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Research Article

Mapping the Indian Scholarship on Library Website Research: A Scopus-Based Bibliometric Assessment

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric assessment of 86 research publications indexed in the "Scopus" database, which were produced by India on library websites research using content analysis. Out of 86 publications, 449 citations were generated, indicating steady academic engagement in this specialised field. Journal articles accounted for the dominant document type with 93.02% share. The top publishing authors were M.K. Verma with 6 papers (Mizoram University), and T. De Sarkar with 4 papers (University of Calcutta). The top publishing institutions contributed to the research were "University of Calcutta", "Mizoram University", and the "University of Delhi", while the "Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore" and "University of Delhi" recorded the highest citation impact (CPP = 22.00 and 11.05). Authorship patterns reveal a strong tendency toward collaborative work, with two-authored papers comprising 59% of total publications. "Library Philosophy and Practice" and "DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology" emerge as the leading publication venues. Subject-wise, social sciences dominate (96.51%), though computer science exhibits the highest CPP (11.11), signalling technological integration. Frequent keywords such as "Content Analysis (*n*=21)," Library Websites (13) "Web 2.0," (*n*=11) and highlight the growing emphasis on usability and digital transformation. The study underlines India's progressive shift toward interdisciplinary, technology-driven library website research.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Impact, Content Analysis, Content Evaluation, Indian Research, Library Websites.

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INTRODUCTION

The development and application of new technology, especially the "Internet" and "web technologies" have significantly changed the traditional methods of offering library and information services in the Academic Libraries (Devi and Verma, 2018). The Internet continuously offers news ways and techniques for libraries to offer their services. Today, traditional library and information services have transformed themselves into web-based services using web technologies (Kumar and Yadav, 2020). In today's libraries, library websites play an important role to present the library to the outside world and serve as a delivery mechanism for a library's online collection. Library websites have become the main point of access and catalyst for new web-based library services 27/7 (Al-Qallaf and Ridha, 2019). Given the global impact of library website research in general, it is important to explore the unique contributions of individual countries and particular infrastructures involved in library website research. A number of libraries have designed their own websites, and these are increasingly being used by researchers. India has emerged as a prominent contributor to library websites research. Although, there has been a general increase in research output, there have been finite evaluations through large-scale bibliometric studies to discern the specific trends in the growth of research articles in India. Through bibliometric analysis, a method using statistics to study academic publishing, the intention is to provide a detailed overview of certain key characteristics in India's library website research (Gupta *et al*., 2025; Madhu *et al*., 2025). This bibliometric of study library websites will give key studies, methodologies, and trends to inform the broader library community.

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Some of the selected previous studies were undertaken to understand the bibliometric assessment of existing literature closely associated with the library website research Rafiq *et al*. (2026) examined 1,860 publications on open access and

institutional repositories, revealing a steady growth in scholarly research and highlighting key thematic areas centred on repository infrastructure, academic visibility and scholarly communication Ma and Lund, (2020). Further documented shifts in Library and Information Science (LIS) research topics, nothing changes in research emphasis from 2006 to 2018, including increased focus on scholarly communications and information behaviour (Ahmad *et al.*, 2018), examined the digital library research using Web of Science (WOS) data. The core finding highlights that the USA was a productive country, Illinois University stood top among and contributed highest documents and Fourie from South Africa emerged as a top prolific author. Mishra *et al.*, (2022), investigated bibliometric trends in open educational resources using Scopus data. The study focused based on five core themes "open text", "open online course", "open courseware", "open-source software", and "open social learning" Gupta *et al.*, (2025), selected global highly cited papers of E-Resources research using Scopus data. The overall finding highlights that the USA was the top country to conduct research on E-Resources in terms of leading publications output, citation impact and international collaboration.

Objectives of the Study

- To analyse the publication trends of Indian research on library websites through a content analysis approach, focusing on document types, annual growth, and citation impact.
- To identify the highly prolific institutions, authors, and journals and assess their scholarly influence through citation indicators.
- To examine the subject-wise and thematic distribution of publications to understand disciplinary and interdisciplinary linkages.
- To explore key research themes and emerging trends through keyword and content analysis.
- To determine the most highly cited papers and evaluate their contribution to the knowledge pattern of the field.

