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**Research Growth of Balochistan University Faculty: A bibliometric study of JEHR  
(Journal of Education and Humanities Research) from 2016 to 2020**

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**Abstract**

This research study aims to find out the research productivity of the Journal of Education & Humanities Research (JEHR) from 2016 to 2020. The present study also finds the frequency of productivity, author collaboration, paper length, most cited papers, and most productive authors and most productive departments and universities. The present research finds the 107 research articles have been contributed by University faculty members. The highest number of papers has been published 44 in 2018 and 20 papers were published in 2017. The current study finds the vol.5 and vol.6. Contributed 21 and 23 research articles respectively. This present study identifies those 46 two authors and 30 authors were counted in three. The authors identified the degree of collaboration was 0.87. The study reveals the length of the paper where the majority of the 45 range of 11-15 and 23 were range of 16-20. The most productive author was Dr.Abdul Nasir Kaizai from the institute of education and Research with 7 papers ranked 1st. the paper declared the most productive department was an institute of education and Research with 26 research articles. This study determines the most productive institution were SBKWU, Quetta, and Hamdard Univerity Karachi with 6 papers each.

**Keywords: Balochistan, Bibliometric, Research,Quetta,Education, Humanities**

**Introduction**

Bibliometric studies are always conducted on a single journal or, more specifically, a certain subject of research. Bibliometrics is a term used to describe how to see or recognize the various parts of a single publication, such as authors, locations, collaboration, and citations. According to Thanvamani (2014), bibliometrics have been used to check quantitative evaluations

of various organizations and publications. According to Wang (2018), bibliometric analysis is a tool for identifying research trends. According to Bornmann (2014), bibliometrics is a tool that can be used to assess the impact factor of publications as well as to look at citation analysis. Anwar (2019) Journals are first-hand information sources that provide new and updated articles as well as the most recent research concerns in a given field of study. Journals are essential for keeping up with the newest developments in a specific field of study. The rate at which information is generated is increasing at an alarming rate. Bibliometrics is a well-known branch of library and information science that examines the most recent publishing trends in a variety of fields. Bibliometric analysis is commonly used to examine the increase of publications in a particular field of study. This subject entails the statistical analysis of a set of documents based on bibliographic data such as authors, publication locations, subject keywords, and citations, among other things (Thanuskodi, 2011). Citation analysis is a frequently used bibliometrics methodology that uses citation patterns in texts to construct linkages between the publications and their original sources. Folkers is of the opinion that (2013).

### **About the Journal**

Journal of Education & Humanities Research (JEHR) is the official Journal of Institute of Education and Research University of Balochistan Quetta. JEHR is academic journal which gains a foothold in Pakistan, Asia and opens to the world. JEHR was 1st published in 2016. JEHR is published biannually. The primary aim of journal is to motivate, encourage and ultimately coordinate research in all areas of education and social sciences. It promotes quality by providing a place for academicians, teachers, Practitioners, researchers, Policymakers, and students to publish significant empirical and conceptual research works to promote research activities globally. JEHR accepts qualitative and quantitative research paper, critical essay writing, thesis abstract, book reviews and so on. It publishes double blind peer reviewed scholarly research in the field of Education and social sciences such as Media and Journalism, Gender Development Studies, History, International Relation, Psychology, Philosophy, Islamic Studies, Fine Arts, Area Study and disaster management etc. The Journal invites scholars, academicians, Policy Makers & independent scholars to contribute their research articles. This Journal is refereed scholarly journal, committed to consider original and unpublished scholarly critiques, theoretical, conceptual and research articles that contribute to the understanding of

issues and problems in the field of Education, Social Sciences and other related disciplines in order to promote a debate and dialogue among them. The paper submitted will be reviewed by technical committees/ desk reviewers of journal. The articles should meet the criteria of JEHR. Documents should follow the style of the journal and are subject to review and editing.

### **Objectives of the study**

1. To find out the Growth of Literatures
2. To determine the frequency of Authors collaboration
3. To explore the degree of Collaboration among Authors
4. To search out most Productive departments and Institutions contribution
5. To discover the paper's length
6. To identify the most productive Authors

### **Research Methodology**

The bibliometric study is carried out to search articles from the online journal of Journal of Education and Humanities Research. The study articles were gathered from the Journal of Education and Humanities Research's online journal website between the years 2016 and 2020. MS Office, MS Excel, and an electronic calculator were used to assess all of the articles found. The parameters were chosen to be studied based on the study's goals.

