



Mapping the Research Trajectory of Prof. K. P. Singh in Library and Information Science: A Scientometric Analysis of Publication Patterns, Collaborative Networks, and Thematic Evolution

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Abstract

This paper is an observational and analytical scientometric study, which will help map the research trajectory of Prof. K. P. Singh in the Library and Information Science (LIS). The distribution of sources, pattern of authorship, structure of collaboration, concentration of title-keyword, and citation visibility at profile-level of publication growth are analysed in this paper. The dataset has been created following a manual verification of the official publication pages of Prof. Singh, especially the Journal Articles list which records 121 journal articles from 2002 to 2025. The wider publication-category counts were only used for document-type context. Citations at the profile level are derived from the profile LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN. According to the findings of the Study, there is a shift from early automation, electronic information and agricultural information seeking to a plethora of bibliometrics, scientometrics, LIS education, digital resources, open access, classification, accessibility and institutional History. The highest number of contributions to this study were in years 2020 with 15; 2018 with 13; 2021 with 11. The years 2020-2025 alone contributed 43 journal articles or 35.54% of the overall analysed journal output.



The period 2014-2019 contributed 41 articles of journal or 33.88%. Results from the authorship analysis indicates a collaborative profile of the journal articles for 90 of the 121 journal articles are multi-authored. Apart from this, the extent of collaboration comes out to 0.744. The co-authorship connections that most reliably produced the strongest outcome were Harish Chander, Manir Uddin Ansari Bebi, Nandi Negi and Malkeet Singh. Thematic analysis indicates two prominent bibliometrics/scientometrics and ICT/digital/e-resources clusters. According to the study findings, it is observed that the LIS contribution of Prof. Singh is marked by a consistent rate of output (i.e. publication), regular presentation in national LIS journals, multiple collaboration with colleagues and co-authors and focusing away from user studies and information systems to research evaluation and the theme of LIS in digital age or future.

Keywords: Prof. K. P. Singh; library and information science; scientometrics; bibliometric analysis; co-authorship network; thematic evolution

1. Introduction

Scientometrics and bibliometrics refer to a range of quantitative techniques for assessing the growing visibility, collaboration and development of themes in communication and publication. As LIS investigates information creation, organisation, retrieval, access, communication and evaluation, the methods relevant to LIS are useful. An individual researcher's scientometric study assess both the individual research trajectory of a scholar and the intellectual priorities of the scientific community in which this scholar is embedded. One benefit of mapping at the individual level is to see how one shifts topics, collaborates within one's circle, publish in some venues, and certainly keeps a discipline going.

The views of K. were presented in paper. P. Professor P. Singh of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi. As per his official and LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN profiles, he is a senior LIS academic involved in teaching, research, administration and professional leadership. His output profile consists of journal articles, books, edited books, book chapters, conference papers, and book reviews covering a wide range of materials. This issue is significant to Indian LIS scholarship, as Indian LIS output is frequently scattered across national journals, professional periodicals, conference proceedings, edited volumes and institutional publications, many of which have uneven coverage in Scopus and Web of Science. In order to do this, a careful author level study needs to combine database awareness with manual verification.

The official journal articles list is the basic analytical data set of this study. This list gives year-wise and source-wise details of articles during 2002-2025. This is a conservative analysis. It does not create records on Scopus, Web of Science, DOI numbers nor citation counts are made at the article level. When citation data were available only at the profile level, this was reported as a profile-level indicator rather than converted into unsupported article-level rankings. Crossref, Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science and institutional profiling systems provide different citation counts, and such differences can have a significant impact on author-level interpretation.

The total number of sections is fourteen. Following the introduction and background, the literature assessment positions author-level scientometrics amid additional developments in bibliometric techniques and LIS research evaluation. The process outlines the manual collection of data and criteria for the inclusion, cleaning, formulae for growth and collaboration. The results section consists of tables and figures on yearly output, document type and source, authorship and co-authorship, keywords, citation and evolution. The last part of the study analyzes the findings in light of the development of Indian LIS research and concludes with limitations and future research agenda.



2. The background comes after the chapter title of a particular section.

Prof. K.P. Singh's research profile is situated in the Department of Library and Information Science of University of Delhi, one of India's oldest LIS departments. The official profile of this candidate describes him as Professor and Head of the Department, Director of Gandhi Bhawan, Provost of PG Men's Hostel and in various positions of professional leadership. The LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN profile contains information about affiliation with the University of Delhi, ORCID id, Google Scholar id, LIS expertise, and the citation indicators. By knowing authors' identities from their profile records, it helped to do data cleaning and disambiguation in this study.

It is in the interest of the profession to map the journey of Prof. Singh as a scholarly and professional person because of author's extensive publication record which has covered different phases of change in LIS including library automation, e-journals, information seeking, agricultural information system, knowledge management, universal classification, open access, web 2.0, social networking, bibliometrics, altmetrics, health literacy, disability service, digital content management and institutional history. Viewing the developing trajectory of Indian LIS research from this perspective helps understand how it shifted from service-centred and user-centred questions to evidence-based research evaluation and digitally mediated information environments.

Scientometric studies at individual-level become useful where the scholar has collaborated on various topics with students, colleagues, research scholars, faculty, etc. Through the analysis of co-authorship patterns, mentoring relationships, project-based relationships, thematic specialization and research network clusters will be revealed. As we emphasize in our analysis, the network of collaborations we build is a network of repeat collaborators rather than a network of affiliations of institutions. This is because the official listing of publications does not allow us to see a complete set of co-author institutional affiliations for every record that we have.

3. Examination of prior research.

Analyzing the intellectual and social structure of research domains is often achieved through bibliometric analysis. According to Donthu et al. (2021), bibliometric analysis examines the extensive scientific data. The analysis identifies important authors, documents, and sources among others. Also, this assessment temporalizes the research themes development. According to Zupic and Cater (2015), bibliometric methods are a systematic way of examining citation analysis, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, co-author analysis and co-word analysis. The approaches originated in different ways in all the sciences but they particularly refer to LIS which has always been in the business of documentation, indexing, classification, retrieval, and scholarly communication.

Bibliometric research significantly enhanced by software-supported science mapping. According to van Eck and Waltman in 2010, VOSviewer is a bibliometric software program mainly used to construct and visualize bibliometric networks of researchers, articles, journals, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence. As per Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017, bibliometrix and biblioshiny enhance accessibility to bibliometric analysis within R; they offer workflows to import bibliographic records, analyse sources, authors and documents and map conceptual, intellectual and social structures. Recent methodological debates show that bibliometric visualisation has a great physical power when it is linked with transparent data collection, cleaning, disambiguation and interpretation, not when just producing decorations (Bukar et al., 2023; Donthu et al., 2021).

As per the opinion of some researchers, visualisation of research is an emerging component of institutional ranking, faculty evaluation, research collaboration, LIS policy planning. The Virtual Presence and Research Visibility Analysis of Indian LIS Educators: A Google Scholar-Based Analysis



2025 Giri and Chakravarty analyze the online presence of Indian LIS educators using Google Scholar data. The analysis uses Publish or Perish and VOSviewer for analysis. Most importantly, the paper acknowledges that citation metrics, co-authorship and topical clusters can be used to evaluate LIS educators.

The usefulness of the study of the authors for the present paper is it confirms that Google Scholar has emerged as a useful source for measuring visibility of LIS educators such as where traditional indexing databases de-index local or region LIS journals. At the same time, their findings illustrate the need for caution in interpretation as Google Scholar coverage may be broader, less selective and more likely to be duplicated than Scopus or Web of Science.