METHODOLOGY

The present study employed a bibliometric and content analytical approach to examine Indian research on the content analysis of library websites. Data was obtained (on 5/11/2025) from the "Scopus database" the search strategy combined relevant keywords based on following key string restricted to India:

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("library website" OR "academic library website" OR "college library website" OR "university library website" OR "library portal" OR "library homepage" OR "library webpage") AND ("content analysis" OR "content evaluation" OR "website evaluation" OR "web presence" OR "website analysis" OR "usability analysis" OR "web 2.0" OR "web 3.0" OR "web 4.0" OR "social networking sites" OR "academic networking sites" OR "content management systems") AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "India"))

Finally, the 86 datasets were obtained based on search query, which was exported into Microsoft Excel, and subsequently compiled for final assessment, which included for analysis of annual publication growth, document types, languages, countries, authors, institutions, journals, citations, and funding agencies. Additionally, the data was imported into VOSviewer(Van Eck and Waltman, 2010) to generate network visualisation maps. The strength of international research collaboration was represented by Total Link Strength (TLS), automatically computed by VOSviewer, where higher TLS values indicate stronger research collaboration.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Year-Wise Publication Growth and Performance of Publications

Figure 1 explores the year-wise outcome and found that total, total of 86 papers contributed to 449 citations yielding an overall Citation Per Paper (CPP) of 5.22. The papers were recorded in 2021 (25 papers; 29.07%) and in 2019 (15 papers; 17.44%), together accounting for 46.5% of total publications. In terms of citation performance, 2015 recorded the highest CPP (22.75%) of just 4 papers (4.65%). Among document types, journal articles dominate Indian research on library websites, comprising 80 of 86 publications (93.02%). Furthermore, a total of 4 (4.65%) papers were funded by external funding agencies, and they together have received 2 citations, averaging 0.5 citations per paper. The "University Grant Commission (UGC)" was the most active funding agency (n=2), followed by the "Department of Science and Technology" and "Ministry of Human Resource, Development of Govt. of India" (1 paper each).

Top Publishing Institutions

The top 19 organisations individually contributed 2 to 7 papers and together accounted for 63.95% (55 papers) and 63.47% (285) share respectively in total papers and citations (Table 1). The "University of Calcutta" and "Mizoram University" (7 papers, 8.14%) and "University of Delhi" (6 papers, 6.98%) are the most active organisations in Indian library website research and individually contributed more than average productivity of 4.52 of all 19 organisations. Seven organisations among the top 19 registered higher citation impact (CPP and RCI) than their average value (5.18 and 0.99). Among them "The Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore" took the lead having citation impact as 22.0 and 4.21, followed by "Assam Women's University" (14.0 and 2.68), "University of Delhi" (11.5 and 2.20), "Annamalai University" and "Zakir Husain College Delhi" (8.0 and 1.53 each), "Mizoram University" (6.29 and 1.20), and "Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Shivajinagar" (6.0 and

1.15). Collaboration intensity (TLS) ranged from 0 to 4, with "Mizoram University", "Gujarat University", and "Assam Women's University" showing the strongest networks. In terms of bilateral collaboration, the strongest collaboration (with 2 collaborative links each) was depicted by collaboration between "Mizoram University" and "Assam Women's University, University of Delhi" and "Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore" and "Annamalai University" and "Zakir Husain College Delhi".

