

## **Bibliometric Analysis of Literature (2010-2020): A Study with Special Reference to Gond Tribe (Community).**

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### **Abstract**

In 1912, study on tribes was started. Ever since, researchers have been using the phrase "tribal studies" to explore anthropological social study. The literature are included on the basis of having been listed in bibliographical sources as Gond Painting, Gond Arts, Traditional Medicines, Gondwana Kingdom, History, great personalities biography, traditional Gond dances, folk music's form, religious believe, Gond folk or as publications under the names of the bibliography are listed according to the subject areas. Thus, this study's objective is to examine the published Indigenous tribal literature based on the Gond tribe. The whole body of literature was gathered using the Scopus database as well as from surveys and collection of literature from libraries. The data that was obtained was combined using VOSviewer for data visualization and a published or perish program for data incorporation. For data analysis, Microsoft Excel and SPSS were used. Standard bibliometric analysis was used to demonstrate the development of publications, research productivity, and citation analysis. Out of the results of the search, 1035 documents in all were found. Since 2010, the rate at which Tribal Gond literature is growing has increased dramatically annually. The majority of the papers were written in Hindi language and published as in Books. The second majority of literature was available in the English language and published in Journals. The most frequently used keywords are Traditional knowledge and traditional medicine, which stand for the primary research fields. The results showed that articles made up 6.08% of publications, while books accounted for 88.79%. With a combined share of roughly 0.5%, the remaining document types accounted for less than 5% of all documents. Studies on tribal literature fall under the history category, accounting for 49.56 percent of the total literature. Studies on culture (28.30%), art (11.49%), and biographies (04.05%) came next. The extra subjects covered in Gond tribal literature are shown in Study.

**Keyword:** Bibliometric, Citation, Tribal Studies, Gond, Literature, Indigenous study

### **Introduction**

It is interesting to note that, though for different reasons, research on Indian tribes started during the colonial era. Its historical inception dates back to 1784, when articles on "Nature and Man" were published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (founded in 1774).<sup>21</sup> Tribal studies form a crucial component, though its recognition is peripheral. For common understanding, socio-cultural anthropology is taken as a synonym for tribal studies, and the contributions of other disciplines do not figure beyond their respective disciplinary boundaries. On the other hand, etymologically, anthropology studies human beings and

apparently its scope is inclusive, in which tribe assumes a peripheral significance. A historical scrutiny of the evolution of the discipline of anthropology is indicative of divergent topics covering all issues of humanity in general forming the core of the discipline. Another point in this context is worth mentioning.

The a priori hypothesis that regional elements (such as economic, cultural, political, and demographic) play crucial roles in influencing such trends is typically the foundation of bibliometric studies that examine the trends of a research topic in a particular location.<sup>7</sup> The name "bibliometric" is a combination of the Latin word "biblio" and the Greek word "metrics," which denote the study of bibliography through the use of mathematics.<sup>19</sup> In bibliometric, the researcher assesses the printed scientific output in a certain topic.<sup>18</sup>

The value of publication production is increasing with time in this environment, and academics who publish more frequently gain respect and influence. Cohn and Farrington 2012 noted that the most widely used and common measures to assess scholarly influence are citation analysis and publication productivity. The publishing industry is rapidly moving toward digitalization in the modern world. In the current world, there is a trend toward rating and ranking everything, including businesses, organizations, and academic institutions. Cohn and Farrington (2011)

### **Gond Tribe Community**

India has the largest tribal population compared to any other country in the world. There Are 688 scheduled tribes in India and among them 'nine major tribal groups constitute about half of the central, western, and eastern parts of India. Among these nine the Gonds' form a major tribal group. According to Haimendorf "No aboriginal people of India have attained greater prominence on the political scene of past centuries than the large group of tribes commonly known by the generic name Gond. Geographically also No other tribe is so widely spread out as the Gonds extending from the Godavari in the South to the Vindhyas in the North". (Ramadas G. 1925) Haimendorf's Christoph Von - Furer (1948)

Gond This name they must have borne for many ages, for Elliot found them mentioned by Ptolemy, the geographer (A.D. 150), under the name of Gondaloi; Kandaloi Lassen suspects that the reading here should be Gondaloi, as the Gonds (who are nearly identical with the Khands) are an ancient race that belonged to the parts here indicated Yule, however, points out that Kuntaladesa and the Kantalas appear frequently in lists and in inscriptions The country was that, he adds, of which Kalyan was after days the capital. (Wakankar L.S.1968)

### **Literature Review**

Bhowmik (2021), The results of this study were especially relevant to women from Muslim backgrounds who lived in isolated locations and had just completed their primary school. These results may help policymakers better target girls who are at-risk and assist in implementing suitable intervention programs to keep the nation on track to meet associated

SGDs by 2030. Overall, the study's findings strongly imply that long-standing religious ideologies and culturally-laden social norms that differ among ethnic groups must be given significant consideration in order to implement interventions that effectively reduce girl-child marriage and adolescent motherhood for women in Bangladesh.