The research on LIS in India has unique publication characteristics. Many Indian LIS publications appeared in journal of Indian journals like Library Herald, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Annals of Library and Information Studies, SRELS Journal of Information Management, Journal of Library and Information Science, IASLIC Bulletin, Journal of Indian Library Association, Library Philosophy and Practice, etc. There is a difference in indexing of these sources on international platforms. Hence, an Indian LIS scholar's survey shouldn't be solely scopus or web of science-based, to reference. The information must come from official academic profiles, institutional systems, Google Scholar and publisher pages, and other publicly discoverable records. The ongoing study adopts that perspective which confines articles analysis with quantification to only the document list.

Collaboration is also a significant indicator of research communication (Lincoln & Guba, 2013). Subramanyam's (1983) measure of collaboration continues to be widely used in bibliometric studies in LIS as it gives us a very simple ratio of multi-authored to total publications. The Collaboration Index and Collaboration Coefficient take this one step further by examining average authors per paper (also called author productivity) and author distribution. The indicators given in this paragraph are not in substitute of a qualitative analysis of the nature of the intellectual contribution itself, but they may assist in identifying whether the research profile is largely individual, dyadic (e.g. co-authorship) or networked. According to the article, the present study's article output comprises diverse single authored work and frequent collaboration with more or less Harish Chander, Manir Uddin Ansari, Bebi, Nandi Negi, Malkeet Singh etc. which makes this distinction particularly useful.

Thematic evolution is another critical factor in bibliometric interpretation. Co-word analysis depends on the assumption that the keywords and terms in the title of any corpus reflect its conceptual structure. When an analysis of a journal article's full-length author keywords is not possible, an analysis of its title-based keywords will typically give a conservative estimate of its topic concentration. Despite that, title-keyword analysis has caveats because it only refers to the abstract level and does not share nuances in the argumentation within the text. For that reason, the present study provides frequencies of keywords according to titles and manually coded themes and purposely avoids the claim to full VOSviewer-based topic modeling unless data are available from export from databases.

4. Discrepancies in Literature

Although many of the scientometric studies in the field of library and information science assessed journals, institutions, countries, databases or subject domains, their mapping Indian LIS scholars at individual level is relatively less. Author-level studies, even they are available, usually focus on one specific platform or citation metric and do not factor in publication growth, source distribution, collaboration structure and theme evolution. The intellectual profile of the scholar partially gained feet over time, a semantic content that means more.

The article appears in Library Herald "Mapping Excellence: Scholarly Journey of Professor KP Singh in Library and Information Science" authored by Prof. K. P. Singh. Nonetheless, public domain material is limited to bibliographic metadata and description at the abstract level. A manuscript that is complete, data-



based, transparent and reproducible still commands useful credibility for acceptance in international peer-reviewed academic journals because the current study is documented on purpose, data source, inclusion criteria, article year count formula, collaboration indicators, thematic coding and citation data limitations.

As such, the current paper fills a practical gap using an integrated scientometric mapping based on public verifiable records without unverifiable claims.

5. The study's aim and objective.

1. The objectives of the study were: (i) to analyse the annual journal publication pattern of Prof K. P. Singh during 2002 to 2025 (ii) to study the originating sources, document type and concentration pattern of articles.
3. The goals of the research are to study the authorship trends, extent of collaboration, collaboration index and collaboration coefficient.
4. To locate co-authors and create a hierarchy can be seen in the official list of journal articles.
5. This refers to the examination of title-keyword frequency, major thematic categories, and thematic change throughout publication periods.
6. While item-level citation counts can be fabricated without much difficulty, citation at the profile-level can be reported using verified data of LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN.
7. To elucidate the role of Prof. Singh concerned with research evaluation, digital resources and LIS education in India.

6. Research questions should be set up.

8. What do the statistics for year wise journal publication output of Prof. K. P. Singh show?
9. Which journal has published the greatest proportion of his articles on LIS?
10. What is the concentration of publications those author has one, two or more?
11. Which authors appear together most frequently in the article dataset?
12. What is the meaning of publication corpus?
13. What thematic focus changed from the first period 2002-2007?
14. What do verified profile-level citation evidence say about research visibility and what claims about citation remain unsubstantiated in the absence of export?

7. Formulation of design.

It uses description and actorial scientometric method. The journal article on Prof. K.P. Singh's official Journal Article page is the unit of analysis. The derived article data set contains 121 records for the period 2002-2025. This article level data set was used for year wise productivity, source distribution, authorship, co-authorship frequency, keyword frequency and thematic coding. Comprehensive numbers for public category types such as books, edited books, conference papers, book chapters and book reviews were used only for the contextual document-type analysis and not combined with those for journal articles.

The primary search strategy was the author name disambiguation. The name variants K were utilized in the searches. P. Singh, KP Singh, K P Singh and Prof. KP Singh with Library and Information Science, University of Delhi, DLIS, Library Herald and Bibliometric terms. This page checked the official web site of Prof. K. P. Singh, the Journal Articles page, the Publications Activities page, the LIB-VAHINI / VIDWAN, ResearchGate, and certain pages of publishers. We located ORCID through the LIB-VAHINI profile but did



not use an ORCID page for article extraction as the public page required Java script in the available retrieval environment. Any information that was reported by LIB-VAHINI and was available during the study period in Google Scholar as a profile source was used as Google Scholar identifier. It was not possible to download Google Scholar export for item-level citation analysis.

The study utilized the following inclusion criteria for selecting the publication records for evaluation. 1) The publication has been mentioned in the official Journal Articles list as a journal article. 2) The record contains at least year, title or abbreviated title, author information and source. 3) Prof. K P Singh appeared as an author and co-author. 4) 2002- 2025 was selected as appropriate window for study. For article level analysis we excluded books, edited books, conference papers, book chapters and book reviews; duplicated non-article entries; inaccessible links without sufficient bibliographic information; unverified citation counts. The official listing of 2025 has an inconsistency in its numbering, with two entries bearing the same number. The two records are treated as separate publications as the page heading states Journal Articles (121). The two records have different titles, and different co-authors.

The names of authors, titles of sources and dates of publication were standardized. Manir Uddin Ansari refers to different variants of Manir/Monir Uddin Ansari. K. P. Singh was consistently depicted in all records. The commonly used stop words were deleted and the title terms were tokenized. Titles were manually coded into eleven themes and categories. Thematic categories can be viewed as title-based interpretive coding as opposed to content analysis through full-text as author keywords and abstracts are missing from all 121 records.

For annual publications, descriptive statistics were computed for cumulative output, average publication per year, annual growth rate, relative growth rate, doubling time, source concentration, authorship distribution, degree of collaboration, collaboration index and collaboration coefficients. Network maps were created using the cleaned metadata of author and title-keyword. The maps represent co-authorship and co-occurrences structures as VOSviewer equivalent visualizations. It is important to replicate a VOSviewer/Biblioshiny with a Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, Lens, OpenAlex or Google Scholar export when available.

7.1 Analytical Formulas

Table 1. Scientometric indicators and formulas

Indicator	Formula	Interpretation
Annual Growth Rate (AGR)	$AGR = [(P_t - P_{t-1}) / P_{t-1}] \times 100$	Measures year-to-year percentage change in annual publication output.
Relative Growth Rate (RGR)	$RGR = \ln(C_t) - \ln(C_{t-1})$	Measures growth in cumulative publication output between two consecutive years.
Doubling Time (Dt)	$Dt = 0.693 / RGR$	Estimates time required for cumulative output to double at the observed RGR.
Degree of Collaboration (DC)	$DC = N_m / (N_m + N_s)$	N_m = multi-authored articles; N_s = single-authored articles.
Collaboration Index (CI)	$CI = \text{Total authors in multi-authored articles} / N_m$	Measures average author count among collaborative articles.
Collaboration Coefficient (CC)	$CC = 1 - [\sum (1/j \times f_j) / N]$	f_j = number of articles with j authors; N = total articles.