Top Publishing Authors

Table 2 presents the leading Indian authors contributing to research on library websites. The top 18 authors individually contributed 4 to 11 papers and together accounted for 50.0% (43 papers) and 67.04% (301) share respectively in total papers and citations. Among top 18 authors, M.K. Verma from "Mizoram University" (6 papers), T. De Sarkar of "Calcutta University" (4 papers) and P. Ganesan (Alagappa University) (3 papers) individually contributed more than average productivity (2.39) of all 18 authors. In addition, 7 authors, namely M. Madhusudhan (University of Delhi) (15.5 and 2.97), R.K. Singh (University of Delhi) (14.0 and 2.68), D.P. Madalli (Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore) (14.0 and 2.68), B. Kumar (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow)(14.0 and 2.68), K.K. Devi (Assam Women's University), S. Pareek (Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University, Kota) (177.64 and 1.09), K. Brahma (Mizoram University)(171.2 and 1.05), A. Rahman (Zakir Husain College Delhi) (8.0 and 1.53) and M.K. Verma (Mizoram University) (7.17 and 1.37) can be considered as researchers having made significant citation impact (CPP and RCI) more than the average impact (7.0 and 1.34) of all authors.

Figure 2 illustrates the co-authorship map for authors with two or more publications, revealing 24 authors forming 14 clusters, connected by 10 links with a TLS of 18. The author's co-occurrence analysis indicates varied levels of productivity, citation impact, and collaboration among the most active contributors. Collaboration intensity (TLS) ranged from 1 to 7, with the strongest networks noted. For M.K. Verma, A. Bhatt, and D.P. Madalli. Among bilateral collaborative links, the strongest (2 each) were depicted by collaboration between M.K. Verma and K.K. Devi, and K. Brahma, P. Ganesan and C.A. Ambika, M.B. Mane and B. Panage, and D.B. Madalli and R.K. Singh. Relatively low TLS values (ranging from 0 to 7) indicate that research in this field remains fragmented, with limited collaborative engagement. However, small co-authorship clusters such as those involving Ranjeet Kumar Singh, Dinesh Kumar Gupta, Sarwesh Pareek, and Krishna Brahma suggest the emergence of nascent collaborative networks within this domain.

Top Publishing Journals

Table 3 lists the top 8 most productive journals contributing 2 to 39 papers, together accounting for 81.40% (70 papers) and 61.25% (275) share respectively in total papers and citations. In all, 19 journals participated in 86 papers on Indian library website research, of which 11 journals published 1 paper each, 4 journals 2 paper each, and 4 journals 4 to 39 papers each. Among the top 8 journals: "The Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP)" emerged as the most preferred source, publishing 39 papers (48.15%), followed by the "DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology" (13 papers, 16.05%), "Annals of Library and Information Studies" (6 papers, 8.50%) and the first two contributing more than the average productivity (8.75) of all 8 journals; (ii) top 3 journals by citation impact per paper were. "Electronic Library" (26.25 CPP), "Annals of Library and Information Studies" (8.5 CPP) and "Digital Library Perspectives" (4.5 CPP) and they have registered citation impact more than their average (3.93 CPP); the top 3 journals by impact factor were "Library High Tech News" (IF=1.249) "Digital Library Perspectives" (IF=412) and "Electronics Library" (IF=0.412).

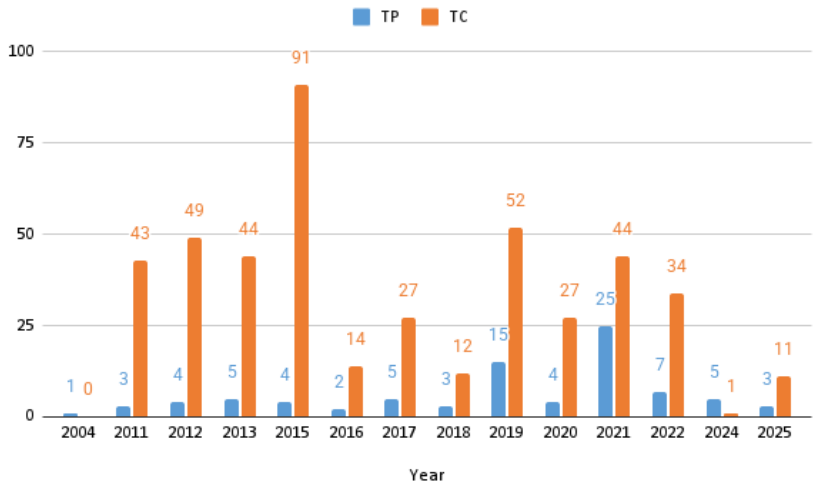

Figure 1: Annual Growth and Performance.

