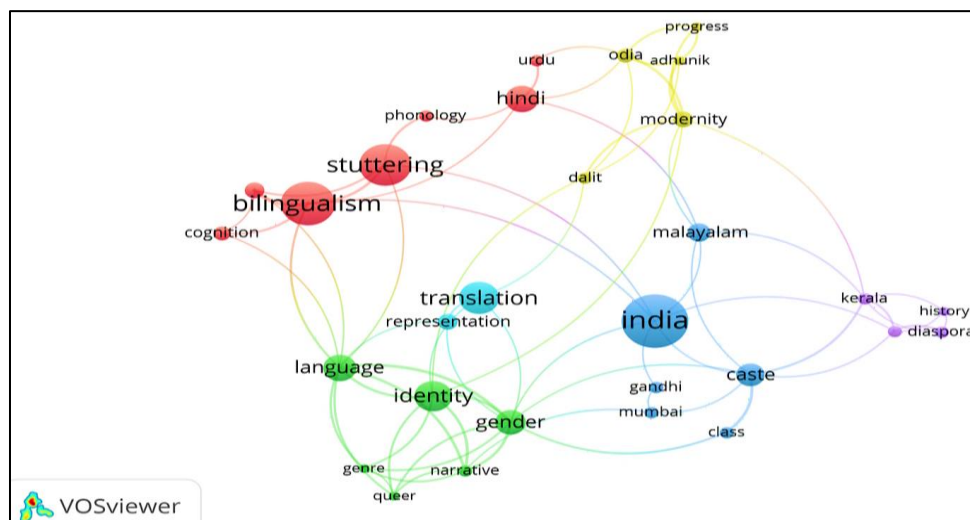


Fig. 4 Co-occurrences of Author keywords on Indian Perspectives in English Literary Scholarship

Similar clusters of keywords are more likely to represent the same topics. Each cluster has different numbers of subject keywords. As seen in the diagram, this network is composed of a number of nodes, lines, and links that show the relationships between the words. The relative size of the lines in this map represents the degree of connection between keywords, whilst the size of the nodes represents the frequency of each keyword. The overlapping nodes demonstrate the close relationship of the words. Fig 4, for

example, demonstrates a high correlation between the concepts of "urdu," "bilingualism," and "Hindi" based on the placements of the nodes. Language is the main topic of this node.

V. DISCUSSIONS

The English literary research in Indian perspectives that is indexed in WoS between 2004 and 2023 has been thoroughly bibliometrically examined in this work. Bibliometric

methods have yielded a number of important conclusions with important ramifications. Based on the 1,097 records, the results reveal that the number of documents in this field increased between 2013 and 2022, demonstrating that English literary studies remained a required research topic, despite the fact that the research publications are not rise. The study conducted by Wang et al., (2022) on teaching and learning, they found that the number of publications increased from 2010 to 2021, but there was a lack of sustained engagement with this topic by the scholars.

Second, the corpus of 1,097 articles under investigation originated from 675 institutions in the most productive countries/regions. It should be highlighted that one scholar's persistent dedication to this topic led two of the most prolific universities to make the list. These institutions may take steps such as creating English literature institutes and organizing regular seminars to position themselves as leaders in this discipline. North-West University made the most active contributions to this domain followed by the University of Wrocław, and the University of the Basque Country, all of which contributed at least five papers (Zhu & Guo, 2024). Based on the most productive authors, resulting in a large proportion of single-authored articles. This shows the lack of cooperation between scholars in English literary literature. The previous study also found on translation studies of children's research, of the 251 authors, 224 contributed only one article, and 12 contributed three or more articles (Zhu & Guo, 2024).

A total of 166 journals published the 1,097 articles under investigation, among the 10 most productive sources from Journal of Postcolonial, Writing Journal of Commonwealth, and Literature Explicator. They were still ranked among the most productive sources in the study. This was because they dedicated special issues to Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development (Wu & Tsai, 2024). The co-occurrence network map of all keywords suggests that the field of English literary research focused on translation, diaspora, and identity, more contextualised approach to research. The analysis of the keyword co-occurrence networks over distinct phases reveals a dynamic and evolving landscape (Liu et al., 2025; Kamarullah et al., 2024).

