

Analysis of Postcolonialism Literature: A Bibliometric Study from 1900 to 2017

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Abstract: This study intends to exhibit a bibliometric analysis of the literature published in the area of postcolonialism genre of literary theory to measure the standing and influence of the published research in the field of postcolonialism. The data of published documents from 1900 to 2017, related to the field of postcolonialism, was extracted from the database of ISI Web of Science. A total of 1404 documents were found and were analyzed to comprehend the extent of research and annual productivity of postcolonialism literature. Quantitative analysis of the published documents was carried out based on the data collected related to yearly citations, most prolific authors, eminent journals of the subject, most cited articles, the contribution of the countries, and the productivity of institutes. The findings founded on the document types (i.e. proceeding papers, book reviews, editorial materials, articles and reviews). The main findings extracted from the data were: 2016 was the most productive year in terms of publications

in the field of post-colonialism, the number of citations increased rapidly in 2007 and kept on rising in the later years. "Journal of Postcolonial Writing" was found to be the top sources of the titles on post-colonialism. The result showed that the National University of Singapore secured the first position for being the most productive institute in the field. The most prolific author was Sidway J.D. Considering the types of documents, it was found that the most cited documents were from research articles. The study will be of value and interest to the researchers in the field of literary theory and would help conduct bibliometric research studies in various areas of literature. The current research was the first of its kind that studied postcolonialism research output from 1900 to 2017.

Keywords: Bibliometric, postcolonialism, English literature, ISI Web of Science, research trends, analysis

1. Introduction

The study was carried out utilizing a quantitative method to examine the publication patterns in the arena of postcolonialism. The bibliometric analysis allows researchers to apply statistical and mathematical methods on the whole bulk of scientific literature available on a particular scholarly area including but not limited to articles, documents, and books (Groos & Pritchard, 1966). Publication patterns are evaluated, classified and organized using statistical and mathematical footings. The noun "bibliometrics" is a derivation of the Latin word "biblio" and the Greek word "metrics" while it denotes the study of bibliography by applying mathematics Thanuskodi, (2010). The scientific output of printed literature of a particular field for a specific period is evaluated by researchers around the globe (Swain, 2010). The bibliometric analysis of the published works is equally useful in both quantitative and qualitative fields of research (Svensson & Svensson, 2015). The data of online publications can be useful in determining the trends in a particular field in terms of who is publishing, what is being published and where is it published the most. The biggest sources for this data is the Web of Science produced by Thomson Reuters. Moreover, the data base of Scopus, generated by Elsevier, has also emerged as another wide-ranging citation database (van Raan 2014, p.17). Why

some researcher refers or cites another researcher or prefers to cite one research over the other depends on a variety of motives. These motives can be so varied that they would render the citation phenomenon to be a less reliable source for measuring impact. Peer review is a traditional way of evaluating and judging the research works but peer review has its own disadvantages. Peer review mostly depends on the choices, subjective or objective, of the individuals which might be an outcome of lack of awareness, biases, or conflict of interest (van Raan, p.17). It is, therefore, essential to get additional support from bibliometric methods while assessing the value of a work or performance of a researcher. Bibliometric analysis, however, is relatively less or more useful for different fields of knowledge. It depends mainly on how many online international journals are published in that field or how much visibility or access these journals have on the internet. Bibliometric analysis can be much more effective if online journals form a major bulk of the research produced in that field. Thomson Reuters' Web of Science is being used for this research which implies that the bibliometric analysis is limited only to the materials available on WoS. Postcolonialism is not a very old area of knowledge as the debate was nonexistent a few decades back. Keeping this limitation in mind, this research would throw light on who is publishing the most researches in the area and which institution or geographical entity publishes most research in the field of postcolonialism.

Postcolonialism is a significant field of literary studies that refers to the study of the literary, social and cultural heritage of colonial and imperial powers and focuses on the impact of hegemonic control and exploitation of the people who were colonized. It was mainly introduced as a field of literary studies during the 1970s. The term refers to the representation of racial, cultural, ethnic, social or human identity in the modern history, when a number of geographical entities got their independence from the colonial rule. The colonizing of the world by the Europeans geared up in the sixteenth century and reached its culmination in the twentieth century when, after the First World War, more than eighty percent of the globe was under the control of some colonial power. There were 168

