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Spring 3-11-2018

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Contributions of Pakistani authors to Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2017

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Abstract: library philosophy and practice is a well-known online free access and peer reviewed journal in the field of library and information sciences. The online journal covers all aspect of librarianship and library and information sciences. The present study has carried out to analyze the contribution of Pakistani authors to library philosophy and practice from 2009 to 2017. The 86 total numbers of articles has been retrieved from LPP in chosen period of study. The recovered data has been categorized in number of bibliometric aspects like year wise publications, author's collaboration, papers length, most prolific authors, most productive institutions and foreign contributions.

Key words:

1. ***Bibliometric analysis***
2. ***Collaboration***
3. ***Author patterns***
4. ***LPP***
5. ***Research***

Introduction

Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) (ISSN 1522-0222) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal that publishes articles exploring the connection between library practice and the philosophy and theory behind it. These include explorations of current, past, and emerging theories of librarianship and library practice, as well as reports of successful, innovative, or experimental library procedures, methods, or projects in all areas of librarianship, set in the context of applied research.

Bibliometric study always carried out on specific journal or mainly on specific field of study. Bibliometric basically used to see or identify the numerous elements of an individual journal like authors, regions, collaboration and citations. Thanvamani (2014) identifies bibliometric has been taken into account to check quantitative evaluation of any particular organization and publications. Moreover, bibliometric is the study to analysis text or any other medium of communication and publications.

Bansal (2017) determines the bibliometric is mainly formed into two words "Biblio'' mean book and Metric mean measurement. So, its mean bibliometric is associated to see the quantification of any text and any Medias of communications. Kumar, Sripad & Sureka (2016) stated that bibliometric is to utilize the checked the status of any particular publication growth and its associated areas. Wang (2018) identifies bibiometric is the tool to identify the identification of research trends. Bornmann (2014) states bibilometric used as a tool judge the impact factor of publications as well as employed to see the citation analysis. Additionally, the bibliometric is study which applies to find the status of any journal growth and research trends. Jimoh , Eshiemokhai, & Hambali (2014) disclose that the term bibliometric was coined by Allan Prichard in 1969. The term was taken from the written book of Allan Prichard under the title of "statistical bibliography or bibliometric. The definition of term bibliometric "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication".

Gudodagi (2014) identifies that bibliometric is practice to take out the author collaboration, citation analysis, impact factors and journal coverage etc. furthermore; today world is known as knowledge and information world. The current study has been taken into account to identify the Pakistani author's contribution in the library philosophy and practice from selected period of study.

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the frequency of publication
2. To determine the author's contribution
3. To search the papers length
4. To identify the institutions contribution
5. To explore the most prolific author's
6. Most cited papers

Research Methodology

The present study has been conducted about the contribution of Pakistani authors to library philosophy and practice from 2008 to 2017. The research papers has been searched and retrieved from the online database of LPP. The retrieved papers have been analyzed as per selected objectives of the study. Manual computation of statistics has been made with the help of computer programs e.g. MS Excel and cell phone calculator.

Review of Related Literature

Gudodagi, S. C. (2014) studied bibliometric analysis of Indian journal of marketing during 2005-2012. He discloses the Indian journal of marketing is peer reviewed and published monthly. He identified 701 articles which were published in chosen period of study.

Desai, K. D. (2014). She explored the bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC journal of library and information technology during 2012. She determined 65 articles were published in 6 volumes in selected time of study. She disclosed that university of Delhi top ranked with 9 research papers.

Mulla, K. R., & Dhanamjaya, M. (2014) explored studied the SRELS journal of information management (2000-2009): a bibliometric study. They identified 412 research articles which were published in selected time period of the study. They identified authorships pattern, authors collaboration etc.

Fernandes & Ferreira (2017) studied cooperation and competition in SME networks: a bibliomtric study. They identified 1151 articles on said study.

Mongeon, P., & Paul-Hus, A. (2016) explored the journal coverage if web of science and Scopus: a comparative analysis. They find out 14637 and 23139 journal form WoS and Scopus.

Majid, Chang, Hnin , Ma, & San (2015) studied the analyzing publishing trends I information literacy literature: a bibliometric study. They retrieved 1989 records form Scopus databases, which were published from 2003 to 2012. They described web of science is less information about information literacy as compared to Scopus.