### **Literature Review**

From 2008 to 2017, Anwar (2018) investigated the contribution of Pakistani authors to library philosophy and practise. During the study period, he discovered 86 papers written by Pakistani authors. In 2012, the majority of papers were submitted in 20. He also mentioned that 39 of the papers were between 11 and 15 pages long. With 40 papers, Islamia University Bahawalpur was the most productive university. Rubina Bhatti was the most productive author.

Salam and Kirtania (2019) looked into the Mens Sana Monograph journal's Bibliometrics study from 2007 to 2016. During the study period, 153 papers were published, and the journal's publications and citations increased.

Swain (2011) conducted a scientometric analysis of library philosophy and practise from 2004 to 2008. During the research period, he discovers 159 articles. He says there were 157 individual authors and 81 cooperative collaborations. Nigeria, with 140 papers, and the United States, with 128 papers, was the most producing regions, according to him. He goes on to say that the most productive author was A.Dike Ugah of Nigeria, who had seven papers, and Robert Flatley of the United States, who had five publications. He discovered that library science was the field with the most contributions. He reveals 1181 citations from the specified study period. He ranked the journal of academic librarianship as one of the most prolific, with 57 citations.

Anwar (2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the journal of information technology education from 2002 to 2007. During the study period, he discovered 160 research articles. He reveals that the majority of the papers were written by joint authors, who numbered 64, and single authors, who numbered 44. He discovered that the majority of research papers were between the lengths of 11 and 15, or 64 pages. He also discovered that the United States, with 70 papers, and Australia, with 29, were the most productive countries. Anne Venables from Australia was the most productive author, with four papers.

H. Mokhtari, M. K. Saberi, H. Vakilimofrad, and S. Barkhan(2021) studied The first published paper in LPP was from 2006, out of 139 papers authored by Iranians. Annual publishing numbers are on the rise, with 1 and 64 papers published in 2007 and 2019, respectively.

Hazarika(2019) conducted a study. The Annals of Library and Information is a prestigious publication that is published four times a year. The purpose of this research is to examine the Annals of Library and Information Studies for the years 2016–2019. It found 112 papers and 3421 citations after processing. He discovers It considers issues-by-issue distribution of articles, year-by-year distribution of citations, authorship patterns, country and state-by-country and state-by-state distribution of citations, page length of articles, frequency distribution of citations, subject distribution of articles, and institution-by-institution contribution of articles.

Magid, Rahaman, Waris, Naseer, Ahmad, and Peter are all members of the team (2021). Scientific indicators such as the Journal Impact Factor (IF), citation values, and journal ranking values have been used to assess the quality and standard of scholarly published scientific journals

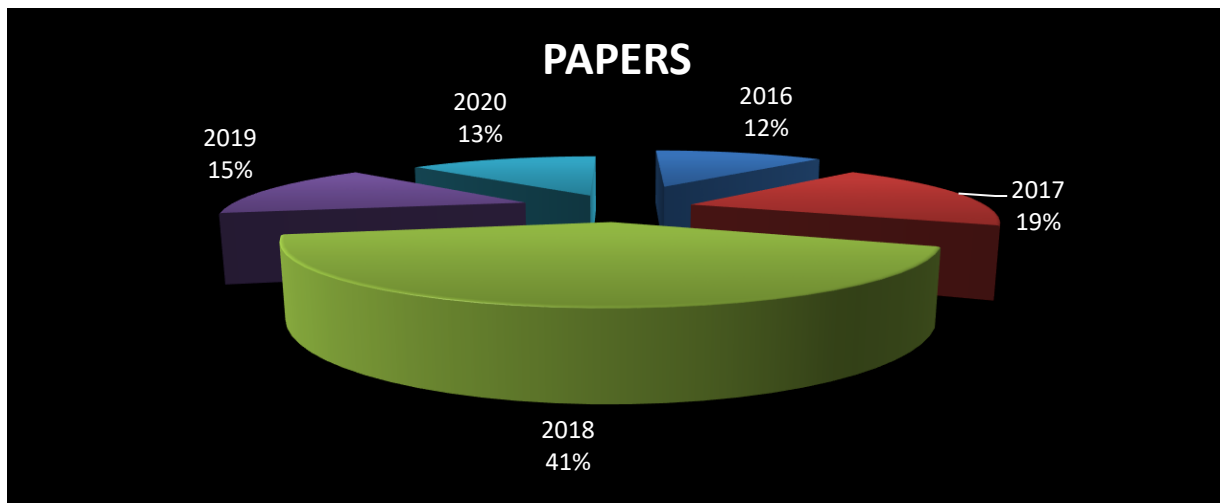
in recent years. Before publishing their results, every experimental writer or researcher will look into these journal aspects.