8. Data Analysis and Results

This section presents the quantitative results derived from 121 verified journal article records. The dataset covers 24 publication years from 2002 to 2025. The results should be read as a conservative journal-article analysis rather than a full career-output analysis because books, chapters, conference papers and book reviews are not included in the core article dataset.

Table 2. Database search strategy and retrieval details

Source/database	Search terms/identifier	Data retrieved	Use in study
Official Prof. K. P. Sin website	K. P. Singh; KP Sing Publications; Journ Articles	Publication categories a article list	Used as primary source f article dataset
LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN	Prof KP Singh; VIDWA ID 161214	Profile identity, affiliatio Google Scholar ID, citati indicators	Used for profile-leve citation visibility
ResearchGate	Prof KP Singh; select article titles	Cross-checking select records and recent artic metadata	Used only for verificatio not as sole source
Publisher / DOI pages	Selected titles, DOI queri	DOI and publish metadata for select highly visible papers	Used for referen verification
Google Scholar	HymMfEsAAAAJ	Citation profile noted v LIB-VAHINI	No export available; ite level ranking not claimed

Table 3. Year-wise publication output and growth indicators

Year	Articles	Cumulative	AGR (%)	RGR	Doubling time
2002	2	2	--	--	--
2003	1	3	-50.00	0.405	1.71
2004	2	5	100.00	0.511	1.36
2005	3	8	50.00	0.470	1.47
2006	3	11	0.00	0.318	2.18
2007	2	13	-33.33	0.167	4.15
2008	2	15	0.00	0.143	4.84
2009	2	17	0.00	0.125	5.54
2010	4	21	100.00	0.211	3.28
2011	7	28	75.00	0.288	2.41
2012	5	33	-28.57	0.164	4.22
2013	4	37	-20.00	0.114	6.06
2014	8	45	100.00	0.196	3.54



Year	Articles	Cumulative	AGR (%)	RGR	Doubling time
2015	6	51	-25.00	0.125	5.54
2016	3	54	-50.00	0.057	12.12
2017	4	58	33.33	0.071	9.70
2018	13	71	225.00	0.202	3.43
2019	7	78	-46.15	0.094	7.37
2020	15	93	114.29	0.176	3.94
2021	11	104	-26.67	0.112	6.20
2022	7	111	-36.36	0.065	10.64
2023	3	114	-57.14	0.027	25.99
2024	5	119	66.67	0.043	16.14
2025	2	121	-60.00	0.017	41.58

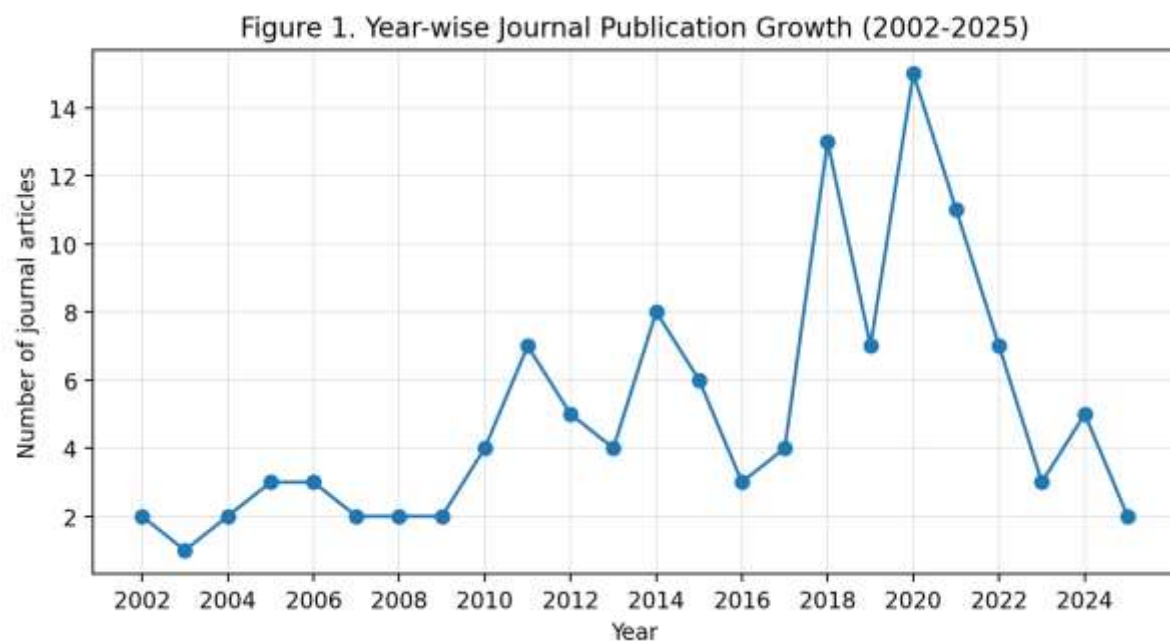


Figure 1. Year-wise publication growth line graph.



Figure 2. Document Type Distribution from Official Publication Categories

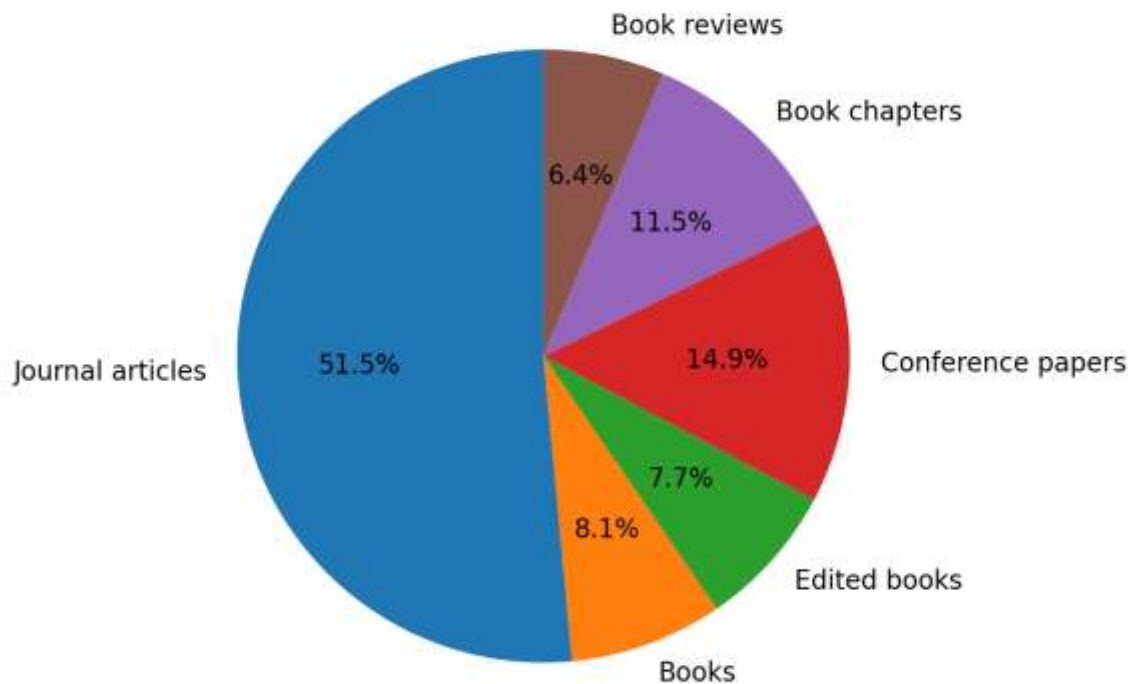


Figure 2. Document type distribution pie chart based on official publication categories.