colonies, after the fall of the German and the Ottoman empires that were governed by the European colonists (Chiriyankandath 2017, p.36). By the mid of the 1960s, most colonies were formally declared independent yet the impact of the colonizers was felt in the decades that followed and the geographical entities had changed so much under the colonial control that their true identity, culture, politics and even geography could never be the same, keeping in mind the geographical, cultural and political change they went through during the colonial rule. The borders defined by the colonizers, the trade and currency links they established, and the mind-set of the comprador ruling elites were the legacies of the colonialism that impacted the developing countries after their independence (Dirks 2004, p.1). Postcolonial literature mainly focuses on the outcomes of the interaction between European colonial powers and the people of the countries they colonized. The European colonizers controlled most parts of the world by the mid of twentieth century. England emerged as the greatest imperial power that alone controlled about half of the world in the twentieth century. However, after the second world war, till 1970s the process of decolonization continued and many countries such as Australia, Canada, Nigeria and India got their independence. The postcolonial studies thus deal with the art and literature produced by the countries after their freedom from the imperial control of the colonizers. Postcolonial literary theory encompasses the literary products of the former colonies (Gholipour & Sanahmadi, 2013). The term previously referred to the chronologically divided period after the independence of former colonies but since 1970s literary theorists have been using it in the context of cultural impact and the aftermath of imperialism and colonization. The post-structural theory has dramatically influenced postcolonialism as the significant postcolonial critics and theorists including Edward Said, Gayatri Spivak, and Homi Bhabha took inspiration from Foucault, Derrida, Althusser, and Lacan (Ashcroft *et al.* 1998). Edward Said problematized the notion of representation in his major work *Orientalism* (1979), one of the foremost works that contextualized postcolonialism, and exposed the phenomenon of misrepresentation of the Orient by the Occident. Said and Spivak followed the

footsteps of Italian philosopher Antonio Gramsci who contextualized the notion of the subaltern. Said and Spivak analyzed the imperial hegemony prevalent among the colonizers and the state of subalternity prevalent among the colonized masses and its impact on the postcolonial settings. Homi Bhabha, another prominent postcolonial critic and theorist, while discussing the relation between the center (colonizers) and the margin (the colonized) in his work *The Location of Culture*, introduced some significant terms like ambivalence and hybridity to highlight the complex nature of the relation. He posited that “postcolonial perspectives emerge from the colonial testimony of Third World countries, and the discourses of “minorities” within the geopolitical divisions of East and West, North and South” (Bhabha 1994, p.171). This indicates that postcolonialism in fact interrogates the experiences of the people who did not have a voice in the face of bias, discrimination and suffering.

A bibliometric analysis of postcolonialism publications will be beneficial both for academicians and researchers who doing or intend to do research in the field of postcolonialism by having an estimate of where the analyses published, who is researching in the field, who are the most published authors or which journals are publishing the most articles in the area. In this perspective, Weberley, Hurd, & Weller, (2006) conducted a study to the trends of research and the pattern of publication by the librarians who are working in university libraries of United State of America. Most importantly, the study will establish the impact of the postcolonial studies during the prescribed period, benefitting both the researchers and the academicians in the field of literary studies.

2. Literature Review

Postcolonialism is a significant and a relatively newer field of literary studies that refer to the writings produced by the authors after the decolonization of the colonized countries. In simple words, the study explores the effects of colonization on cultures and societies though it was initially denoted by the post-World War II authors to refer to whatever happened after the independence of the formerly colonized countries (Ashcroft *et al.* 1998). It is a critical

response to various forms of control and hegemony by the western powers which was the outcome of colonial and imperial interaction (Bailey 2011). The field has not yet evolved enough to determine whether to call it postcolonialism or post-colonialism. Some scholars prefer the hyphenated version post-colonialism to refer to the state of affairs after the demise of colonialism (London, 2003), whereas some other scholars of the field prefer to use the unhyphenated version postcolonialism to imply a debate on impact of colonialism since its initiation to the contemporary times (Ashcroft, Griffiths, & Tiffin, 1998). There are some scholars who use the term both ways. In the present study, however, the researcher has used the unhyphenated form only. The term started to receive its contemporary meanings by the end of the 1970s when Edward Said analyzed the complexities of representation in the formerly colonized societies in his work *Orientalism*. Later, literary critics including Spivak and Bhabha discussed the power and complexities of colonial discourse in forming the opinion in the colonies or former colonies. Spivak used the term in her 1990 work *The Post-Colonial Critic* (Ashcroft *et al.* 1998). Childs & Williams, (1997) however, raise critical questions about the use of the term postcolonialism: "Isn't it unacceptably Anglocentric or Eurocentric to be foregrounding the mid-twentieth century and the end, particularly of the British and French empires? Clearly, there has not been just one period of colonialism in the history of the world" (p.1); they problematize the issue and broaden the term by agreeing with the Indian critic Aijaz Ahmed who portends that Colonialism is "a trans-historical thing, always present and always in the process of dissolution" (Childs & Williams p.2). However, critics further argue that the present era is more qualified for being called post-colonial the colonization of the globe by the European imperial powers and later the dismantling of colonization after the mid twentieth century "constitutes an unprecedented phenomenon" with consequences for the present-day global milieu (Childs and Williams p.2).