Table 1: **Top 19 Organizations with 2 or more Papers.**

Sl. No	Name of the Organization	TP	TC	CPP	TLS
1.	University of Calcutta	7	17	2.43	1
2.	Mizoram University	7	44	6.29	4
3.	University of Delhi	6	69	11.50	2
4.	Alagappa University	4	4	1.00	1
5.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	3	7	2.33	2
6.	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College of Engineering	2	4	2.00	2
7.	Narayan Zantye College of Commerce	2	8	4.00	2
8.	University of Kashmir	2	1	0.50	0
9.	Vidyasagar University	2	0	0.00	2
10.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	2	10	5.00	4
11.	Annamalai University	2	16	8.00	2
12.	University of Burdwan	2	0	0.00	1
13.	Savitribai Phule Pune University	2	4	2.00	2
14.	Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore	2	44	22.00	2
15.	Central University of Gujarat	2	0	0.00	2
16.	Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Shivajinagar	2	12	6.00	1
17.	Zakir Husain College Delhi	2	16	8.00	2
18.	Don Bosco College, Itanagar	2	1	0.50	2
19.	Assam Women's University	2	28	14.00	4
-	Total of top 19 Organisation	55	285	5.18	38
-	Overall India Total	86	449	5.22	-
-	Share of top 19 Organisation	63.47	63.47	-	-

TP: Total Publication; **TC:** Total Citation; **CPP:** Citation Per Paper; **TLS:** Total Link Strength.



Figure 2: Collaborative Network of top 18 authors.

Table 2: Top 18 authors with 2 or more papers.

Sl. No.	Author Name	Affiliation	TP	TC	CPP	TLS	Collaborative links
1.	M.K. Verma	Mizoram University	6	43	7.17	7	K. Brahma, K.K. Devi (2 each)
2.	T. De Sarkar	University of Calcutta	4	15	3.75	1	-
3.	P. Ganesan	Alagappa University	3	2	0.67	3	C.A. Ambica (2)
4.	A.Bhatt	Gujarat University, Ahmadabad	2	12	6.00	4	-
5.	K.Brahma	Mizoram University	2	17	8.50	2	M.K. Verma(2)
6.	S.C. Singha	Don Bosco College, Itanagar	2	1	0.50	2	-
7.	R.K. Singh	University of Delhi	2	28	14.00	2	D.P. Madalli (2)
8.	A. Rahman	Zakir Husain College Delhi	2	16	8.00	2	M.S. Batcha (2)
9.	S.Pareek	VardhamanMahaveer Open University, Kota	2	18	9.00	2	D,K, Gupta (2)
10.	B.Panage	Shri ChhatrapatiShivaji College of Engineering	2	4	2.00	2	M.B. Mane (2)
11.	M.B.Mane	Shri ChhatrapatiShivaji College of Engineering	2	4	2.00	2	B. Panage (2)
12.	M.Madhusudhan	University of Delhi	2	31	15.50	1	-
13.	D.P.Madalli	Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore	2	28	14.00	4	R.K. Singh (2)
14.	B.Kumar	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	2	28	14.00	2	-
15.	B.U. Kannappanaver	Sahyadri Arts & Commerce College, Shimoga	2	7	3.50	3	-
16.	M.Gupta	Maharaja Agrasen P.G. College for Women, Jhajjar	2	12	6.00	1	-
17.	K.K.Devi	Assam Women's University	2	23	11.50	2	M.K.Verma (2)
18.	A. Bhatt	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	2	12	6.00	4	-
-	-	Total of top 19 Authors	43	301	7.00	46	-
-	-	Overall, India Total	86	449	5.22	-	-
-	-	Share of Top 18 Authors	50.00	67.04	-	-	-

TP: Total Publication; TC: Total Citation; CPP: Citation Per Paper; TLS: Total Link Strength.