Thavamani (2014) studied the authorship and collaboration patterns in the Chinese librarianships: an international electronic journal 1996 to 2013. She finds out 133 articles and 221 authors in chosen period of study.

Rahul, L. (2011) disclosed the content analysis of open access LIS journal: ALIS (2002 to 2011). He identified 283 articles from selected period of study. He finds all the articles have been written in collaboration manner.

Velmurugan (2013) Studied research trends in journal of intellectual property right: a bibliometric study. He has selected six years from 2007 to 2012.he surveyed and find out 283 articles were published in chosen period of study. He disclosed that most number of articles 56 was published in 2012.

Data analyses and interpretation

After the collection of selected data and retrieved from the selected database of Library philosophy and Practice. The data has been analyzed through electronic devices cell phone, MS excel. The data analyses and interpretation area or section presented data with meaningful order to understand with descriptive representation. These finding will be beneficial for the LIS professionals in Pakistan. The presented data shows the collaboration of Pakistani authors in the field of library and information science in the selected online journal.

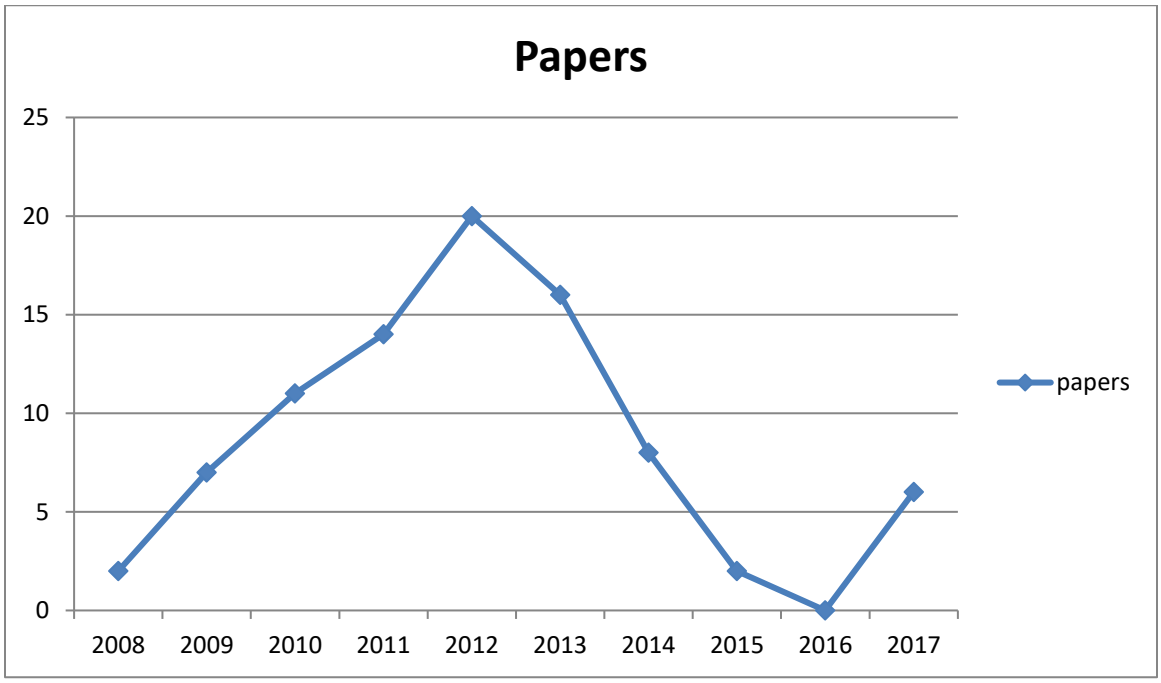
Year wise publications

Table.1 and figure.1 shows the distribution of research articles published from open access peer reviewed journal LPP (library philosophy and practice) from 2008 to 2017. There were 86 research articles were published form chosen period of study. The highest numbers of articles were published in 2012 with (23.25%). Preceding 16 papers (18.60%) in 2013. 14 (16.27%) research articles were published in 2011. Followed 11(12.79%) articles were published in 2010. 8(9.30%) articles were published in 2014. The latest number of articles were published in 2(2.32%) in 2008 and 2015 respectively. the complete information about Publications per year shown in table.1 and figure 1.