Şenel E. (2019) Contributing 159 articles (32.78%), the USA led the world in both Buddhism and health literature. Thailand, the UK, and China came in second and third, respectively, with 10.72, 6.8, and 6.39% of the total. The most widely cited source in this topic was found to be the Journal of Religion and Health. In contrast to other bibliometric research in the fields of health and religion, we discovered that developing nations like Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, and India were listed among the most producing nations.

Şenel E. (2018) explained bibliometric investigation into the health literature published between 1975 and 2017 that was relevant to the Abrahamic religions with the largest populations, using the Korean Journal Database, Russian Science Citation Index, WoS Collection Core Collection, and SciELO Citation Index from the Web of Science database. The USA covered 37.21% of the total literature and placed first in publication production overall with 1388 items. The majority of prolific writers in this discipline were not from developed nations or the Middle East. More studies in the subject of R&H should be promoted, especially by researchers from emerging or least developed nations.

### **Objectives**

1. To identify the most productive countries, Languages, and authors.
2. To investigate the literature published during 2000-2020
3. To analyse the year wise distribution of literature
4. To find types of available literature

### **Scope of the Research Study**

The scope of this study is limited to literature published in the Gond tribe and their related field. All of the literature included in the bibliography are ancient manuscripts, ancient books, copper plates, history, culture, language, art, painting, social life which means that they are suitable for the researchers. The proposed study has been intended to keep restricted within the period from availability of literature 2010-2020. Another decision has been taken that the study will be restricted to the printed English/Hindi/Telugu/Marathi/ Gondi Etc.

Literature is only due to restricting the language and region for publication of books and also to make a comparative study over time. Again to take proper judgment and appropriate result similar kinds of literature will be selected for their analysis considering their availability and for this, preference will be given to books related to Gond and their sub castes related literature.

## Research Methodology

The study is an evolutionary attempt to characterize the Indigenous Tribal Literature that has been produced worldwide over the course of twenty years, from 2010 to 2020. The research did not include the current year 2023 because it is only open for calendar year publications. There are various sources contributing to the research output in the field of Literature of Gond Tribe. In this study, bibliographic records have been collected from many local tribal publishers, tribal libraries, project report M.LIS RTM Nagpur 2017. The bibliographic data thus downloaded includes National/International journal articles, books, conference proceedings, editorials, letters, News, Manuscript, etc. from SCOPUS and Web of Science.

On the Digital platform When searching the literature, we typed in the keyword "Gond AND tribe OR tribal" Google Scholar 250, Scopus 140 & Web of Sciences 139 database was used for the searches. Ultimately, searches conducted in the database yielded 10,475 scholarly publications. These books were released between 2010 and 2020. Using document kinds such as proceeding papers, review articles, book reviews, original articles, and editorial content, the initial searches were further narrowed down.