The results of this study show that bibliometric analysis is a useful method for understanding research patterns in English literary literature. However, it is important to highlight that no single bibliometric indication is sufficient to provide a comprehensive picture of research trends, and that multiple bibliometric indicators ought to be studied. For instance, this article highlights some of the most successful writers and organizations. As a result, both characteristics must be considered in determining an author's scholarly contribution in this topic. More bibliometric studies should be conducted to support the validity of this article and to keep academia updated on the most recent advancements in this field, especially considering the subjective decisions involved in bibliometric analysis, particularly regarding what to include

in the study, and the rapid growth of English literary literature.

VI. CONCLUSION

The bibliometric approach of the publications about English literary studies is the main subject of this original study. Following an explanation of the topic's origins in Indian perspective literature, we noted that English literary research is a recent scientific area. According to the bibliometric study using bibliographic data, the authors typically publish their research on these subjects in publications that focus on English literary studies from an Indian perspective. Conversely, authors from English literary research are more frequently mentioned. The various stakeholders should pay particular attention to this gap in the literature. In particular, from the scholars and decision-makers.

Bibliometric techniques show major potential for both defining the categories and exploring the research landscape, as well as for quantitatively validating subjectively determined categories in published reviews. In order to carry out the science mapping of English literary research from an Indian perspective, we suggested certain criteria. Lastly, bibliometric techniques cannot replace in-depth reading and synthesis. The difficult element of bibliometrics is interpreting the results, which falls on the researcher and their expertise in the topic. Bibliometrics can accurately link publications, authors, or journals, identify research sub-streams, and create maps of published research.

VII. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE STUDY

In a dense work like this, further challenges arise. First, we recommend expanding this analysis by comparing it to bibliometric analyses of phrases such as Indian viewpoints and English literary scholarship. Second, by analyzing the authors' and co-authors' network maps over a range of time periods, we expect to investigate their dynamics. We would learn more about the many patterns of cooperation in the diasporic scientific domains from such an investigation. We are aware that older publications on the subject tend to garner more citations. Third, the researchers used the Web of science database for data collection. The further study will be data collect from other sources like Scopus, Dimension and Google scholar. This research focuses on the WoS database because it offers high-quality indexing and has strict criteria for selecting articles. Finally, to address this, the VOS viewer tool has another option which is the average normalized citations, which should be considered for future researches in improving the validity of the findings. It is our intention, also, to explore further the importance of the diasporic, whereas the people are shifted to other places. that bibliometric analysis combined with scientific mapping is helpful in two ways: (1) it helps new researchers quickly understand the structure of a topic; and (2) it adds quantitative rigor to conventional literature reviews. In addition to the conventional qualitative literature reviews and meta-analyses, we believe that bibliometric methods will