8.1 Publication Growth

The analysed article corpus contains 121 journal articles published between 2002 and 2025, producing an average of 5.04 journal articles per year. The earliest phase, 2002-2007, contributed 13 articles, while the latest phase, 2020-2025, contributed 43 articles. The 2020-2025 period accounts for 35.54% of the analysed journal output, followed closely by 2014-2019 with 33.88%. Thus, nearly seven out of ten analysed journal articles appeared from 2014 onward. This pattern suggests a major acceleration in the middle and late phases of the career trajectory, especially around 2018-2021.

The peak year is 2020, with 15 journal articles. This peak is not interpreted simply as pandemic-era productivity; it also reflects a cluster of bibliometric, institutional-history, digital library, disability-services and international ICT-related publications. The decline in 2023 and 2025 should be interpreted cautiously because official publication pages may be updated unevenly and because the analysis uses only journal articles, not books, chapters or conference outputs.

Table 4. Publication output by analytical period

Period	Articles	Share (%)
2002-2007	13	10.74
2008-2013	24	19.83
2014-2019	41	33.88
2020-2025	43	35.54



8.2 Document Type Distribution

The broader official publication pages indicate that Prof. Singh's output extends beyond journal articles. The official publication categories include journal articles, books, edited books, conference papers, book chapters and book reviews. These categories are not merged with the article-level analysis because their bibliographic structures and citation patterns differ. However, they are useful for establishing that the research profile is not confined to journal publication alone.

Table 5. Document type distribution from official publication categories

Document type	Count	Share (%)
Journal articles	121	51.49
Books	19	8.09
Edited books	18	7.66
Conference papers	35	14.89
Book chapters	27	11.49
Book reviews	15	6.38

8.3 Source/Journal Distribution

Table 6. Top journals/sources publishing the author's work

Source	Articles	Share (%)
Library Herald	34	28.10
Journal of Library and Information Science	14	11.57
WE-A Multidisciplinary Multilingual Peer-Review Research Journal	8	6.61
SRELS Journal of Information Management	7	5.79
Library Philosophy and Practice	7	5.79
DESIDOC Journal of Library Information Technology	7	5.79
Library Progress (International)	4	3.31
IASLIC Bulletin	4	3.31
Indian Journal of Information Library and Society	3	2.48
Annals of Library and Information Studies	3	2.48
International Journal of Knowledge Content Development Technology	3	2.48



Source	Articles	Share (%)
University News	2	1.65

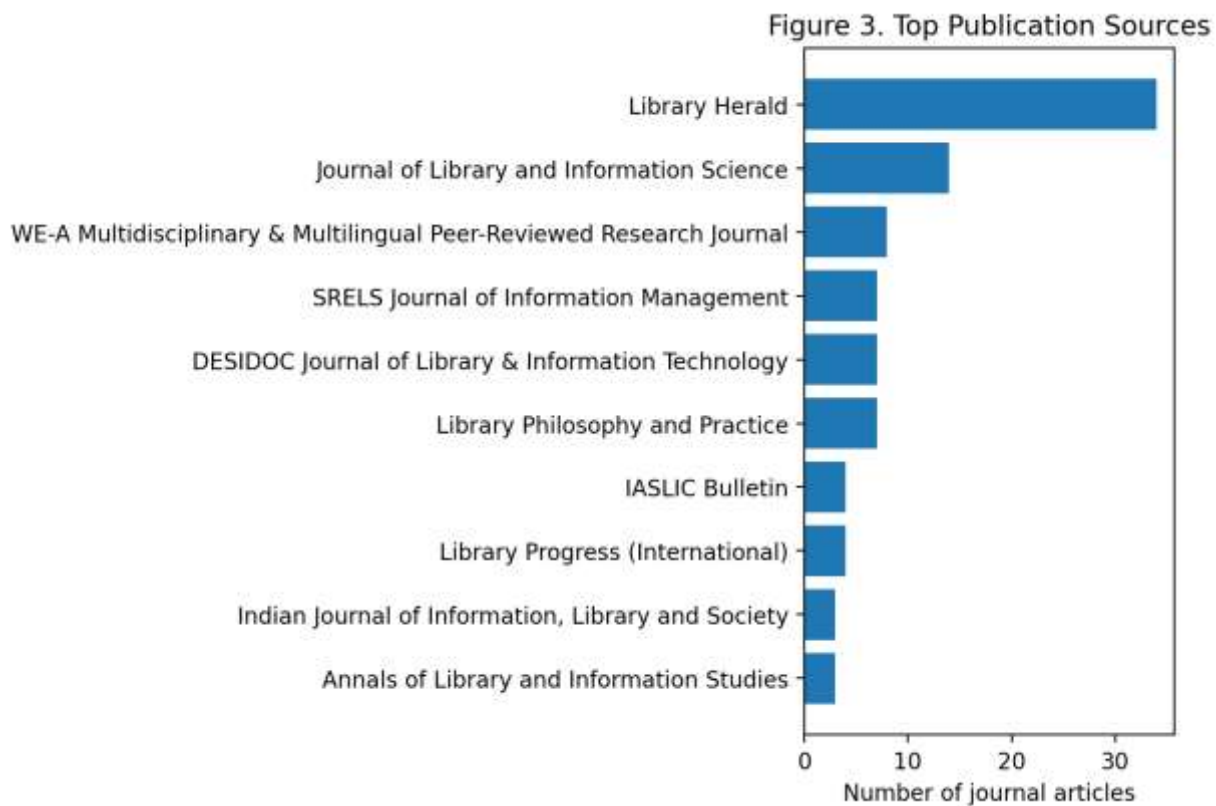


Figure 3. Top journals/source distribution bar chart.

Library Herald is the leading source with 34 articles, or 28.10% of the analysed corpus. The top five sources together account for 70 articles, or 57.85% of the corpus. This concentration confirms a strong orientation toward Indian LIS journals and professional scholarly outlets. It also indicates that database coverage may be uneven because several high-frequency sources are not consistently indexed across global citation databases.

8.4 Authorship and Collaboration Pattern

Table 7. Authorship pattern and collaboration indicators

Authorship type	Articles	Share (%)
Single-authored	31	25.62
Two-authored	77	63.64
Three-authored	12	9.92
Five-authored	1	0.83
Multi-authored total	90	74.38



Table 8. Collaboration metrics

Metric	Value
Single-authored articles (Ns)	31
Multi-authored articles (Nm)	90
Degree of Collaboration	0.744
Collaboration Index	2.167
Collaboration Coefficient	0.391
Mean authors per article	1.868