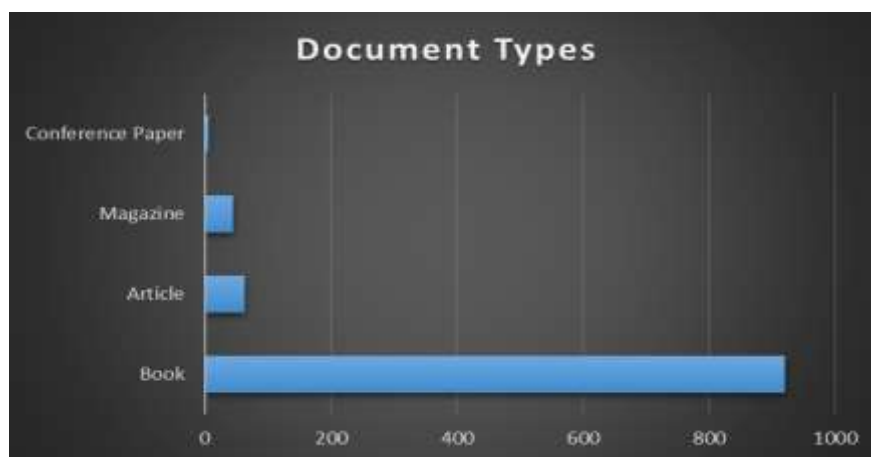
## Document and Source Types

Data obtained were analyzed first to identify its document types and source types. Document types include books, articles, and magazines and Conference papers, while source types are publisher, journals, conference proceedings, book series, books or trade publications. The conference papers that appeared under document type were different from those that appeared under source type. (Sweileh 2017 ) Conference papers are those that were presented at conferences and were most likely published as complete journal articles. Even though the document format was derived from a conference paper, some conference papers were also published as book chapters or in conference proceedings. The present investigation identified four distinct categories of published materials pertaining to the Gond tribe, including Books, articles, Magazine, and conference papers. According to Table I, Books accounted for 88.79% of publications, while articles made up 6.08%. The remaining document kinds made up less than 5% of all documents, with a combined representation of about 0.5 %.

**Table 1. Document Type**

Sr. No.	Document Type	Record Count	Percentage
1	Book	919	88.79 %
2	Article	64	6.18 %
3	Magazine	45	4.34 %
4	Conference Paper	7	0.67 %
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Figure 1. Document Type

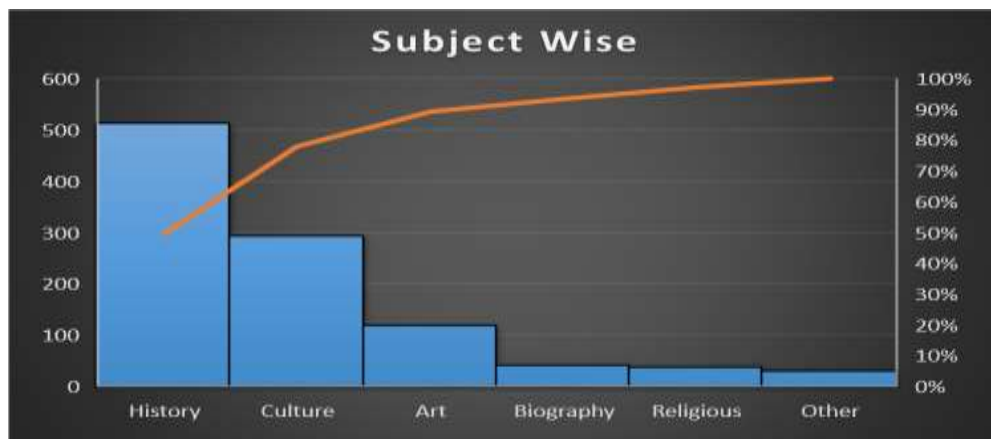


**Subject wise Distribution of literature**

The published documents were also tabulated in this study according to their subject areas. With 49.56 % of the total literature, studies on tribal literature fell under the history category. This was followed by studies on culture (28.30 %), art (11.49 %), and biography (04.05 %). Table IV lists the additional topics that are discussed in Gond tribal literature.

Subject	Record Count	Percentage
History	513	49.56 %
Culture	293	28.30 %
Art	119	11.49 %
Biography	42	4.05 %
Religious	38	3.67 %
Other	30	2.89 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table2. Subject wise & Figure 2. Subject wise Analysis