### **Year Growth rate of publication**

Table.1 and figure.1 are showing the year wise publication of articles in the JEHR. The total number of articles has been published during the chosen period by foreign authors were 107 from 2016 to 2020. it shows that most number of articles has been published in 2018 where 44(41%) and the least number of articles have been published 13(12%) from 2016. 20(19%) results papers were published in 2017 and 16(15%) papers were published in 2019. Rest 14(13%) were published in 2020.

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>Publications</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>2016</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12%</i>
<i>2017</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19%</i>
<i>2018</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>41%</i>
<i>2019</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>2020</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13%</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>100%</i>

*Table1.*



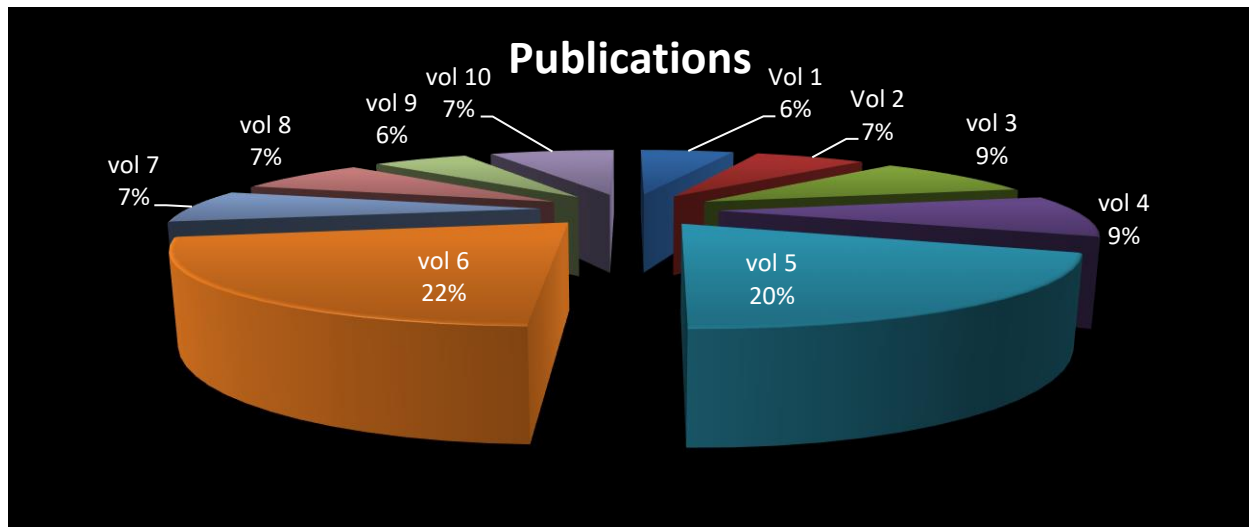
**Figure.1**

### Volume wise growth

Table.2 and figure.2 show the volume wise publication of articles in the JEHR. The total number of articles has been published total 10 volumes that were 107. Most number of papers was published in Vol.5 and Vol.6 with 21 and 23 respectively. The complete information has been given in the following table.