Research Themes

The co-occurrence network of the top 40 keywords drawn from a total of 359 presents 149 links and a Total Link Strength (TLS) of 192, signifying a moderately dense and well-connected research structure within the domain of library and information science in Figure 3. The keywords such as "content analysis" (TLS = 31), "library services" (24), "digital libraries" (26), "libraries" (26), and "academic libraries" (19) emerge as major connecting nodes, indicating their central roles in linking multiple research themes.

Highly Cited Papers

The present study identified 86 papers on Indian websites and received 449 citations. The citation received by 86 papers received 0 to 52. The 46 (46.51%) papers received zero citation. Of the remaining 32 (37.21%) received 1-10 citations, while 11(12.79%) and 3 (4.99%) received 11-20 and 24-52 citations. The top 10

highly cited papers were published during 2011 to 2021 (Table 4), the maximum (4) papers and 2 papers came out during 2011, 2019 and 2020, and 1 paper each during other years. The largest contributions in HCPs were made by "Mizoram University" (3) and "University of Delhi" (2 papers). The top 10 HCPs involve the participation of 19 authors located in 21 organisations. Among 28 papers, M.K. Verma contributed 3 papers and 2 papers by K.K. Devi. The most influential study by Pant (2015) published in The Electronic Library received 52 citations, emphasising usability evaluation of academic library websites as a major research concern. This is followed by Madhusudhan and Nagabhushanam (2012)" with 25 citations and Preedip and Kumar (2011) with 24 citations, both exploring web-based services and technological integration in university libraries. Recent contributions such as Singh *et al.* (2022) and Karani *et al.* (2021) (20 citations each) reflect the growing adoption of advanced methods like structural modelling and triangulation to evaluate data management and usability. Other notable works by Kaushik (2015); Vasishta (2013), "Rahman and Batcha (2020) and Verma and Brahma (2017) focus on usability, electronic journal dissemination, and webometric analyses of library portals. The remaining studies, including those by Kampa and Kaushik (2019), expand the research landscape to include open-source software, design evaluation, and engineering college libraries.

Table 3: **Top Sources of Communication.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Journal	TP	TC	CPP	%TP	IF
1.	Library Philosophy and Practice	39	60	1.54	48.15	0.64 (2021)
2.	DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	13	45	3.46	16.05	0.274 (2024)
3.	Annals of Library and Information Studies	6	51	8.50	7.41	0.244 (2024)
4.	Electronics Library	4	105	26.25	4.94	0.412 (2024)
5.	Digital Library Perspectives	2	9	4.50	2.47	0.454 (2024)
6.	Library High Tech News	2	2	1.00	2.47	1.249 (2024)
7.	Journal of Indian Library Association	2	1	0.50	2.47	-
8.	International Journal of Information Science and Management	2	2	1.00	2.47	0.189 (2024)
-	Total of 8 Journals	70	275	3.93	-	-
-	Overall total of Journals	86	449	5.22	-	-
-	Share of top 8 Journals	81.40	61.25	-	-	-

TP: Total Publication; TC: Total Citation; CPP: Citation Per Paper; %TP: Total Link Strength; IF: Impact Factor.

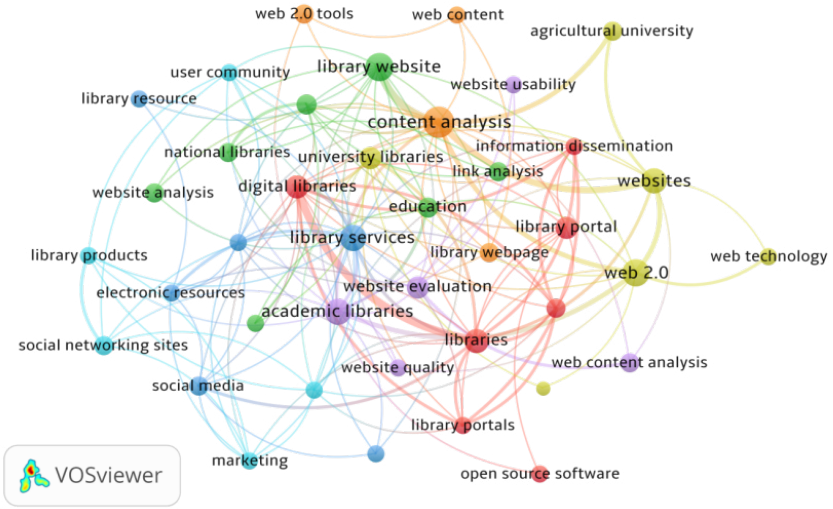

Figure 3: Co-occurrence Analysis of top 40 keywords.