***Table-1**: Growth of Literature /Publication of Articles*

Sr.No	Year	Papers	Percentage
1	2008	02	2.32
2	2009	07	8.13
3	2010	11	12.79
4	2011	14	16.27
5	2012	20	23.25
6	2013	16	18.60
7	2014	08	9.30
8	2015	02	2.32
9	2016	00	00
10	2017	06	6.97
Total		86	100

Figure.1



Paper length

Table.2. shows the length of papers which has been published in LPP. The data results had shown that 39(45.34%) research articles had length of 11-15 range. Followed by 26(30.23%) in the page range of 6-10. 14(16.27%) research papers were in range of 16-20. Followed the results shows 06(6.97%) were 21 more in length of papers. A detailed frequency of papers length distribution has shown in the table.2.

Table-2: Paper Length in number of pages.

Papers	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2017	Total	%
1-5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	1.16
6-10	1	4	6	5	6	2	2	0	0	26	30.23
11-15	1	2	5	8	10	7	2	2	2	39	45.34
16-20	0	0	0	1	04	6	2	0	1	14	16.27
21 more	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	06	6.97
Total	02	7	11	14	20	16	08	02	6	86	100

Author's collaboration

The authorship pattern if research papers/articles published selected period of study. The highest papers have been published with collaboration efforts 43(50%). Followed by single authors with 26(30.23%). 03 authors contributed 13(15.11%) and rests of them 4(4.65%) in categorized in four authors. So the current study identifies that most number of articles has been written by two authors which are shown in table 3.

Table-3: Author Collaborations

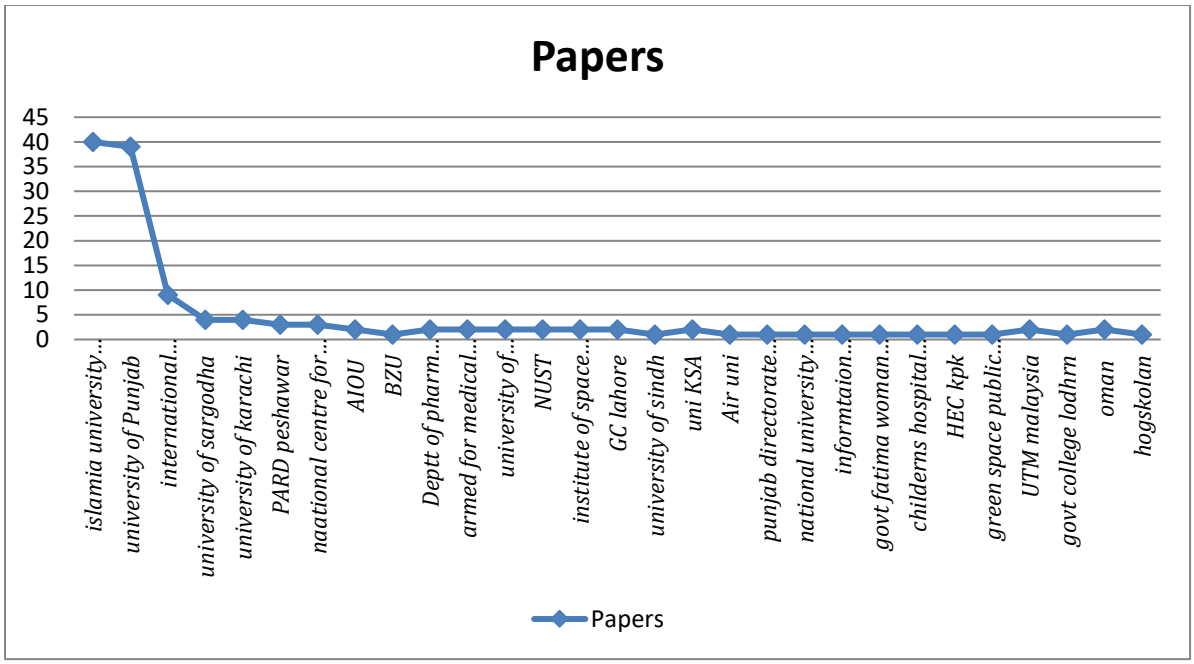
Authors	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2017	Total	%
One	1	2	5	1	6	5	4	0	2	26	30.23
Two	0	5	5	8	10	8	2	2	3	43	50
Three	1	0	1	4	2	2	2	0	1	13	15.11
Four	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	04	4.65
More	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00
Total	02	7	11	15	20	16	08	02	6	86	100