Volume No	Publications	%
<b>Vol. 1</b>	6	<b>6</b>
<b>Vol. 2</b>	7	<b>7</b>
<b>Vol. 3</b>	10	<b>9</b>
<b>Vol. 4</b>	10	<b>9</b>
<b>Vol. 5</b>	21	<b>20</b>
<b>Vol. 6</b>	23	<b>22</b>
<b>Vol.7</b>	8	<b>7</b>
<b>Vol. 8</b>	8	<b>7</b>
<b>Vol. 9</b>	6	<b>6</b>
<b>Vol. 10</b>	8	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	107	<b>100</b>

**Table.2**



**Figure.2**

### Author's Contribution

Table.3 shows the authors contribution of articles published in JEHR. The data has confirmed that a maximum number of articles have been written by two authors which were 46(42.99%), followed by three authors 30(28.03%). The data also revealed that 19(17.75%) were

four author's. preceding 11(10.28%) were single authors and 01(0.93%) more than four authors respectively. The overall data has been displayed in following table.

Author's	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	%
<b>One</b>	2	2	3	3	1	11	10.28
<b>Two</b>	6	6	24	9	1	46	42.99
<b>Three</b>	4	5	13	3	5	30	28.03
<b>Four</b>	1	7	3	1	7	19	17.75
<b>More</b>	0	0	1	0	0	01	0.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table.3**

### Degree of Collaboration

Table.4 shows the overall comparison between single and multiple authors from the chosen period of time in the JEHR. The data revealed that multiple authors are in majority with 94 and only 11 belonged to single authors. The findings revealed that the multiple authors are greater than single authors.

Years	NS	NM	Degree of collaboration
<b>2016</b>	2	11	0.846153846
<b>2017</b>	2	18	0.9
<b>2018</b>	3	41	0.931818182
<b>2019</b>	3	13	0.8125
<b>2020</b>	1	13	0.928571429
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.878504673</b>

**Table.4**

C= is degree of collaboration

Nm = number of multiple authors



Ns= number of single authors

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm+Ns}$$

$$C = \frac{94}{94+13=107}$$

**The present research study the value of C= 0.87**

So, it was obvious that the degree of collaboration in the Journal of Education and Humanities Research is 1.13 which acknowledged the multiple author's dominancy over single authors.

### Paper's Length

Table.5 shows the complete information about the paper's length which were published in JEHR where 45(42.05%) papers were 11-15 pages in length, followed by 23(21.49%) of 16-12 page length. As far as 21(19.62%) papers were length 6-10 pages. 17(15.88%) articles were 21 to more in pages. Remaining only 1(0.93%) paper page length was 1-5. The complete data has been shown in table.5.

Paper Length	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	%
<b>1-5</b>	1	0	0	0	0	01	0.93
<b>6-10</b>	1	4	14	1	1	21	19.62
<b>11-15</b>	5	7	17	7	9	45	42.05
<b>16-20</b>	4	3	09	5	2	23	21.49
<b>21 to More</b>	2	6	04	3	2	17	15.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table.5**

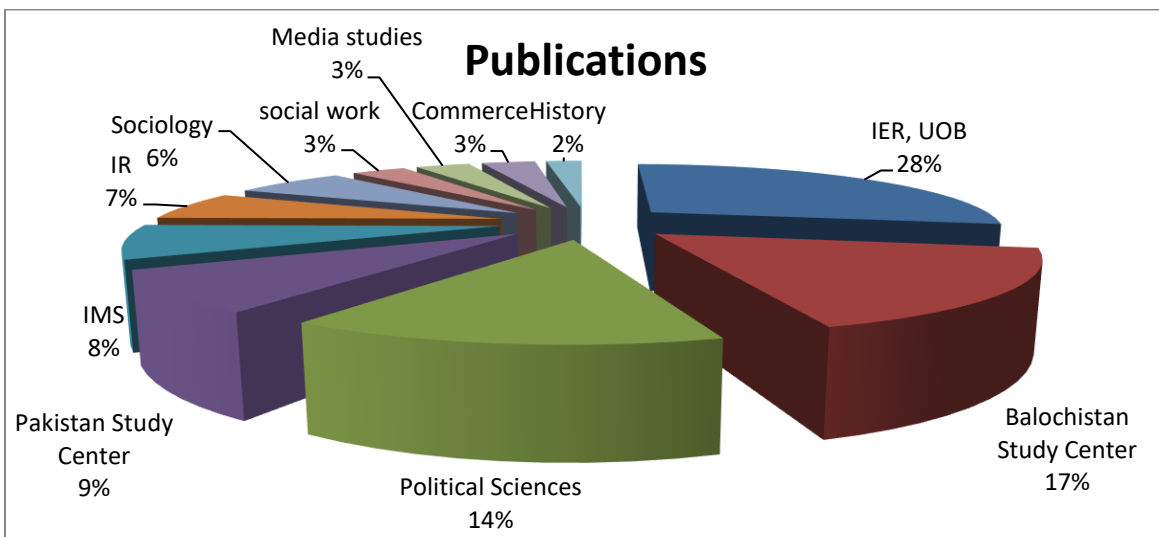
### Most Productive Departments (University of Balochistan,Quetta).