Table 4: List of Top 15 Highly Cited Papers.

Sl. No.	Name of Authors	Title	Source	Citations
1.	Pant, A.	Usability evaluation of an academic library website Experience with the Central Science Library, University of Delhi	Electronic Library, 2015,33(5), pp. 896-915	52
2.	Madhusudhan, M., Nagabhushanam, V.	Web-based library services in university libraries in India: An analysis of librarians' perspective	Electronic Library, 2012, 30(5), pp. 569-588	25
3.	PreedipBalaji, B., Kumar, V.	Use of web technology in providing information services by south Indian technological universities as displayed on library websites	Library Hi Tech, 2011, 29(3), pp. 470-495	24
4.	Singh, R.K., Bharti, S., Madalli, D.P.	Evaluation of Research Data Management (RDM) services in academic libraries of India: A triangulation approach	Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2022, 48(6), 102586	20
5.	Karani, A., Thanki, H., Achuthan, S.	Impact of University Website Usability on Satisfaction: A Structural Equation Modelling Approach	Management and Labour Studies, 2021,46(2), pp. 119-13	20
6.	Kaushik, A.	An evaluation of national institutes of technology (NITs) library websites	DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, 2015, 35(3), pp. 223-234	20
7.	Vasishta, S.	Dissemination of electronic journals: A content analysis of the library websites of technical university libraries in North India	Electronic Library, 2013, 31(3), pp. 278-289	20
8.	Rahman, A., Sadik Batcha, M.	Content analysis of library websites of select colleges of Delhi University: A study	DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, (2020), 40(4), pp. 247-252	16
9.	Verma, M.K., Brahma, K.	A webometric analysis of national libraries' websites in South Asia	Annals of Library and Information Studies, 2017, 64(2), pp. 116-124	16
10.	Kampa, R.K., Kaushik, P.	Economics of open source library software: Evidence from Indian libraries	Global Knowledge Memory and Communication, 2019,68(4-5), pp. 337-355	13

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that Indian research on the content analysis of library websites has evolved into a dynamic, collaborative, and technologically adaptive field. With journal articles accounting for 93.02% of the total output, and leading institutions such as the "University of Calcutta", "Mizoram University", and the "University of Delhi" emerge as key contributors and reflecting strong institutional engagement and research capacity. The prominence of "Library Philosophy and Practice" and "DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology" highlights the strength of national publishing, complemented by higher citation impact in international journals. Emerging keywords such as "Digital Libraries," "Web 2.0," and "Research Data Management" further signify a shift toward usability, innovation, and data-driven practices. Overall, Indian research on library website evaluation is transitioning from descriptive studies to analytical, user-centred, and technology-oriented investigations reflecting both academic maturity and increasing alignment with global trends in digital librarianship.

ABBREVIATIONS

TP: Total Publication; **TC:** Total Citation; **CPP:** Citation Per Paper; **TLS:** Total Link Strength; **RCI:** Relative Citation Impact; **%TP:** Percentage Share of Total Publications; **IF:** Impact Factor; **LIS:** Library and Information Science; **WOS:** Web of Science; **USA:** United States of America; **UGC:** University Grants Commission; **CSIR-NISTADS:** Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies; **LPP:** Library Philosophy and Practice; **DESIDOC:** Defence Scientific Information and Documentation

Centre; **HCPs:** Highly Cited Papers; **RDM:** Research Data Management; **NITs:** National Institutes of Technology; **TITLE-ABS-KEY:** Title-Abstract-Keyword Search Field; **AFFILCOUNTRY:** Affiliation Country Filter.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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