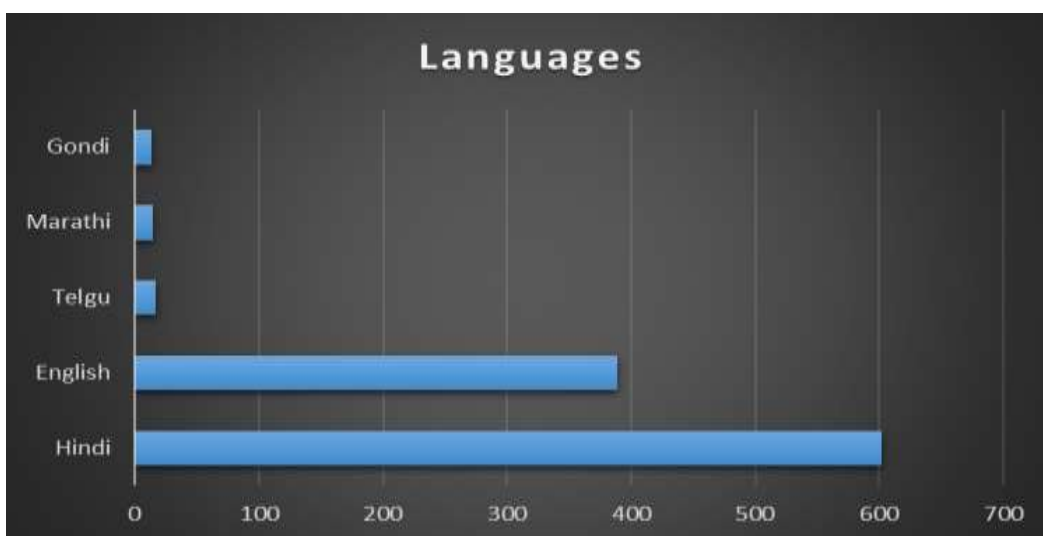


**Language wise Distribution of literature**

Table III shows that most of the retrieved documents (more than 50) were published in Hindi (58.16 %). However, some documents were published in dual languages such as English (389) and Gondi; Telugu (17) and Gondi; Marathi (14) and Gondi (13). Some other literature was available in a single language such as Bengali, Chattigarhi and Odia also.

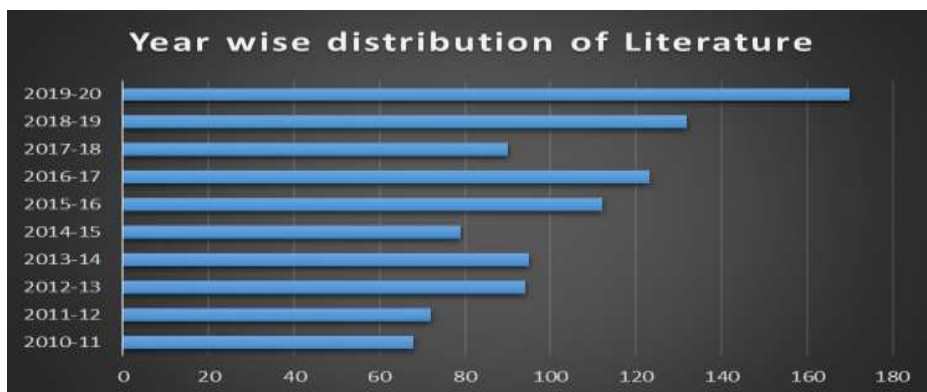
**Table 3. & Figure 3. Languages wise Analysis**

Language	Record Count	Percentage
Hindi	602	58.16 %
English	389	37.58 %
Telgu	17	1.64 %
Marathi	14	1.35 %
Gondi	13	1.25 %
Total	1035	100 %



**Annual Publication**

A total of 1035 publications on the Gond tribe were published between 2010 and 2020, according to Table 4. It began with 68 publications in 2010 and reached 170 in 2020. The publication growth, which was shown in the table below, showed an increasing trend from 2010 to 2017. However, as shown in Fig. 4, the publication growth abruptly decreased in 2017, possibly due to a lack of published work.



Year	Number of Publication	Percentage
2010-11	68	6.570048
2011-12	72	6.956522
2012-13	94	9.082126
2013-14	95	9.178744
2014-15	79	7.63285
2015-16	112	10.82126
2016-17	123	11.88406
2017-18	90	8.695652
2018-19	132	12.75362
2019-20	170	16.42512
Total	1035	100