Top Institutions

An attempt has been made to identify the institutions distribution of their contributions. The figure.2 table.4 shows and revealed that research articles have contributed by 26 institutions. The analyzed data revealed that highest numbers of research papers were published from Islamia University Bahawalpur with 40papers ranked first. Followed by the university of the Punjab ranked 2nd with 39 papers. International Islamic university Islamabad has ranked 3rd with 9 papers. Followed by university of Sargodha and university of Karachi stand 4th placed with 4 papers respectively. The analyzed data has resulted that PARD and national center for physic with 3paers ranked 5th placed. Followed seven contributors has been contributed 2 papers each ranked 6th place. Rest of them have contributed 1 paper each ranked 7th place. All contributing institutions are Shown figure.2 and table 4.

Table-4: Institutions Wise Contribution

Institutions	**Papers**	**Rank**
Islamia university Bahawalpur	40	1
University of Punjab, Lahore	39	2
International Islamic university Islamabad	9	3
University of Sargodha	4	4
University of Karachi	4	4
PARD Peshawar	3	5
National Centre for physics Islamabad	3	5
AIOU Islamabad	2	6
Department of pharmacy university of Peshawar	2	6
Armed for medical institute Rawalpindi	2	6
University of Peshawar	2	6
NUST Islamabad	2	6
Institute of space technology Islamabad	2	6
GC Lahore	2	6
Air university Islamabad	1	7
Punjab directorate of mines and minerals	1	7
National university of computer and emerging science	1	7
Information research and communication units	1	7
Government Fatima woman college	1	7
Children's hospital Multan	1	7
HEC Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1	7
Green space public school Lahore	1	7
University of Sindh	1	7
Government college Lodhrn	1	7
BZU Multan	1	7



Most Prolific Author's

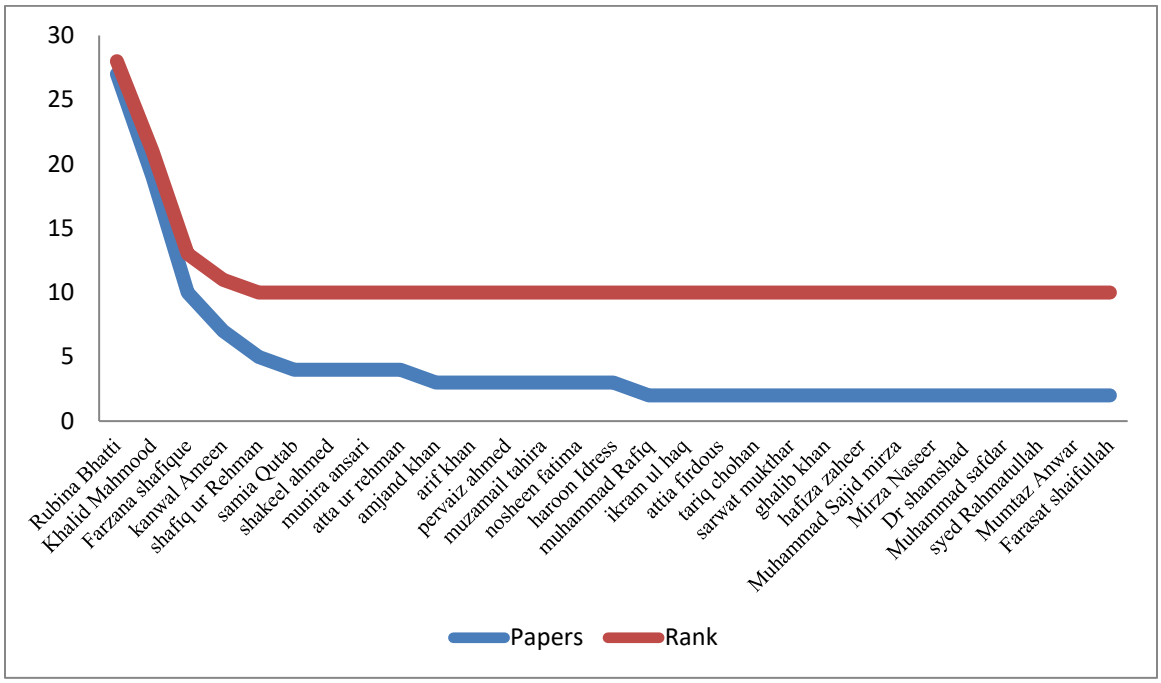
Table.5. shows the most prolific author or contributors for Pakistani authors in LPP from selected chosen period 2008 to 2017. It is obvious though analyzed data with highest and lowest ranked authors. 30 authors has been selected as per criteria is chosen for the study where an individual author who have contributed at least two papers in LPP during the period of study. On the bases of analyzed data the results revealed the first position has been occupied by Dr. Rubina Bhatti with 27 research papers. Followed by Dr.Khalid Mahmood ranked 2nd with 19 articles. Farzana shafique has ranked 3rd with 10 papers. Followed by Dr. Kanwal Ameen has ranked 4th placed with 7 papers. Shafiq ur Rehman stands 5th placed with 5 papers. Five authors who have written 4 papers each ranked 6th placed and seven authors has been contributed 3 papers respectively. Rest of them has contributed 2 papers each. Top 30 ranked authors have been displayed in table.5.