Postcolonial critics portend that the colonial powers left their mark on the cultures of the colonized people (especially of Africa and Asia) through the

literary texts they produced about these people, while post-colonial books are the ones that contain a critique of that discourse (Foco, 2017). Colonialism is defined as a state of exploitative control and sovereignty over a geographical entity which beyond its borders. The people originally living in the occupied place are either brought under direct rule, displaced or annihilated (Fanon 2001). The colonizers have a hegemonic control of all the resources of the colonized territory and generally impose their versions of social, linguistic, cultural, religions and economic principles on the people they govern. The European colonists imposed a comprehensive ideology, a complete Eurocentric paradigm, over the colonized people to promote and validate their control (Satre 2001). The Eurocentric belief system endeavored to make the subjugated people believe that the values, moral principles, socio-cultural structures and even political framework they had was superior to what the indigenous people had before the occupation. These beliefs were termed as racist and pseudo-scientific by certain critics (Alliyu and Lawal, 2002). Colonialism, therefore, was not just about financial gains or looting and plundering of resources, it was also about replacing the social and cultural systems of the colonized with the socio-cultural systems of the colonized (Olutayo, 2002). The purpose of this forceful social change was to exploit the indigenous population in favour of the interest of the colonizers. The indigenous economic and political edifices were also replaced by the European versions of economic and political cultures (Edewor, 2002). Postcolonial theorists criticized the colonial practices and raised voice against the colonial exploitation and supported every effort of decolonization or recovery of the indigenous cultural, social and religious values.

Another fundamental concept embraced by postcolonialism is postcolonial reading. A postcolonial critic reads and rereads texts produced in colonial and metropolitan spaces. Ashcroft defines postcolonial reading to be "a way of reading and rereading texts of both metropolitan and colonial cultures to draw deliberate attention to the profound and inescapable effects of colonization on literary production" (p.173). Postcolonial reading necessarily endeavors to carry out postmodern readings of the texts to counter the generally accepted meanings

of the texts and to highlight aspects of the texts that may ground these texts into the postcolonial discourse. Loomba, A. (2005) in her book *Colonialism/Postcolonialism* has pointed out that postcolonialism has encountered a challenge after the events of September 11, 2001, and the American attacks on Iraq and Afghanistan because these attacks have inspired the question of a new empire in the form of the United States. The notion of an American empire may render the notion of postcolonialism redundant in the face of the new form of colonial and neo-colonial maneuvers of the United States. Loomba also suggests that it has now become important to situate "postcolonial studies concerning globalization and new imperial formations" introduced by America (p.1). She points out that many Western scholars criticize postcolonial studies, much like feminist or gay studies for contaminating the academy that is supposed to protect Western cultural values. Despite this critique of the field, postcolonialism gave credit of making their heritage and history of European imperialism discernable to the world. Postcolonial reading of texts provides a critical lens to evaluate cultural, economic, political and religious issues with reference to power, hegemony and exploitation (Brizee et al, 2015). The colonizers not only exploited, plundered and destroyed the colonized but also presented them as vicious, wicked, brutal and violent (Said, 1993; Tyson, 2006). Furthermore, Loomba (2005) posits that some of the significant writings in the area of postcolonialism are very complex and difficult to understand which makes it very difficult to understand what postcolonialism must embrace as a field of study. The reason behind its difficult outlook is its interdisciplinary nature as the areas of discussion in postcolonial studies may range from literary studies to historical archives, from analysis of medical texts to economic studies. The language and expression used in the postcolonial texts have to be easier to understand so that the intellectuals interested in postcolonialism may come to terms with recent developments taking place in the area (Loomba, 2005). The masters of the postcolonial narrative Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, and Gayatri Spivak have produced such

strong vibes in the area that they have become more important than the field of postcolonialism itself.