eventually emerge as the third main strategy for analyzing scientific publications.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmad, N., Anees, M., Alam, A. F., Ahmed, S. M., Hossain, S., Khan, J., ... & Ali, M. T. (2024). Public health risk from influenza viruses: A scientometric analysis of influenza research. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, 53(8), 1826. <https://doi.org/10.18502/ijph.v53i8.16288>
- [2] Al, U., Şahiner, M., & Tonta, Y. (2006). Arts and humanities literature: Bibliometric characteristics of contributions by Turkish authors. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 57(8), 1011–1022. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.20366>
- [3] Albugami, H. F., Ali, M. K., Hossain, S., Zaffar, H., & Ahmad, N. (2024). Climate change and sustainable livelihood in south Asia: A bibliometric analysis. *Environmental and Sustainability Indicators*, 24, 100524. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indic.2024.100524>
- [4] Anees, M., Hossain, S., & Batcha, M. S. (2020). 20 years of dentistry research at world perspectives: A scientometric study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1–16. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4450/>
- [5] Banerjee, S., & Pan, A. (2024). From colonial legacies to linguistic inclusion: A BERTopic enhanced bibliometric insight into global south higher education. *IEEE Access*, 12, 117418–117435. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3447894>
- [6] Bhatia, S., & Ram, A. (2001). Rethinking ‘acculturation’ in relation to diasporic cultures and postcolonial identities. *Human Development*, 44(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000057036>
- [7] Bhattacharya, U. (2017). Resisting English: Excavating English ideologies of young boys through Chutkule at an Indian orphanage. *Journal of Language, Identity & Education*, 16(6), 349–364. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15348458.2017.1350923>
- [8] Bilal, Z. S., Gargouri, A., Mahmood, H. F., & Mnif, H. (2024). Advancements in Arabic Sign Language Recognition: A Method based on Deep Learning to Improve Communication Access. *Journal of Internet Services and Information Security*, 14(4), 278–291. <https://doi.org/10.58346/JISIS.2024.14.017>
- [9] Butdisuwan, S., Hossain, S., Zaffar, H., Anees, M., & Islam, M. S. (2024). Sustainable architecture and the role of cyber-physical systems: A bibliometric analysis. *Bangladesh Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research*, 9(4), 39–48. <https://doi.org/10.46281/bjmsr.v9i4.2246>
- [10] Deo, V. N., & Mohal, S. M. (1995). Bibliometric study of doctoral dissertations on English language and literature. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 42(3), 81–95.
- [11] Dharwadkar, V. (2003). The historical formation of Indian-English literature. In *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia* (pp. 199–267). <https://doi.org/10.1525/9780520926738-008>
- [12] Farhan, S., Awaid, A., & Odah, S. (2023). The possibility of applying the program and performance budget to improve job performance – Analytical research at Sumer University. *International Academic Journal of Social Sciences*, 10(1), 57–62. <https://doi.org/10.9756/IAJSS/V10I1/IAJSS1007>
- [13] Gaffar, S. A., Kumar, S. K., & Hossain, S. (2020). Research productivity of tourism literature (global level): A scientometric analysis. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1–16. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4107>
- [14] Hossain, S., & Batcha, M. S. (2021a). A scientometric analysis and visualization on beta thalassemia research at global perspectives. *Journal of Hospital Librarianship*, 21(4), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15323269.2021.1982261>
- [15] Hossain, S., & Batcha, M. S. (2021b). Scientometric analysis of research productivity from Indian dialysis over the last twenty years in Web of Science. *Collnet Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management*, 15(2), 323–339. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09737766.2021.2005455>
- [16] Hossain, S., Batcha, M. S., Atoum, I., Ahmad, N., & Al-Shehri, A. (2022). Bibliometric analysis of the scientific research on sustainability in the impact of social media on higher education during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Sustainability*, 14(24), 16388. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142416388>
- [17] Kamarullah, K., Hasrina, N., Istiarsyah, I., Singh, A. K. J., & Maulya, R. (2024). A bibliometric analysis of English teaching in inclusive education using Scopus data. *Langkawi: Journal of the Association for Arabic and English*, 10(2), 148–164. <https://doi.org/10.31332/lkw.v0i0.7301>
- [18] Lahiri, D., Dubey, S., Ardila, A., & Ray, B. K. (2021). Factors affecting vascular aphasia severity. *Aphasiology*, 35(5), 633–641. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02687038.2020.1712587>
- [19] Lahiri, D., Dubey, S., Ardila, A., Sawale, V. M., Roy, B. K., Sen, S., & Gangopadhyay, G. (2020). Incidence and types of aphasia after first-ever acute stroke in Bengali speakers: Age, gender, and educational effect on the type of aphasia. *Aphasiology*, 34(6), 709–722. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02687038.2019.1630597>
- [20] Lakshmi, B. V. N., & Nadimpalli, S. K. (2024). Culture in the contours of language and literature. In *Impending Inquisitions in Humanities and Sciences* (pp. 50–57). CRC Press.
- [21] Liu, Q., Ali, N. L., & Lee, H. Y. (2025). Applying VOSviewer in a bibliometric review on English language teacher education research: An analysis of narratives, networks and numbers. *Cogent Education*, 12(1), 2449728. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186X.2025.2449728>
- [22] Mahanta, S. (2012). Assamese. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, 42(2), 217–224. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025100312000096>
- [23] Panah, Z. S., & Homayoun, M. (2017). The Relationship between Iranian English Teachers’ Sense of efficacy and their Classroom Management Strategy Use. *International Academic Journal of Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management*, 4(2), 1–9.
- [24] Maruthy, S., Raj, N., Geetha, M. P., & Priya, C. S. (2015). Disfluency characteristics of Kannada–English bilingual adults who stutter. *Journal of Communication Disorders*, 56, 19–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcomdis.2015.06.001>
- [25] Mathur, S. (2004). Caught between the goddess and the cyborg: Third-world women and the politics of science in three works of Indian science fiction. *The Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, 39(3), 119–138. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021989404047050>
- [26] Mishra, D. K., Gawde, M., & Solanki, M. S. (2014). Bibliometric study of PhD thesis in English. *Global Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 1(1), 19–36.
- [27] Moore-Gilbert, B. (2000). Spivak and Bhabha. *A companion to postcolonial studies*, 451–66. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470997024>
- [28] Nayar, P. K. (2006). Bama’s *Karukku*: Dalit autobiography as testimonio. *The Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, 41(2), 83–100. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021989406065773>
- [29] Nederhof, A. J. (2011). A bibliometric study of productivity and impact of modern language and literature research. *Research Evaluation*, 20(2), 117–129. <https://doi.org/10.3152/095820211X12941371876508>
- [30] Paplikar, A., Mekala, S., Bak, T. H., Dharamkar, S., Alladi, S., & Kaul, S. (2019). Bilingualism and the severity of poststroke aphasia. *Aphasiology*, 33(1), 58–72. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02687038.2017.1423272>
- [31] Rahaman, J., Hossain, S., & Batcha, M. S. (2020). Scientometric study of the research performance on oceanography: The world perspective. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1–14. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4066/>
- [32] Realinho, V., Romao, T., & Dias, A. E. (2020). A language for the end-user development of mobile context-aware applications. *Journal of Wireless Mobile Networks, Ubiquitous Computing, and Dependable Applications*, 11(1), 54–80. <https://doi.org/10.22667/JOWUA.2020.03.31.054>
- [33] Rogers Stanton, C. (2014). The curricular Indian agent: Discursive colonization and Indigenous (dys) agency in US history textbooks. *Curriculum Inquiry*, 44(5), 649–676. <https://doi.org/10.1111/curi.12064>