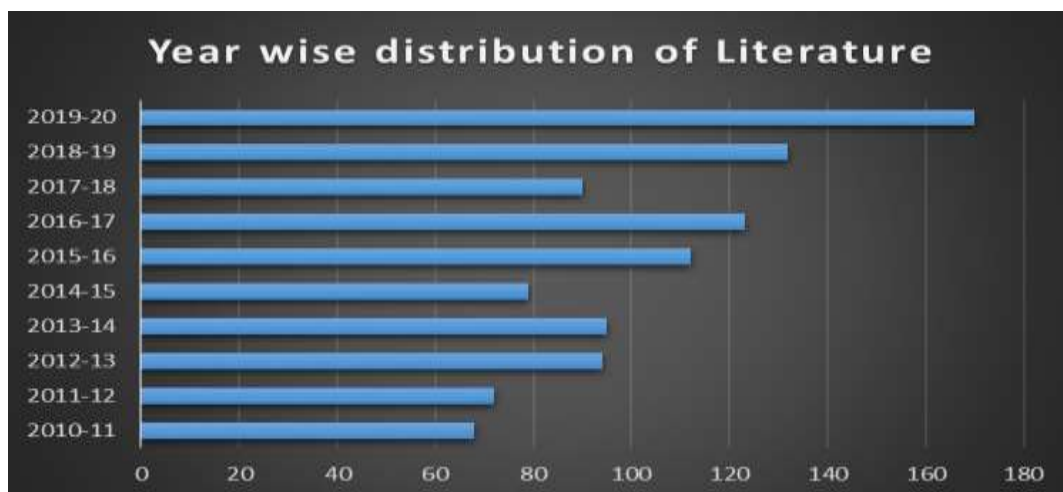
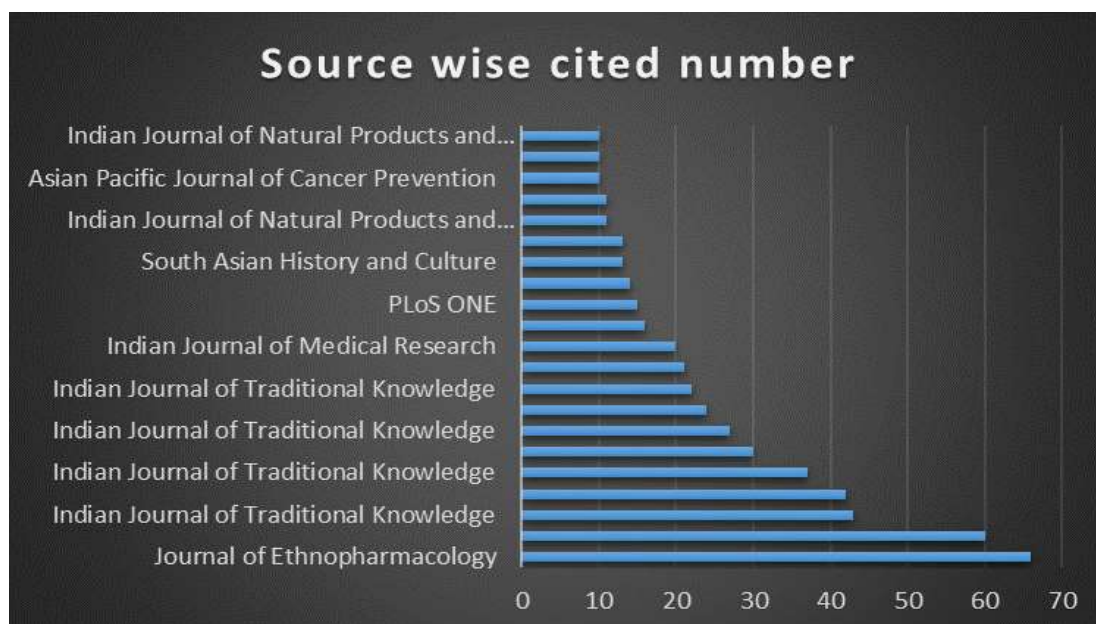


Table 5. contained a list of the top 21 cited articles in the study of Gond tribe literature According to the Scopus database, a paper by Dey A.; De J.N. [1] titled "Ethnobotanical survey of Purulia district, West Bengal, India for medicinal plants used against gastrointestinal disorders" earned the most citations, totaling 66, followed by Shukla A.N.; Srinivastan S.; Rawat A.K.S. title "An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants of Rewa district, Madhya Pradesh" 60 Citations. In study we found most of the cited article is on traditional medicinal practices of gond tribe.

**Figure 5. Top 21 Cited Articles based on source**



### Findings & Conclusion:

In addition to subjects in history, literature, law, economics, environmental studies, developmental studies, folkloristics, archaeology, medicine, political science, indigenous studies, subaltern studies, linguistics, etc., a growing number of universities and academic institutions have started offering degree and diploma programs in tribal studies in recent years.

Though their importance is not widely acknowledged, tribal studies are an essential part. According to popular belief, tribal studies and socio-cultural anthropology are synonymous, and other disciplines' contributions are limited to their own boundaries. However, anthropology derives its name from the study of humans, and it seems to have a broad focus, making tribes of lesser importance.