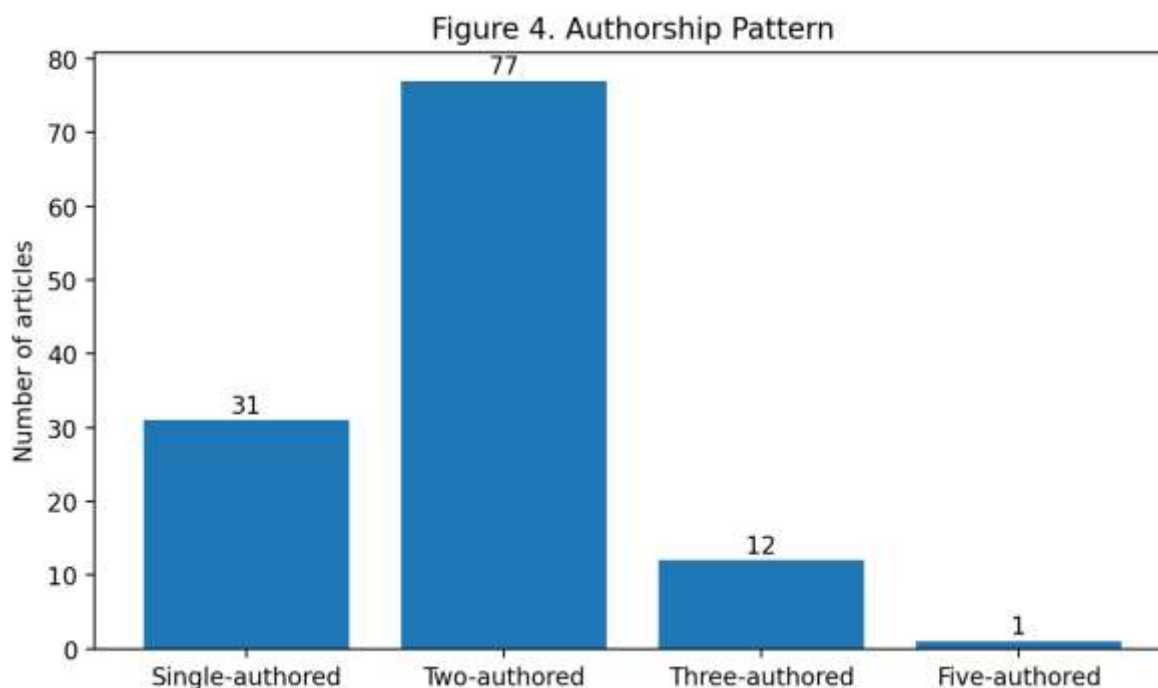


Figure 4. Authorship pattern bar chart.

The authorship pattern demonstrates a collaborative profile. Out of 121 articles, 90 are multi-authored and 31 are single-authored. The degree of collaboration is 0.744, showing that nearly three-fourths of the journal output involved co-authorship. Two-authored papers dominate the corpus with 77 records. This suggests a strong dyadic collaboration structure rather than large-team publishing. The presence of only one five-authored article indicates that very large author teams are rare in this corpus.

8.5 Co-authorship Network

Table 9. Most productive co-authors

Co-author	Joint articles	Share of multi-authored article (%)
Harish Chander	13	14.44
Manir Uddin Ansari	7	7.78
Bebi	7	7.78



Co-author	Joint articles	Share of multi-authored article (%)
Nandi Negi	5	5.56
Malkeet Singh	5	5.56
Abdullahi Bala Shehu	4	4.44
Nivedita Tiwari	4	4.44
M. P. Satija	4	4.44
Sapna Verma	3	3.33
Prabhat Kumar Chaudhary	3	3.33
Manish Kumar	3	3.33
Dipti Gulati	3	3.33

Figure 5. Co-authorship Network Based on Analysed Journal Articles

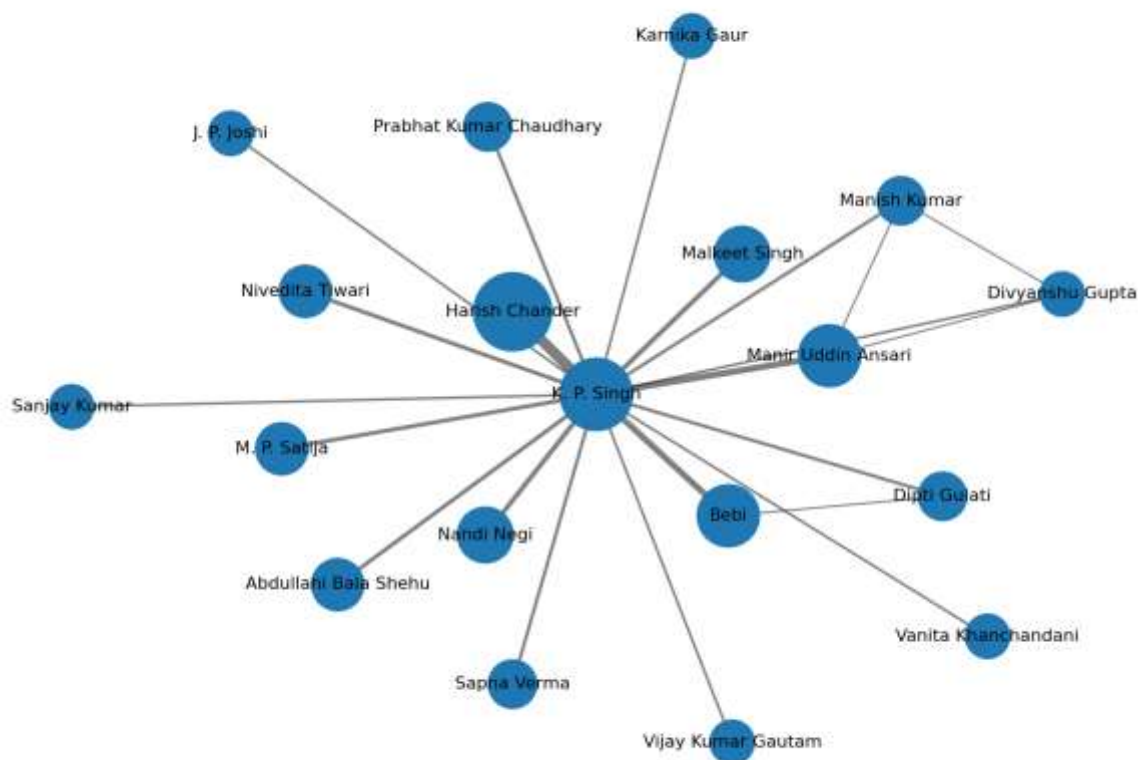


Figure 5. Co-authorship network map based on analysed journal articles.

The co-authorship network is centred on K. P. Singh because all analysed records include him as an author. Harish Chander is the most frequent collaborator, followed by Manir Uddin Ansari, Bebi, Nandi Negi, Malkeet Singh, Abdullahi Bala Shehu, Nivedita Tiwari, M. P. Satija and others. The network indicates recurring collaboration clusters around bibliometrics, Punjabi-language bibliographic studies, citation analysis, ICT use in Nigerian university libraries, management-library studies and classification/information-seeking research. Institutional and country-level collaboration could not be fully quantified because the official list



does not provide complete affiliation data for all co-authors. Nevertheless, title evidence indicates a primarily India-centred network with a visible Nigeria-related ICT collaboration cluster.