An important dimension of the postcolonialism debate is the prevalence of colonialism even after the independence of the colonized countries in the form of economic and political control. This sophisticated form of control termed as neo-colonialism suggests that since colonialism, in a subtler form still exists, post-colonial has not yet begun; Spivak, in this regard has found the middle path by saying, "we live in a post-colonial neo-colonized world" (Ham, n.d.). Two of the significant postcolonial critics Edward Said and Gayatri Spivak inspired by an Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci, particularly his concept of Subaltern which is "a condition marked by the absence of a will" subalterns are the people (Parry, 2013). The colonized people necessarily had this attribute since they were kept so suppressed during the colonial rule that they could not develop their independent voice or intellectuality. These populations were oppressed in a variety of ways such as economic, racial and sexist (Abdalkafor, 2015). The colonized people not only wrote about their experience after their independence but also before their independence when their motive was to resist colonial hegemony. In this regard suggests that postcolonialism cannot be confused with anti-colonialism because of the obvious fundamental difference (Slemon, 1988). Ashcroft points out another difficulty in realization of the postcolonial studies by suggesting that place of contact between the colonizers and colonized, and numerous possibilities of the types of contact make it a complex phenomenon since "every colonial encounter or 'contact zone' is different, and each 'post-colonial occasion needs...to be precisely located and analyzed for its specific interplay (Ashcroft *et al.* 1998, p.171). It is therefore very challenging to look for a standardized interpretation of the colonial or postcolonial. Nevertheless, existence a variety of experiences and dimensions of the study makes it a fertile field of research in the realm of literary theory.

Bibliometric analysis is a very effective way of assessing the impact and bearing of research in a particular area, particularly in quantitative research. It also helps in determining the academic output of a specific area in a given slot of time.

Assessment results brought forward by bibliometric analyses are particularly useful for governments and funding agencies in decision making regarding the allocation of funds to universities (Horwood & Robertson, 2010). The method provides qualitative insights into a broad range of literature that exists in a particular subject. Various categories are formed, for making the overview of literature more effective, such as most published authors, institutions or geographical entities where the material is most of least published. Performance of authors and publications is also assessed that includes development of a field of study or its acceptability over years (Huffman et al. 2013), and various types of authors and publications. Australian government's Institute called Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) is the pioneer institute that is evaluating and funding research in the country from bibliometric research data. (Webster, 2009). Countries like Hong Kong, UK, and Singapore, are also deliberating on more frequent use of metrics to assess research in their dominions. Bibliometrics is very helpful in exploring the relationship between journals, papers, and scholars. Bibliometrics and citation analysis are also useful "for evaluating emerging and rapidly developing research areas" (Horwood & Robertson, 2010, p.1). Citation analysis, within the auspices of bibliometric analysis, is used to employ or extract data (Wallin ,2005); this goal is accomplished through computer-based treatment of data. With technology advancement, new ways of looking at the data are made available such as tools for bookmarking, stats related to downloading, programs like Mendeley (Zugg et al. 2011). Development of the web has harbingered development of bibliometrics and helped it evolve to its current state. Various qualitative elements in evaluation of research can also be explored using bibliometrics (Herther ,2009). Researchers believe that citation analysis, in the bibliometric arena, is a traditional way of measuring research quality and ranking of researchers and institutes (Weingart 2005; Waltman et al. 2012) or just to judge impact of researches (Frandsen and Rousseau 2005). The reports produced using bibliometrics are used by the researchers to explore various trends in the fields of their interest, the groups actively engaged in research, and collaboration

possibilities. These reports can now be produced with convenience through databases Scopus, Web of Science or Google Scholar (Li et al. 2010). Researchers suggest that in terms of research evaluation, criteria like good practice or sound judgement are now being replaced with data driven metrics (Hicks et al. 2015) that are made available through bibliometric practices and methods. The impact factor utilization has also developed over the last few decades. Earlier, the impact of individual articles on the community of research was measured and utilized to rank a journal, but in the contemporary times it is also used by academia to estimate the productivity of researchers and research institutions of various geographical locations. Bibliometrics is not just a good way of determining the impact factors but it can also be used to identify and demarcate other measures of productivity and effectiveness "such as awards and memberships, commercial applications, supervision of research" (Horwood & Robertson, 2010, p.2). Bibliometrics emerged as a field of science with the founding of Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) by Eugene Garfield who later introduced:

- a. Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)
- b. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and
- c. Science Citation Index (SCI)

These tools were developed for relevant literature searching, and the main idea behind this development was to provide knowledge of which articles have cited the authors so that the original authors may improve their scientific research based on any new findings (Thelwall, 2007).