The Development and growth of literature on tribal studies during the past decade occurred because of the scholars interest in the available study. Indigenous medicine is the more active area found in this gond tribal literature study. Knowledge of indigenous people on traditional ways of treatment with



indigenous medicine is the highest study found. This study has several important limitations and is mainly confined to publication on the Gond tribe. The data collected from 2010-2020 identifies that there is utmost need of more research on this area

This study will be helpful for anthropologists, historians, traditional medicinal researchers, artists and the scholars of social science. Majority of the contributions in the journal are published from source “Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge” multi author and they are eminent faculties in their respective universities. However, in the maiden volume two authored papers dominated and both are from their own country.

Table 5. Top 21 Cited Articles on Gond tribal Study

No.	Authors	Title	Year	Source	Cited by
1	Dey A.; De J.N.	Ethnobotanical survey of Purulia district, West Bengal, India for medicinal plants used against gastrointestinal disorders	2012	Journal of Ethnopharmacology	66
2	Shukla A.N.; Srinivastan S.; Rawat A.K.S.	An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants of Rewa district, Madhya Pradesh	2010	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	60
3	Sikarwar R.L.S.; Pathak B.; Jaiswal A.	Some unique ethnomedicinal perceptions of tribal communities of Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh	2008	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	43
4	Gupta R.B.; Tiwary R.S.; Pande P.L.; Kutlar F.; Öner C.; Öner R.; Huisman T.H.J.	Hemoglobinopathies among the gond tribal groups of central India; interaction of $\alpha$ and $\beta$ thalassemia with $\beta$ chain variants	1991	Hemoglobin	42
5	Gupta R.; Vairale M.G.; Deshmukh R.R.; Chaudhary P.R.; Wate S.R.	Ethnomedicinal uses of some plants used by Gond tribe of Bhandara district, Maharashtra	2010	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	37
6	Narang P.; Tyagi N.K.; Mendiratta D.K.; Jajoo U.N.; Bharambhe M.S.; Nayar S.	Prevalence of sputum-positive pulmonary tuberculosis in tribal and non- tribal populations of the Ashti and Karanja tahsils in Wardha district, Maharashtra State, India	1999	International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease	30
7	Kadel C.; Jain A.K.	Folklore claims on snakebite among some tribal communities of Central India	2008	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	27
8	Ray S.; Sheikh M.; Mishra S.	Ethnomedicinal plants used by tribals of east nimar region, madhya pradesh	2011	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	24
9	Jain A.K.; Tiwari P.	Nutritional value of some traditional edible plants used by tribal communities during emergency with reference to Central India	2012	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	22
10	Singh R.K.; Sureja A.K.	Indigenous knowledge and sustainable agricultural resources management under rainfed agro-ecosystem	2008	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	21
11	Roy S.; Hegde H.V.; Bhattacharya D.; Upadhy V.; Kholkute S.D.	Tribes in Karnataka: Status of health research	2015	Indian Journal of Medical Research	20

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12	Shrivastava P.; Jain T.; Trivedi V.B.	Structure and genetic relationship of five populations from central India based on 15 autosomal STR loci	2017	Annals of Human Biology	16
13	Chaubey G.; Kadian A.; Bala S.; Rao V.R.	Genetic affinity of the Bhil, Kol and Gond mentioned in epic Ramayana	2015	PLoS ONE	15
14	Goud J.D.; Rao P.R.	Genetic distances among the five tribal populations of Andhra Pradesh, South India	1979	Anthropologischer Anzeiger	14
15	Rashkow E.D.	Making subaltern shikaris: Histories of the hunted in colonial central India	2014	South Asian History and Culture	13
16	Mallick S.N.; Sahoo T.; Naik S.K.; Panda P.C.	Ethnobotanical study of wild edible food plants used by the tribals and rural populations of Odisha, India for food and livelihood security	2020	Plant Archives	13
17	Murthy E.N.; Pattanaik C.; Sudhakar Reddy C.; Raju V.S.	Piscicidal plants used by Gond tribe of Kawal wildlife sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh, India	2010	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	11
18	Balgir R.S.	Genetic heterogeneity of population structure in 15 major scheduled tribes in central-eastern India: A study of immuno-hematological disorders	2006	Indian Journal of Human Genetics	11
19	Kumar S.; Muniyandi M.	Tobacco use and oral leukoplakia: Cross-sectional study among the Gond tribe in Madhya Pradesh	2015	Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention	10
20	Jain S.P.; Singh S.S.J.; Singh S.C.	Traditional phytotherapy of Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh, India	2011	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	10
21	Biradar S.D.; Ghorband D.P.	Ethnomedicinal wisdom of tribals of Kinwat forest of Nanded district (Maharashtra)	2010	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	10

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