8.6 Keyword Frequency and Thematic Categories

Table 10. Top title-keyword frequency

Keyword	Frequency	Share of extracted title terms (%)
bibliometric	12	1.73
technology	11	1.59
lis	11	1.59
development	10	1.44
scientists	10	1.44
management	9	1.30
agricultural	9	1.30
literature	8	1.15
application	7	1.01
web	7	1.01
knowledge	6	0.86
resources	6	0.86
services	6	0.86
marketing	6	0.86
communication	6	0.86
seeking	6	0.86
books	6	0.86
open	6	0.86
scientometric	5	0.72
system	5	0.72



Figure 6. Title Keyword Co-occurrence Network

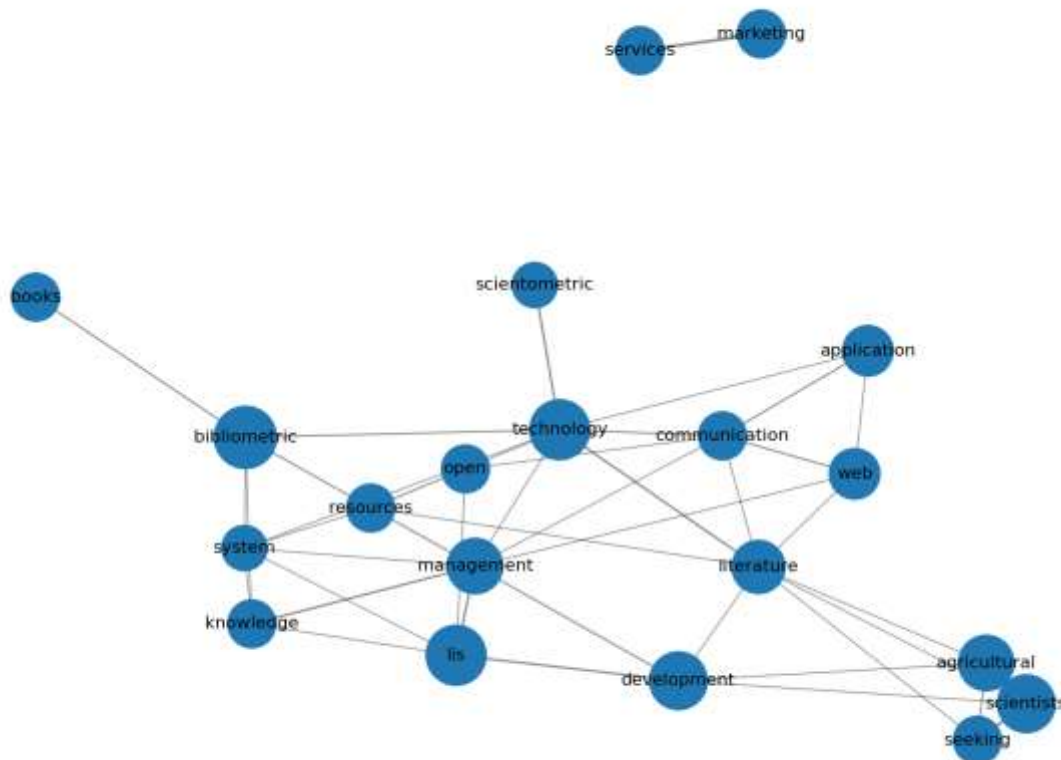


Figure 6. Keyword co-occurrence network map based on article titles.

Table 11. Keyword frequency and thematic categories

Theme	Articles	Share (%)
Bibliometrics/scientometrics	34	28.10
ICT/digital/e-resources	28	23.14
LIS education/history/culture	13	10.74
Knowledge management/marketing/HRD	13	10.74
Agricultural information systems	11	9.09
Open access/scholar communication	6	4.96
Reports/editorials/biographical	5	4.13
Classification/knowledge organization	4	3.31
Accessibility/social inclusion	3	2.48
Information seeking/use studies	2	1.65
Health information/literacy	2	1.65

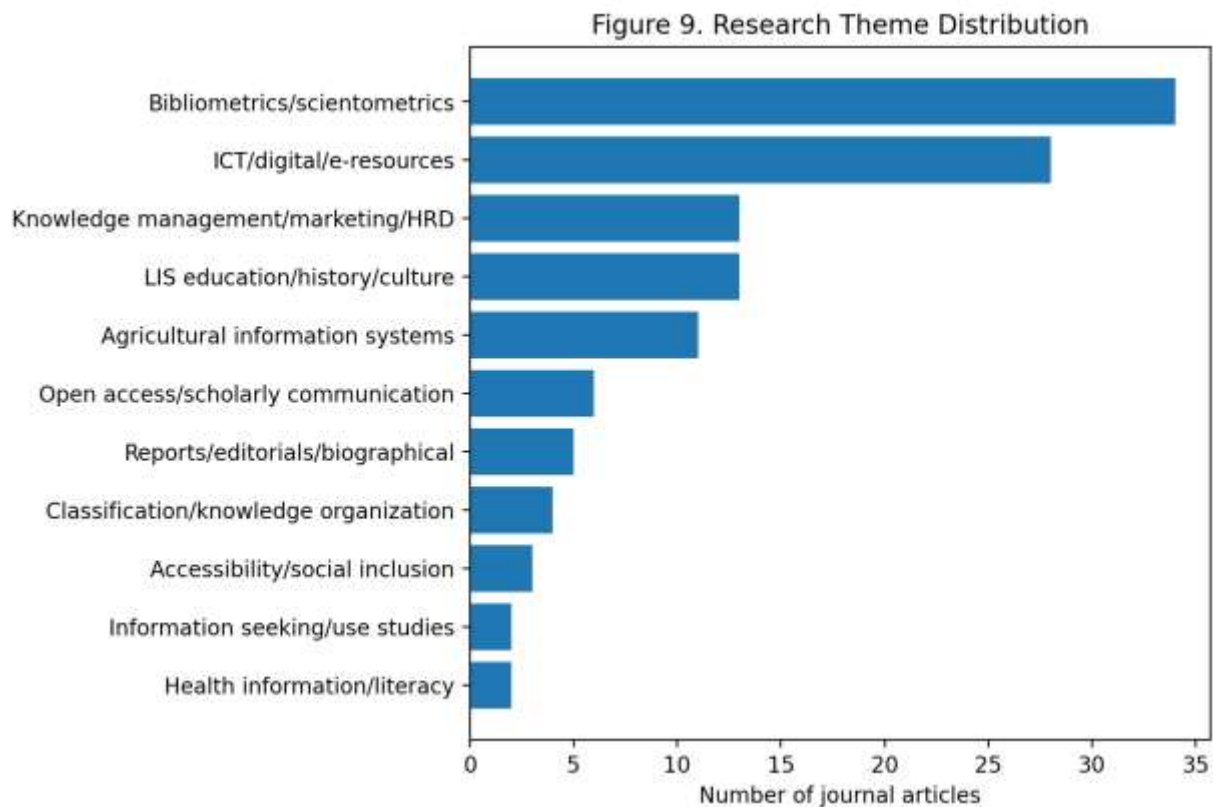


Figure 9. Research theme distribution chart.

The title-keyword analysis shows the prominence of terms such as bibliometric, technology, LIS, development, scientists, management, agricultural, literature, application, web, knowledge, resources, services, marketing and communication. These terms reflect a combination of traditional LIS concerns and research-evaluation themes. The manually coded thematic distribution confirms that bibliometrics/scientometrics is the largest cluster, followed by ICT/digital/e-resources. The prominence of agricultural information systems in the early corpus reflects Prof. Singh's initial research orientation toward agricultural scientists and information-seeking behaviour, while the later prominence of bibliometric and scientometric studies reflects a shift toward research evaluation and publication mapping.