Table.5: Author Ranks (Condition: 2 Papers)

Sr.No	Authors	Papers	Rank
1	Rubina Bhatti	27	1
2	Khalid Mahmood	19	2
3	Farzana shafique	10	3

4	Dr.Kanwal Ameen	7	4
5	Shafiq ur Rehman	5	5
6	Samia Qutab	4	6
7	Shakeel ahmed	4	6
8	Munira ansari	4	6
9	Atta ur rehman	4	6
10	Mahe bushra asgar	4	6
11	Amjad khan	3	7
12	Arif khan	3	7
13	Pervaiz ahmed	3	7
14	Muzamail tahira	3	7
15	Nosheen fatima	3	7
16	Haroon Idress	3	7
17	Muhammad sajid Mirza	3	7
18	Muhammad Rafiq	2	8
19	Ikram ul haq	2	8
20	Attia firdous	2	8
21	Tariq chohan	2	8
22	Tarwat mukthar	2	8
23	Ghalib khan	2	8
24	Hafiza zaheer	2	8
25	Mirza Naseer	2	8
26	Dr shamshad	2	8
27	Muhammad safdar	2	8
28	Syed Rahmatullah	2	8
29	Mumtaz Anwar	2	8
30	Farasat shaifullah	2	8

Figure.3 contributor's authors



Foreign collaboration

Table.6. shows the foreign collaboration with Pakistani author in LPP chosen period of study. The analyzed data revealed that Saudi Arabia contributed 3 papers (3.48%). Followed by Malaysia with 2(2.32%). Rest of them contributed one paper each. All the result has been displayed in below table.

Table.5: Author Ranks (Qualification: 2 Papers)

Foreign collaboration	Nos of Papers	Percentage
Saudi Arabia	03	3.48
Muscat Oman	01	1.16
Malaysia	02	2.32
Sweden	01	1.16
France	01	1.16

Most cited Papers

Table.7. shows the most cited papers Pakistani authors in LPP in selected period of study. Furthermore, citation is mostly used to see the impact of any research. The analyzed data shows 32 research articles cited mostly. The overall 32 papers has been arranged in their respective order with their cited by pattern. Table.7 illustrates the top 32 cited papers of Pakistani authors in LPP in chosen period of study.

Top 32 Cited Papers

Authors	Title	Year	Cited by
Ansari, M. N., & Zuberi, B. A.	Use of Electronic Resources among Academics at the University of Karachi	2010	55
Tahir, M., Mahmood, K., & Shafique, F.	Information Needs and Information-Seeking Behavior of Arts and Humanities Teachers: A Survey of the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan	2008	54
Bhatti, R.	Information Needs and Information-Seeking Behaviour of Faculty Members at the Islamia University of Bahawalpur	2010	40
Rafiq, M	Information Seeking Behavior and User Satisfaction of University Instructors: A Case Study	2009	38
Safdar, M., Mahmood, K., & Qutab, S.	Internet Use Behavior and Attitude of College Students: a Survey of Leadership Colleges' Network.	2010	30
Bhatti, R.	An Evaluation of User-Education Programmes in the University Libraries of Pakistan	2010	23
Mirza, M. S., & Mahmood, K.	Web-based Services in University Libraries: A Pakistani Perspective	2009	22
Mahmood, K.	LIS Curriculum Review Using Focus Group Interviews of Employers	2012	21
Rehman, S. U., Shafique, F., &	A Survey of User Perception and Satisfaction with Reference Services in University Libraries of Punjab	2011	21