3. Methodology

The present study extracted data on publications or literature in the perspective of post-colonialism from the database of ISI Web of Science with the aim to reveal various dynamics of the research produced in the field of post-colonialism in the time frame of ten years from 2007 to 2017. ISI Web of Science has a huge database, covering more than thirteen thousand multidisciplinary, authoritative, international research journals (Mongeon &

Paul-Hus, 2016). The year 2018 was not included in the study due to the fact that the year is open for newer issues of the various research journals. The researcher entered the term post-colonialism for extracting data. The time period selected for the study was from 1900 to 2017. The system extracted the record of 1404 documents. The types of extracted documents included research articles, proceedings papers, books review, editorial resources and reviews. A report was created based on the data extracted from the ISI Web of Databases which embodies analysis of 1404 documents. Rey-Martí, Ribeiro-Soriano, & Palacios-Marqués (2016) also applied the same method of study for the review of social entrepreneurship publications. His research helps researchers in exploring the occurrences in social entrepreneurship research. Singh, Mittal, & Ahmad, (2007) also carried out study on the literature of digital libraries which covers the period from 1998 to 2004. In this study, however, the researcher covers the contemporary period that represents the development and advancement in the field of post-colonialism.

4. Results

When the term "post-colonialism" was put in ISI Web of Science database and specific document types were selected, a total of 1404 documents were found that were published between the years 1900 and 2017. The total number of documents including research papers was 1404 whereas the total number of citations found was 9170. Moreover, the average citation per item was 6.53, and the h-index for the term was 45. The same method of analysis of results was applied by Ahmad, Jian Ming, & Rafi, (2018) to explore the productivity of research in the thematic area of digital libraries.