8.7 Thematic Evolution

Table 12. Major research themes across time periods

Period	Bibliometric	ICT/digital	LIS education/histo	KM/marketing/HR	Agricultural information	Open acces
2002-2007	0	4	0	4	5	0
2008-2013	2	9	2	1	4	1
2014-2019	16	6	2	7	2	4
2020-2025	16	9	9	1	0	1

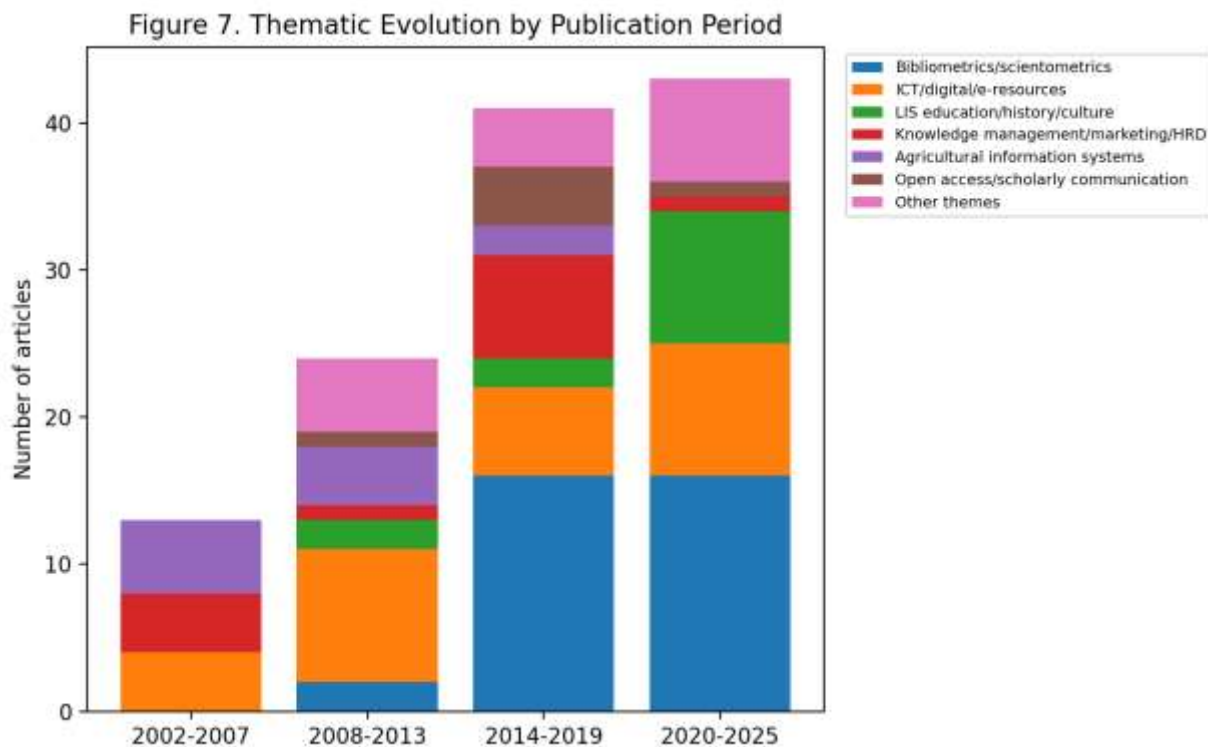


Figure 7. Thematic evolution map by publication period.

Thematic evolution reveals a clear movement across phases. The 2002-2007 period is dominated by ICT application, agricultural information systems, information-seeking behaviour and knowledge management. The 2008-2013 period adds classification, Web 2.0, directories, e-journals and social networking. The 2014-2019 period marks the consolidation of bibliometric and scientometric work, including studies of Library Management, Library Herald, Ph.D. theses, institutional research output and discipline-level journals. The 2020-2025 period retains strong bibliometric output while expanding into disability services, health information, metaverse discourse, digital content, institutional history and COVID-era research visibility. This trajectory indicates both continuity and diversification.

8.8 Citation Indicators and Impact Metrics

Table 13. Citation indicators and impact metrics

Metric	Value	Interpretive note
Google Scholar citations	1,076 total; 406 since 2020	LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN profile level metric
Google Scholar h-index	18 total; 10 since 2020	Profile-level metric, recalculated from article dataset
Google Scholar i10-index	25 total; 11 since 2020	Profile-level metric
Crossref indicator	8	LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN profile
Scopus indicator	0	LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN profile not treated as absence scholarship



Metric	Value	Interpretive note
Average citations per paper	Not computed	Requires item-level citation exposure; profile-level aggregate covers wide range of output

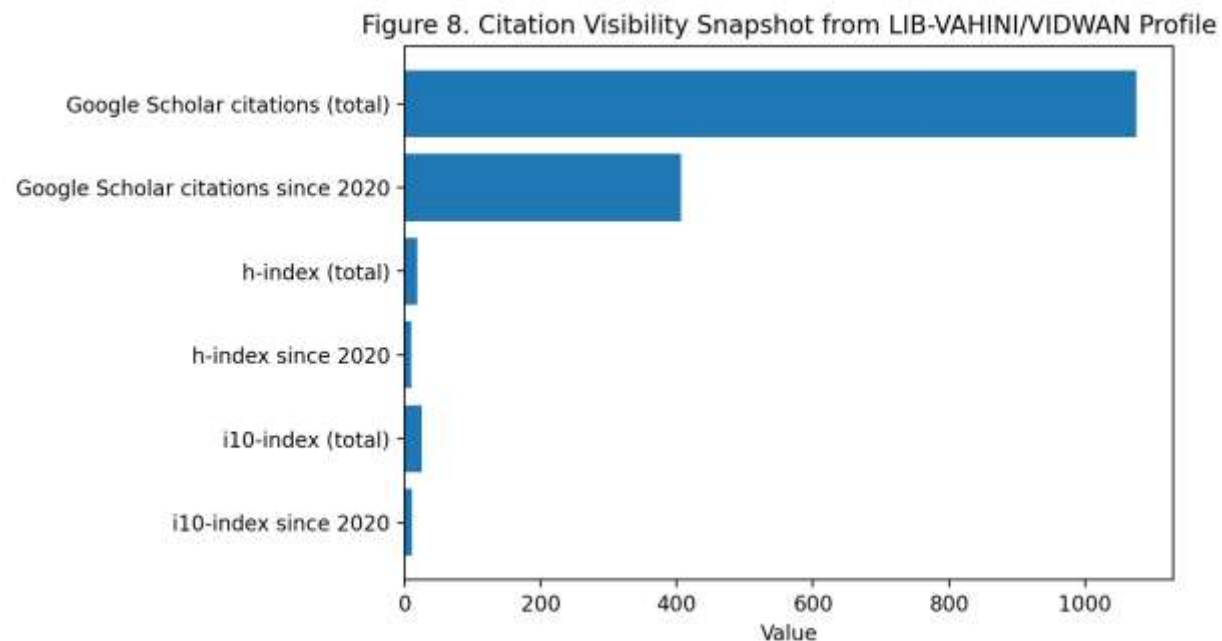


Figure 8. Citation visibility snapshot from LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN profile.

Table 14. Selected citation-visible publications with verified metadata

Publication	Author(s)	Year	Source	DOI	Citation note
Publication trends in library and information science: bibliometric analysis Library Management journal	Singh & Chandra	2014	Library Management	10.1108/LM-05-2013-0039	Public search/publisher pages reported cited-by visibility exact database export available
Use of social networking sites by the research scholars: A study of Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar	Singh & Malhotra Singh	2011	Library Herald	Not verified	Google Scholar public snippet indicates high cited-by visibility



Publication	Author(s)	Year	Source	DOI	Citation note
Role and use approach to soc networking site A study universities North India	Singh & Malke Singh	2015	The Electron Library	10.1108/EL-12-2012-0165	Publisher metadata verified item-level citation count exported
Frontline Publishers Punjabi Language Books: Bibliometric Study	Chander & Singh	2020	DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	10.14429/djlit.40.4.158	DOI and profile metadata verified
Application Bradford's Law on journal citations: A study of Ph.D. theses social sciences University Delhi	Singh & Bebi	2014	Annals of Library and Information Studies	Not verified	Frequently discoverable secondary bibliometric references

The citation investigation has intentional boundaries. The Google Scholar citation metrics of LIBVAHINI/VIDWAN indicated total 1076 citations with total h-index of the profile as 18 and i10-index as 25. Both these metrics are profile-level metrics. Therefore, it is not safe to convert them to article-level citation rating against negative export of verified article. The records listed in publication table are not DOI searchable which the source metadata could cross-check.