Mahmood, K.			
Mahmood, K	LIS Curriculum Review Using Focus Group Interviews of Employers.	2012	21
Wairrach, N. F., & Tahira, M	HEC National Digital Library: Challenges and Opportunities for LIS Professionals in Pakistan	2009	21
Khan, G., & Bhatti, R.	Information Needs and Seeking Behavior of Law Faculty Members: A Survey of the University of Peshawar and its Affiliated Law Colleges	2012	19
Bhatti, R	Internet Use among Faculty Members in the Changing Higher Education Environment at the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan	2010	16
Idrees, H., & Mahmood, K.	devising a Classification Scheme for Islam: Opinions of LIS and Islamic Studies Scholars	2009	14
Shafique, F., & Mahmood, K. (2010).	Model Development as a Research Tool: An Example of PAK-NISEA	2010	13
Khan, S. A., & Bhatti, R.	A Review of Problems and Challenges of Library Professionals in Developing Countries including Pakistan	2012	13
Rehman, S. U	Understanding the Expectations of Pakistani Libraries Users: A LibQUAL Study	2012	13
Khan, S. A., & Bhatti, R.	A Review of Problems and Challenges of Library Professionals in Developing Countries including Pakistan.	2012	13
Khan, S. A., Bhatti, R., & Khan, G.	Information-Seeking Behavior of Law Practitioners: A Survey of Bahawalpur City	2011	12
Shafique, F.	Marketing Research as a Tool for Finding Library Users' Needs and Demands: Application of Three Party Theory	2009	11
Jan, S. U., & Sheikh,	Automation of University Libraries: A Comparative	2011	11

R. A.	Analysis of Islamabad and Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa, Pakistan		
Bhatti, R., & Chohan, T. M	Assessing the Role of Library Associations in Promoting Research Culture in LIS	2012	11
Bhatti, R.	Impact of ICT on Social Science Faculty Members' Information Usage Pattern at Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	2013	10
Bhatti, R., Bushra Asghar, M., Mukhtar, S., & Chohan, T. M.	Internet Use by Social Scientists at the Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan: A Survey	2011	10
Bhatti, R	Libraries and Education for Peace in Pakistan	2010	10
Batool, S. H., & Ameen, K.	Status of Technological Competencies: A Case Study of University Librarians	2010	10
Ameen, K.	Issues of Book Acquisition in University Libraries: A Case Study of Pakistan.	2008	09
Mahmood, K.	Attitudes towards the Internet: A Survey of LIS Professionals in Pakistan	2010	09
Arshad, A., & Ameen, K.	Reality versus Expectations: A Survey of University of the Punjab's Libraries Using SERVQUAL	2011	09
Tahira, M., Alinda Alias, R., & Ameen, K.	Seeking Online Information Sources among Science Faculties of Developing Countries	2011	09
Tahira, M., Alinda Alias, R., & Ameen, K.	Seeking Online Information Sources: Science Faculties in Developing Countries	2011	09
Rahmat Ullah Shah, S., & Mahmood, K.	Knowledge-sharing behavior in dairy sector of Pakistan	2013	09

Major's findings and conclusion of the study

1. The yearly growth rate is growing the connection of Pakistani authors in LPP chosen period of study.
2. As per paper length most of the papers length with 11-15 which shows the comprehensive work of a researchers.
3. As far as collaborative efforts are certain majority of 43(50%) were two authors.
4. Dr, Rubina Bhatti were consider most prolific authors with 27 papers
5. As far as institutions are concern the Islamia university Bahawalpur most productive institutions with 40(46.51%) papers.
6. Saudi Arabia was the most collaborative country with 3(3.48%).
7. Ansari.M.N and Zuberi,B.A. "Use of Electronic Resources among Academics at the University of Karachi" most cited paper in LPP by Pakistani authors.

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