Table.6 and figure.3 show the most productive departments at UoB Quetta from 2016 to 2020 in the JEHR. The retrieved data shows the most number of papers or articles has been contributed by Institute of education and Research with 26 ranked first. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ranked occupied by

Balochistan Study Center 16. Followed by Political science department with 13 ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> and Pakistan Study Center has contributed 08 ranked 4th. The complete ranking of the departments were given below.

Institutions/Departments	Publications	Ranking
<b>IER, UOB</b>	26	1
<b>Balochistan Study Center</b>	16	2
<b>Political Sciences</b>	13	3
<b>Pakistan Study Center</b>	8	4
<b>IMS</b>	7	5
<b>IR</b>	6	6
<b>Sociology</b>	6	6
<b>social work</b>	3	7
<b>Media studies</b>	3	7
<b>Commerce</b>	3	7
<b>History</b>	2	8

**Table.6**



**Figure.3**

**Institutions and Universities other than UoB,Quetta**

Table. 7 and figure.4 show the institutions and Universities distribution. The analyzed the data shows that majority of the papers were contributed by SBKWU, Quetta and Hamdard University Karachi with 6 papers ranked first. Followed by University of Sindh Jamshoro with 4 papers ranked 2nd and University of Karachi were contributed 3 papers ranked 3rd. the complete data has been displayed about the contribution of other than UoB Quetta.

Institutions from Other	Publications	Ranking
<b>SBKWU,Quetta</b>	6	1
<b>Hamdard University Karachi</b>	6	1
<b>University of Sindh Jamshoro</b>	4	2
<b>University of Karachi</b>	3	3
<b>GCU London</b>	2	4
<b>Melbourne Australia</b>	2	4
<b>University of Punjab</b>	2	4
<b>Agha Khan University of Karachi</b>	2	4
<b>shah Abdul Latif Khairpure</b>	2	4
<b>IRAN</b>	1	5
<b>KSA</b>	1	5
<b>UCDMJ</b>	1	5
<b>University of Loralai</b>	1	5
<b>University of education Lahore</b>	1	5
<b>SBABIST Karachi</b>	1	5
<b>Allama iqbal Open University</b>	1	5
<b>Iqra University</b>	1	5