Figure 1: Published Items in Each Year

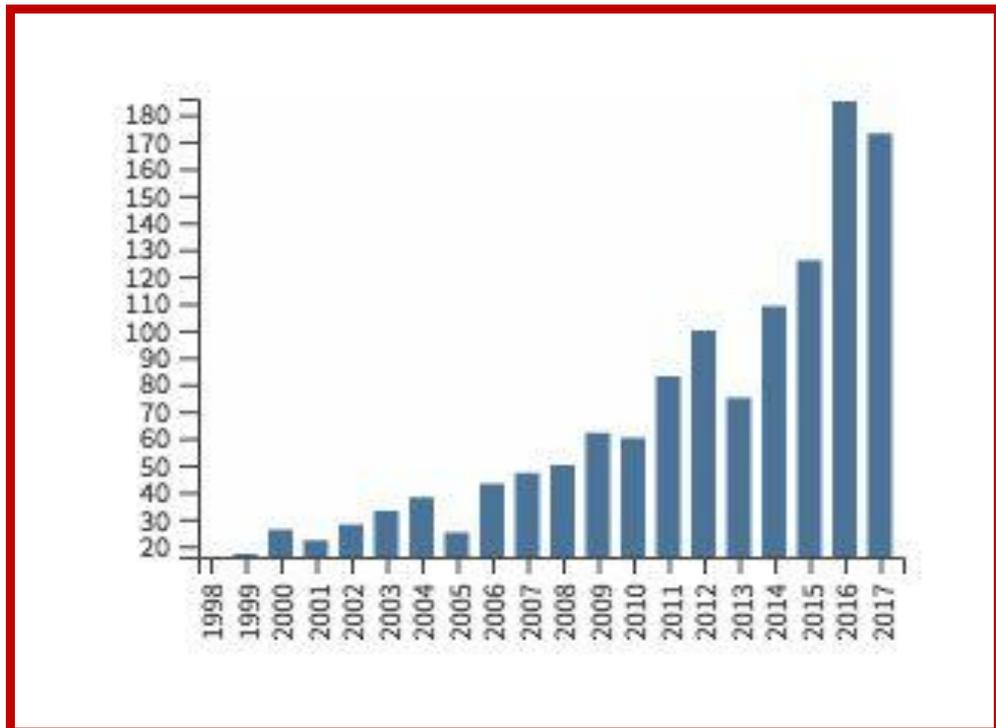


Figure2: Citation in Each Year

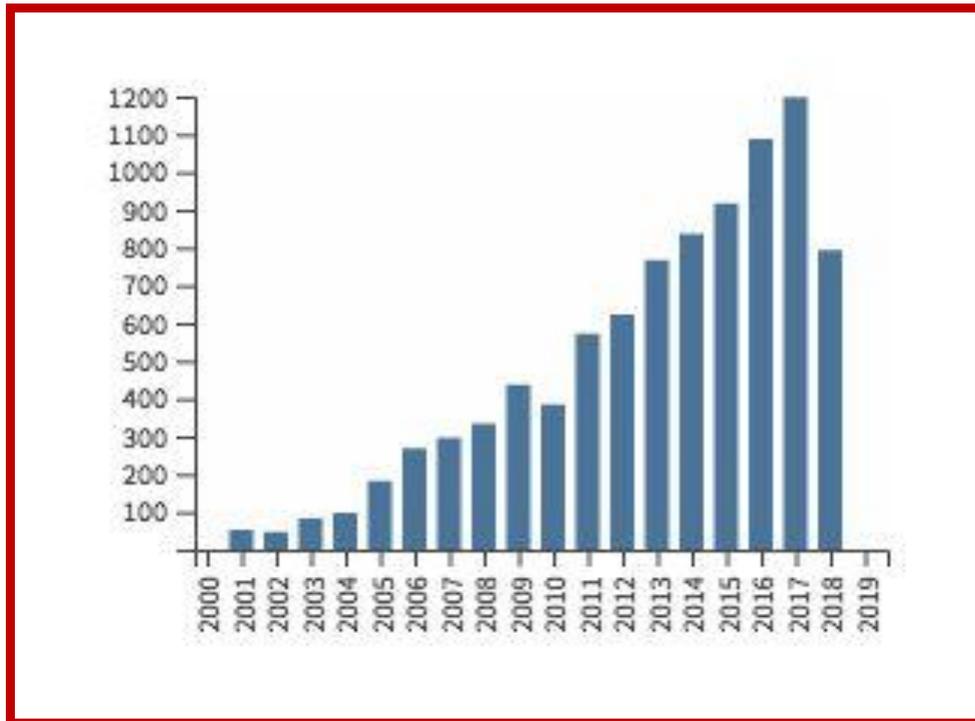


Figure 1 shows that the number of publications in the year 2016 on postcolonialism was above 120 while 2001 and 2002 were the years having least citations as revealed in figure 2 above. The citations of research materials on post-colonialism kept on increasing every following year and reached near 1200 till the year 2017. However, the publication frequency remained highest during the final three years of the designated period for this study. These stats indicate that in future the field will see a greater number of research publications and citations.

Table:1. Top 10 Cited Articles

Title	Authors	Title	Year	Vol	Issue	Total	Yearly
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The extended case method	Burawoy, M	Sociological Theory	1998	16	1	658	31.33
Hybridity and the rise of Korean popular culture in Asia	Shim, D	Media Culture & Society	2006	28	1	168	12.92
For a Sociological Marxism: The complementary convergence of Antonio Gramsci and Karl Polanyi	Burawoy, M	Politics & Society	2003	31	2	151	9.44
Postcolonialising geography: Tactics and Pitfalls	Robinson, J	Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography	2003	24	3	150	9.38
Rewriting cultural safety within the postcolonial and postnational feminist project - Toward new epistemologies of healing	Anderson, J; Perry, J; Blue, C; Browne, A; Henderson, A; Khan, KB; Kirkham, SR; Lynam, J; Semeniuk, P; Smye, V	Advances in Nursing Science	2004	26	3	133	8.31
This is your father's paradigm: Government intrusion and the case of qualitative research in education	Lather, P	Qualitative Inquiry	2004	10	1	127	8.47
Postcolonial geographies: an exploratory essay	Sidaway, JD	Progress in Human Geography	2000	24	4	117	6.16
On sociology and STS	Law, John	Sociological Review	2008	56	4	110	10
The intersections of identity and politics in archaeology	Meskel, L	Annual Review of Anthropology	2002	31		110	6.47
Cartography, territory, property: postcolonial reflections on indigenous counter-mapping in Nicaragua and Belize	Wainwright, Joel; Bryan, Joe	Cultural Geographies	2009	16	2	100	10

Kim et al., (2016) conducted a study to explore the citations of articles in order to unveil the top 100 most cited articles in the field of neuroimaging that were published from 1980 to 2012. Likewise, in the current research, Table 1 presents the top four articles that were cited 150 times or more. The citation of the next three papers remained above one hundred, i.e. between 117 and 133. Citation of the last three most cited papers stayed between 100 and 110. The most cited article was published in the year 1998.