- [34] Rogobete, D. (2015). Global versus glocal dimensions of the post-1981 Indian English novel. *Portal: Journal of Multidisciplinary International Studies*, 12(1), 38–58.
- [35] Rupela, V., & Manjula, R. (2007). Phonotactic patterns in the speech of children with Down syndrome. *Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics*, 21(8), 605–622.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02699200701416784>
- [36] Sadana, R. (2012). *English heart, Hindi heartland: The political life of literature in India* (Vol. 8). University of California Press.
- [37] Shahjahan, R. A. (2005). Mapping the field of anti-colonial discourse to understand issues of indigenous knowledges: Decolonizing praxis. *McGill Journal of Education/Revue des Sciences de l'éducation de McGill*, 40(2), 213–240.
- [38] Singh, N., & Mishra, R. K. (2012). Does language proficiency modulate oculomotor control? Evidence from Hindi–English bilinguals. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition*, 15(4), 771–781.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1366728912000065>
- [39] Spivak, G. C. (2014). Postcolonial theory and the specter of capital. *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 27(1), 184–203.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09557571.2014.877262>
- [40] Suresh, G., & Lenine, D. (2024). Gaps of Indian Electrical Energy Sector and its Optimal Mitigation by Using Optimal Utilization of Indian Renewable Energy Policy with the Help of the P&O Mppt Technique. *Archives for Technical Sciences*, 31(2), 94–115.
<https://doi.org/10.70102/afts.2024.1631.094>
- [41] Wang, J., Abdullah, R., & Leong, L.-M. (2022). Studies of teaching and learning English-speaking skills: A review and bibliometric analysis. *Frontiers in Education*, 7, 880990.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/educ.2022.880990>
- [42] Wu, J.-F., & Tsai, H.-L. (2024). Research trends in English as a medium of instruction: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*, 45(5), 1792–1811.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/01434632.2022.2088767>
- [43] Zhu, K., & Guo, G. (2024). A bibliometric analysis of translation studies of children's literature and its implications. *Journal of Scientometric Research*, 13(1), 260–271.
<https://doi.org/10.5530/jscires.13.1.22>
- [44] Zhou, L., Zhang, L., Zhao, Y., Zheng, R., & Song, K. (2021). A scientometric review of blockchain research. *Information Systems and e-Business Management*, 19(3), 757–787.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10257-020-00461-9>