**Table.7**

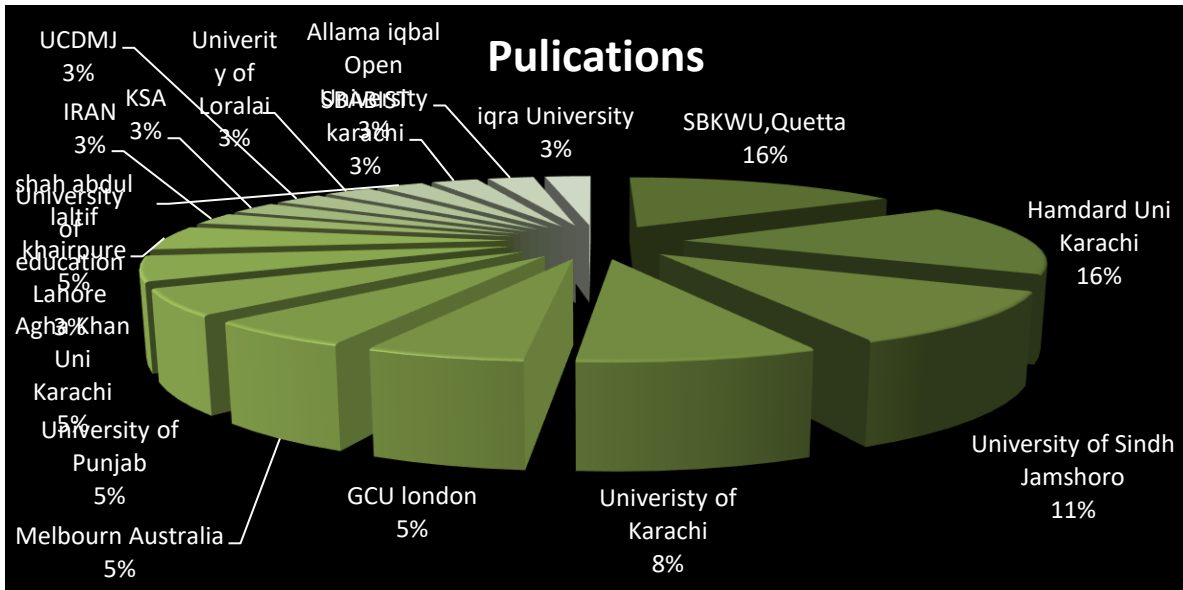


Figure.4

### Most Productive Authors

Table 7 and figure 5 show the most productive authors who published their research papers in JHER from chosen period of study. Dr.Abdul Nasir Kaizai published 7 research paper ranked 1<sup>st</sup> while Dr.Sajida Naureen,Dr,Jawaid Ahmed Siddiqui,Dr. Memoona Saeed Lodhi were published 6 papers each ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> respectively. Muhamamd Zakir and Muhammad Yousaf Sharjeel published 5 papers ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>.proceeding the authors Khalid Raza, Dr. Mumtaz Ali, Dr.Saud Taj, Zahir Mengal Zulifaquar Ali and Shazia Jaffar who has contributed 4 research papers ranked 4<sup>th</sup>. Dr.Jahengir khan,sadia Barrach,Parviz Ahmed and MS Amir Bano were contributed 3 research articles in the JHER ranked 5<sup>th</sup>. The complete author’s contribution has been displayed in the following table.

Author’s Name	Publications	Ranking
<b>Dr.A.Nasir Kiazai</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Dr. Sajida Naureen</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Dr.Jawaid ahmed siddiqui</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Dr.Memoona saeed Lodhi</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Muhamamd Zakir</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>muhammad yousaf Sharjeel</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>Khalid Raza</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Dr. Mumtaz Ali</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Dr.Saud Taj</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Zahir Mengal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Zulifaquar Ali</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Shazia Jaffar</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Dr.Jahengir khan</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>sadia Barrach</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Parviz Ahmed</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>MS Amir Bano</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Abdul wahab</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>sumera Azhar</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>abdul Jaleel mirjat</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ms.Nadia Ali</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Dr.Zareena</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Dr.Faheem</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Dr.Babarak</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Waheed Bahadur</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ghulam Dsetagir</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Niamatullah shah</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Muhammad Hassan</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Dr. Adil Zaman Kasi</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Bahadur Ali soomro</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Maroof bin Rauf</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Dr. Saeeda Mengal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Abdul Manan Bazai</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Muhammad Asif</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Muhammad Ishaq</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Naima saeed</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Aurangzaib Alamgir</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Abdul Qadir</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