Table 2: Top 10 Most Productive Titles

Scr ^a	Source Titles	Publications	Percentage%
1 st	Journal of Postcolonial Writing	42	2.991
2 nd	Ariel A Review of International English Literature	27	1.923
3 rd	Interventions International Journal of Postcolonial Studies	24	1.709
4 th	Journal of Commonwealth Literature	19	1.353
5 th	Environment and Planning D Society Space	14	0.997
6 th	Culture Studies	13	0.926
7 th	Research in African Literature	13	0.926
8 th	Cambridge Journal of Postcolonial Literary Inquiry	12	0.855
9 th	Geoforum	12	0.855
10 th	Textual Practice	12	0.855

Table-2 shows the top 10 journals in which documents or articles related to various aspects postcolonialism, a sub-field of English literature, were published. Of the 1404 documents on postcolonialism, 42 documents were published in the *Journal of Postcolonial Writing*, 27 in the *Ariel: A Review of International English Literature* and 24 in the *Interventions: International Journal of Postcolonial Studies*. Journals placed on number 4 and 5 have 19 and 14 publications, respectively, on postcolonialism. Publications in the remaining four journals remained between 12 and 13, according to the records. The report

of data analysis showed the following statistics when we see the report chart of countries.

Table: 3 Top 10 Most Productive Countries

Scr ^a	Country	Publications	Percentage%
1 st	USA	372	26.496
2 nd	England	231	16.453
3 rd	Canada	130	9.259
4 th	Australia	103	7.7336
5 th	South Africa	37	2.635
6 th	People R. China	35	2.493
7 th	Germany	31	2.208
8 th	Scotland	24	1.709
9 th	Singapore	24	1.709
10 th	India	23	1.638

Table -3 shows the country-wise number of publications on postcolonialism, in the broader perspective of English literature. The data reveals that the United States of America is on top in the number of publications on postcolonialism with the percentage of 26.496. Bonilla, Merigó, & Torres-Abad conducted a similar study, (2015) to explore the literature of agriculture and economic developments in the countries of Latin America. The top three English speaking countries are publishing more research on colonialism. As Britisher ruled on many countries of the world as colonialism. In this context, these countries are main centers of research on the topic of colonialism.

Table 4: Top 10 Most Productive Institutes on the topic of postcolonialism In English Literature.

SCR ^a	Institutes	Country	No. of Documents
1 st	National University of Singapore	Singapore	21 (1.496)
2 nd	University of British Colombia	Canada	14 (0.997)
3 rd	University of London	UK	14 (0.997)

4 th	University of Toronto	Canada	14 (0.997)
5 th	University of Wisconsin	USA	14 (0.997)
6 th	University of Glasgow	UK	11 (0.783)
7 th	University of Sheffield	UK	11 (0.783)
8 th	York University	UK	11 (0.783)
9 th	University of Alberta	Canada	10 (0.712)
10 th	University of California Barkley	USA	10 (0.712)

Table- 4 offers a list of first 10 most productive institutes at the world level from 1975 to 2016. National University of Singapore is ranked first having 21 publications on postcolonialism (i.e., 1.496 %), University of British Columbia, University of London, University of Toronto and University of Wisconsin followed with 14 publications each (i.e., 0.997 % each), The University of Glasgow and University of Sheffield had 11 publications each with the percentage of 0.783 %. The remaining two universities, Alberta and California Barkley, in the list of 10 foremost productive institutes, published ten documents each on postcolonialism.

Table 5: Top 10 most Prolific Authors on Topic of Post-colonialism

Scr ^a	Authors	No. of Documents Published N (%) =2658 (100)	Institutes
1 st	Sidaway, J. D.	9 (0.641)	National University of Singapore
2 nd	Anonymous	7 (0.499)	Different Publisher
3 rd	Mcewan C.	5 (0.356)	University of Durham
4 th	Kirkham, S. R.	4 (0.285)	Trinity Western University
5 th	Burawoy M.	3 (0.214)	University of California Barkley
6 th	Burton A.	3 (0.214)	Johns Hopkins University
7 th	Dirlik A.	3 (0.214)	Duke University
8 th	During S.	3 (0.214)	University of Melbourne
9 th	Law J.	3 (0.214)	Lancaster University
10 th	Lee S.	3 (0.214)	State University of New York

Table- 5 shows the top 10 ranking of the most prolific authors, who published on Postcolonialism in the field of English Literature, with their affiliations.

Sidaway J. D., from (National University of Singapore), is ranked first in terms of the number of publications with nine articles (0.641 %). However, Anonymous I ranked second with seven publications. Most of the authors in the list of the most prolific authors hailed from three countries: America, the UK, and Singapore. Analysis of the top listed authors reveals that the coauthor-ship is also a factor for the most publications of Postcolonialism in English Literature.

5. Discussion

Bibliometric analysis of research published on postcolonialism has revealed productivity of worldwide institutes, journals and individual scholars publishing who have published on the subject from 1900 to 2017. This bibliometric analysis will be highly beneficial for the prospective authors who are looking for the quality journals publishing articles concerning post-colonialism and become a means to attract their publications. The researchers of the field will also find it convenient to find information about who they should collaborate with or which institution to join hands with, if they want to enhance their research potential in the field. The institutions granting research awards to individuals or research bodies will find it handy to make their decision based on the stats provided by this analysis.