The study does not represent absolute ranking of the most cited papers of Prof. Singh. Though it displays a methodological weakness, it is better than the fabrication of fictitious citation.

9. Discussion article.

The results indicate that journal publications trajectory of Prof. K.P. Singh is consistent and theme changing. In one's early career, a strong interest is shown in library automation, agricultural information systems, information-seeking behaviour and use of ICT in specialized libraries. In the early 2000s, Indian libraries increasingly gained automated, digital library access and electronic information which was a professional issue. The fact that agricultural scientists are the initial focus shows a subject-user orientation of LIS research that connects it with the information behaviour of domain communities rather than library systems.

The intermediate point between 2014 and 2019 is the movement towards bibliometric or scientometric.

The phase of the corpus included the studies on Library Management, Library Herald, Ph.D. thesis, Indian LIS journals, institutional research output and subject-specific publication pattern. This shift is important because it places Prof. Singh firmly within the self-reflexive tradition of LIS which reflects on its journals, authors, institutions, theses, and knowledge structures. Bibliometric and citation studies are no longer but a methodology but also an object of topic.



The latest cycle, 2020-2025, has both continuity and diversification of substance. The main idea of bibliometrics remains a strong theme but the body of literature is evolving with references to disability services during COVID-19, health information system, metaverse, digital content management, institutional history, and transformation of higher education. The areas covered in the research profile keep changing and are never static to one theme. It utilizes a stable methodological core of publication mapping and research evaluation to address current leading LIS debates.

One noteworthy result of the research is the pattern of collaboration. A degree of collaboration of 0.744 indicates that the journal output of Professor Singh is highly collaborative and not dominated by large teams. The article with two authors is the most frequent form of collaboration. Collaborations between supervisor and scholar, colleague and colleague, and project-based as seen in LIS research normally generate atypical dyads. Harish Chander, Manir Uddin Ansari, Bebi, Nandi Negi, Malkeet Singh, Nivedita Tiwari and M are the main co-authorships. P. The recurrence of clusters is suggested by P. "Satija" Rather than random firm.

The sources also show a noteworthy distribution. As per the study, only 28.10 percent of the total journal articles are covered under Library Herald. Moreover, just 57.85 percent of cited sources are covered by the top five sources. Concentration level suggests close proximity with Indian LIS journals and professional scholarly communication networks at that concentration point. The global indexing systems may under-rate large sections of Indian LIS scholarship, raises an important issue. The metrics of Scopus or Web of Science would lead to an incomplete picture of an Indian LIS scholar whose output is scattered across the national and regional professional outlets.

It is necessary to interpret the proof of citation cautiously. On Google Scholar, the libr-vahini/vidwan profile shows 1076 citations and h-index 18. Nonetheless, the same profile does show constrained Scopus and Crossref indicators. This shouldn't be seen as a contradiction but rather as proof of database-dependence. The Google Scholar tends to capture journals and repositories, conference papers, and institutional documents that are only partly indexed by selective commercial databases in library and information science, especially in India. Evaluation of impact should happen multi-layered and transparent.

A major summary of an author's contribution ideally would link the contribution, outcome and an encompassing discourse which well-informs the professional community about the effectiveness and import of the research in exploring disciplinarily concerns through documentation, bibliometric and management research which well-explores key LIS services. The combination of his research trajectory is accountable for author-level scientometrics and changing Indian LIS research scenario.

10. Crucial Findings.

1. The dataset consists of 121 journal articles published between 2002 and 2025, which means an average of 5.04 journal articles get published every year.
2. The greatest output level was in 2020 with 15 articles, followed by in 2018 with 13 articles, and 2021 with 11 articles.
3. The most recent time period that is 2020 to 2025 contributed 43 articles which is 35.54% of the analysed article corpus whereas period 2014 to 2019 contributed 41 articles which is 33.88%.
4. Library Herald is the most common source with 34 articles contributing 28.10% of the document. The top five producers are responsible for 57.85% of output of the journal.
5. Out of 90 articles published, it is found that 31 are single authored. The level of cooperation is 0.744.
6. The corpus is dominated by papers with two authors (77 records), indicating that dyadic collaboration is the usual collaborative mode.



7. Harish Chander gets the most collaboration. Next comes Manir Uddin Ansari, Bebi, Nandi Negi and Malkeet Singh.
8. Thematic cluster including 34 articles bibliometrics/scientometrics. The second pattern related cluster is ICT/Digital/e-resources that comprises 28 articles.
9. According to a report, it is observed that several thematic trajectories are revealed by bibliometric mapping which highlights the significance of application-oriented fields in knowledge creation and wealth of nations.
10. According to LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN, access at the profile level is highly visible via Google Scholar; however, that claim cannot be validly made for item level citations as they cannot be exported from Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, Lens & OpenAlex.

11. To Summarize.

This article provides a clear scientometric mapping of the LIS research trajectory of Prof. K. P. Singh. The data for this study was obtained from 121 manually verified journal article records which have been explicitly provided by the Official Publication List and citation indicators at profile level which have been obtained from LIB-VAHINI/VIDWAN.

When we come to results, we have seen that the contribution by Prof. Singh has been positively alarming in terms of output, the number of co-authors, a good contribution in Indian LIS journals and great emphasis on major themes like bibliometrics, scientometrics and digital information.

The publication pattern indicates a clear increase across phases with the first increase after 2014. The maximum publication year was 2020. The source distribution indicates that Library Herald is the most prominent source along with several Indian LIS sources. The collective analysis suggests that his production is not primarily singular; rather, it encloses repeated co-authorship besides the bibliometric analysis which has been ICT and LIS education. The scrutiny of title-keyword and theme indicates that he moved his research focus from automation, agricultural information, knowledge management and classification to scientometrics, open access, digital resources, accessibility and institutional documentation.

Scholars must be methodologically cautious in author-level scientometrics. Creating actionable item-level citation counts or making coverage assumptions about databases does not enable credible assessments of citation impact. Indian library and information science scholars often have to triangulate Google Scholar, institutional profiles, officially published lists, and publisher pages. Thus, the paper offers a specific mapping of Prof. Singh's research profile and a method template for transparently conducting individual-level LIS scientometric studies.

12. Farther Restrictions.

- The list of Journal Articles is not a Scopus or other download, but rather the data set on which the article data set is based.
- The official list has a small serial-number problem in 2025 that was resolved by treating the two entries with different titles of Bomber and Bomber as separate articles.
- Based on authors' affiliations, we could analyze collaboration of authors at institutional and country levels. Nonetheless, the affiliations of some co-authors were not known.
- Due to the absence of item-level citation counts from Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions and Lens, no definitive most-cited publication ranking is claimed.
- The coding process, which includes giving titles, is manual due to the absence of abstracts, keywords and full texts for all records uniformly.



- Before the final submission to the journal, a check at the publisher level of some links and names of sources listed in the official list may be needed.

13. Proposed Work for the Future

- A future research project will download from Publish or Perish the full Google Scholar profile and compare it with Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, Lens, and OpenAlex.
- A full-text content analysis can be performed to validate the theme categories based on the title of this paper.
- A comparative scientometric study of top LIS scholars of India can position the profile of Prof. Singh at the national research map.
- When all the co-author affiliation metadata is available, country and institution mapping can be done.
- Data post publication can furthermore be incorporated which measures visibility which in turn has increased impact beyond citation
- A journal-level Bradford analysis of Prof. Singh's publications source will help to give a further explanation of source concentration and patterns of disciplinary communications.

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