Table.8

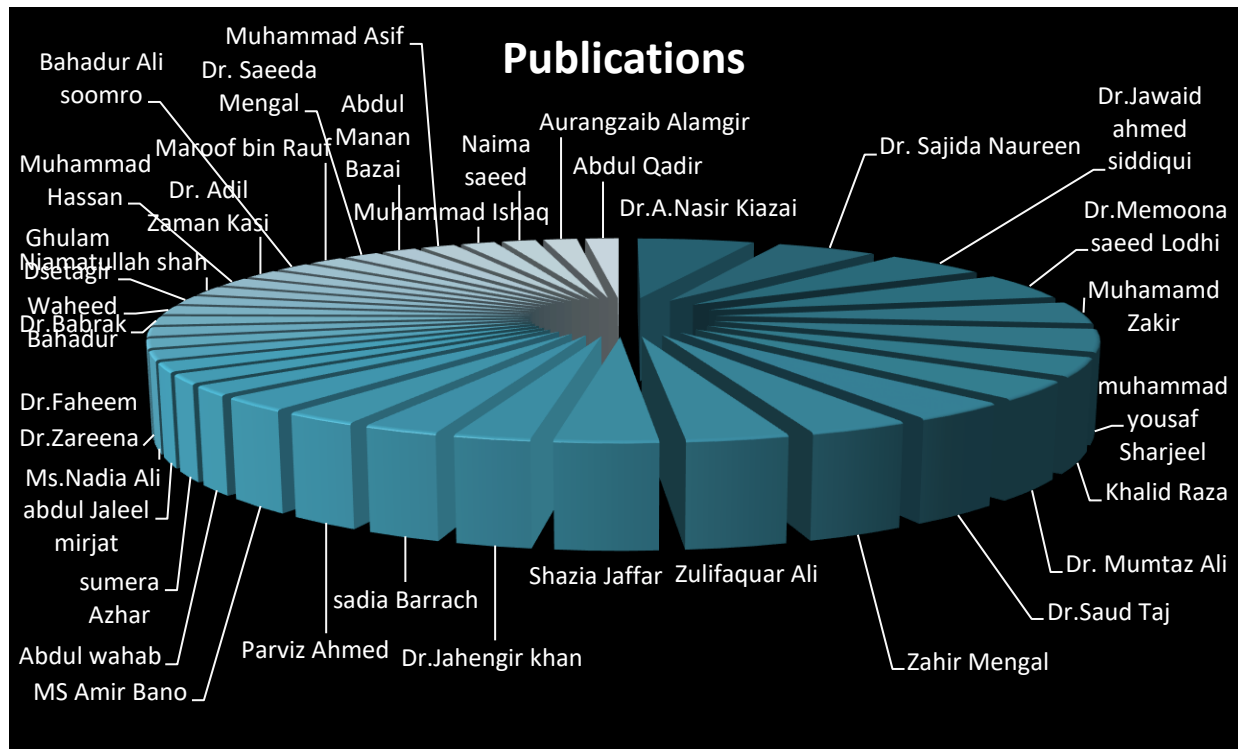


Figure.5

### Major findings of the study

1. According to the data analyzed, faculty members at UoB and other universities produced 107 research articles between 2016 and 2020, with 44 (41%) papers published in 2018 and 13 papers published in 2016. (12 percent). It demonstrates that both UoB and the rest of the institutions are very interested in the JEHR.
2. The analyzed data shows that majority of the papers were published in Vol.5 and Vol.6 with 21 and 23 respectively.
3. The analyzed data shows that the majority of them were two authors that are 45(42.05) and 30(28.03%) were found three authors. It reveals the collaborative works ratio is high than the individual works.
4. The analyzed data shows that the majority of 46(42.99) papers were a range of 11-15 pages and 23 papers from range of 16-20 pages. It demonstrates that the bulk of papers were between 11 and 15 pages long.

5. The analyzed data shows the degree of collaboration was 1.13.
6. The analyzed data shows the most productive author was Dr. Abdul Nasir Kaizai who contributed 7 research articles ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and Dr. Dr. Sajida Naureen, Dr. Jawaid Ahmed Siddiqui and Dr. Memoona Saeed Lodhi were contributed 6 research articles ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>.
7. The analyzed data shows the most productive departments were IER UOB with 23 papers and 16 were contributed by Balochistan Study Center.
8. The data reveals that most productive Universities other than UoB that was SBKWU, Quetta and Hamdard University Karachi with 6 papers.

## **Conclusion**

The official journal of the Institute of Education and Research University of Balochistan Quetta is the Journal of Education and Humanities Research (JEHR). JEHR is an academic journal that has established itself in Pakistan, Asia, and the rest of the world. The first issue of JEHR was released in 2016. JEHR is published twice a year. From 2016 through 2020, the current study examines the contributions of faculty members at the University of Balochistan and other Pakistani universities. The increasing contribution of scholars in the areas of social sciences and humanities was noted in this study. The frequency of publishing reveals significant contributions from UoB and other academic members. It demonstrates that authors from various parts of Pakistan have contributed their knowledge to the journal under consideration.

The University of Balochistan Quetta community, as well as Pakistan, has noticed the output of UoB researchers and scholarly authors. Faculty members at the University of Balochistan are on the front lines of this rapidly growing popularity.

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