The bibliometric analysis of the publications on postcolonialism produced during the last 41 years has revealed some significant results about the trends in the publishing related to postcolonialism. These findings make a significant contribution to the literature of postcolonialism. Some fruitful revelations based on the findings of this research discussed here. Bibliometric analysis of literature published on postcolonialism reveals the increasing significance of the field as the number of published items each year has been increasing since the launch of research in the field and the citations each year show that the number of citations as well as the number of publications has gradually increased from less than 30 publications and less than 50 citations in 1998 to more than 120 publications and more than 700 citations in 2016. It means that the interest of

researchers in the field is gradually increasing and the growth prospects in the field for the future are bright and positive. More researcher are embracing it as their field of research year after year. The most cited author in the area during the period was Burawoy. His article published in 1998 has been cited 445 times since then. The year 1998 can be considered an important milestone regarding the growth of postcolonial literature because research publications before that year were almost nonexistent. Burawoy thus is a major trendsetter in the field who influenced numerous postcolonial researchers and will keep on influencing more researchers in the years to come. The most prolific authors that published on the topics related to postcolonialism during the period are Sidaway of the National University of Singapore, Anonymous of Oxford University, and Mcewan of the University of Durham; this means that the universities of the UK and Singapore are producing the most prolific authors in the field which is ironical in its essence because UK was once the greatest imperial power on the planet that colonized most parts of the world, thus becoming a pivotal point of censure for the postcolonial authors and researcher. Singapore also remained part of the UK till the twenty first century and cannot be seen in the same way. The top three journals that published articles on postcolonialism are: *Journal of Postcolonial Writing*, *A Review of International English Literature*, and *Interventions: International Journal of Postcolonial Studies*. An interesting thing to note here is that most of the researches on postcolonialism published in the Western countries, the countries that historically led global imperialism and colonization, causing whatever is written in terms of anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism and postcolonialism. The top three countries are America, the UK, and Canada. Rest of the countries in the top ten list include Australia, South Africa, Germany, Scotland, and New Zealand. United States of America leads in the list of most productive country in this regard with 29.6% publications of the total publications related to postcolonialism, implying that it is the most research-friendly country for the researchers in the field of postcolonialism. The only two Asian countries in the top-ten chart are China and Singapore. The political nature of these countries is through complex, yet most of the countries

are under the political control of the people who once colonized most the world; this research has not collected data in this regard which should be considered a limitation of the study. But this does not mean that all the authors who published in these journals were representatives of the colonizers too. Another implication of the present research is that the area of postcolonial studies is gaining popularity among the academia of the developed world which makes it a significant field of education in the realm of literature. Another implication of the present research is that the area of postcolonial studies is gaining popularity among the academia of the developed world which makes it a significant field of study in the realm of literary studies. Institution-wise, the list of top ten most productive institutions includes five institutions from the UK, two from Canada, and one each from Singapore and USA, while the National University of Singapore tops the list with 19 documents produced in the area which implies that these places have the most lucrative prospects for the researchers or aspiring researchers in the field of postcolonialism.

6. Conclusion

The term "Postcolonialism," a sub-field of English Literature, was used to fetch data from ISI Web of Science database. The overall output of research on post-colonialism during ten years on ISI Web of Sciences is 1404. Trends followed by the authors of a specific field play a pivotal role for analyzing the publications in a particular field of research. The central objective of the current study was to provide a context and background data to the prospective authors and researchers working in the field of English literature or the sub-field of post-colonialism, enabling them to get acquainted with the authors, institutions, publications and contribution of various countries regarding towards research on post-colonialism.

The current data show auspicious and quite upright postcolonialism research productivity. The most cited article published in the source title of *The Extended Case Method* was "Post-colonializing Geography: Tactics and Pitfalls." The source title *Journal of Postcolonial Writing* has a leading role in the perspective

postcolonialism on ISI web of databases, with 37 publications. In the list of top prolific authors, Sidway's contributions are very significant for the growth of postcolonialism research. The research quality of Postcolonialism in the context of English literature is excellent and promising. This study is beneficial for all those who need to understand the nature or available research and its role in the field of post-colonialism. It also benefits the researchers in understanding the contribution of various authors, institutions, and countries and the ensuing citations of the research publications in the field of post-colonialism. It can serve as a foundation to explore the current status of the research on post-colonialism in the broader area of English Literature.

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