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January 2021

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Ali Shah, Usman, "Publication Trend Among Faculty Members in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan" (2021).
Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 4797.
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Publication Trend Among Faculty Members in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan

Usman Ali Shah¹, Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan², Dr. Ghalib Khan, & Mushahid Hussain

Abstract:

***Objective:** The study was aimed to scrutinize the research output of the Faculty members of Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak having PhD degree, from 2012 to 2019.*

***Material and Method:** Bibliometric approach was adopted to conduct this study. The study was delimited to the regular faculty members of Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak having PhD degree in their relevant field.*

***Results:** The results show that Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan is the most prolific authors with 41 publications followed by Dr. Anwar Khan with 40 papers. Department wise productivity shows that Department of Management*

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Sciences is ranked high in research productivity with 63 publications, followed by Department of Library and Information Science (62). It was noted that the year wise research output during the study period was fluctuating.

Recommendations:*University should have to hire more PhD faculty and offer incentives for the promotion of research culture in this newly established University of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan.*

Keywords:*Bibliometric-Teachers, Research Productivity-Pakistan, Publication Trend-University Faculty, Khushal Khan Khattak University-Bibliometric*

Introduction:

Research is carried out for the purpose to develop knowledge, improve existing knowledge, provide solutions to specific problems, and to enhance processes and practices. Since research findings have significance and value for society, research has attained an important place in every fields of knowledge. Gay (1997) defined Research as “the formal, systematic application of the scientific method to the study of problems”. According to Hernon (1999) “research in social sciences is problem

centered and may not be aimed at developing cumulative theory. It might fulfill another function, such as description or evaluation”Evaluation is one of the key components of any research and development activity. One well-known productivity indicator is the number of publications produced by the scientists, institutions and countries. Studies like this will provide some insight into the complex dynamics of research activity and enable the scientists, policymakers and science administrators to provide adequate facilities and proper guidance.bibliometrics is a common way of evaluating scientific publications from different perspectives. For quantitative analysis of written publications “Bibliometrics” is used.

The words Bibliometrics was initially used by Pritchard in 1969 and defined as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other communication medium”. Nalimov & Mulchenko defined 'Scientometrics' as 'the application of those quantitative methods which are dealing with the analysis of science viewed as an information process'. So, the

measurement of science communication is scientometrics and Bibliometrics deals with more general information processes. Bibliometrics is a subdivision of scientometrics that focuses mainly on the quantitative study of scientific publications for statistical purpose. Bibliometric methods serve three main functions, i.e. description, evaluation, and scientific and technological monitoring. As a descriptive tool, Bibliometrics provides an account of publishing activities at the level of countries, provinces, cities or institutions, and is used for comparative analyses of productivity. The data can then be used to assess the performance of research units, as a complement to standard evaluation procedures. Bibliometric data are also used as a scale for the monitoring of science and technology, since longitudinal studies of scientific productivity help identify areas of research that are on the rise or regressing. The major focus of the study is to apply Bibliometric analysis to scrutinize the performance of research output of faculties in the Khushal Khan Khattak University having Ph.D degree. It examines the research output, trends in an authorship and

collaboration in research, research productivity Author wise, department wise and so on. Most of these studies pertain to universities, scientists and documents.

Literature produced by researchers is important for future development of the field. It should be analyzed to observe prevalent trends in the field, but analysis cannot be done unless the literature is properly documented. Bibliometric analysis of existing literature acknowledges the hard work made by people and organizations involved in the research process. It also provides useful guidance for future research as it points out the areas which need future consideration. As in universities & higher education institutions, research is a central function; therefore they must assess its performance. Data on research performance helps to inform strategic decisions about what areas of research to support or build. It also helps the university leaders to understand the institution's position relative to global and domestic standards of research production.

Objective of the study:

The prime objective of this research study is:

- To Critically scrutinize the research output of the Faculty of Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak-Pakistan.

Literature review:

Baskaran, C (2013) studied the Alagappa University's research productivity. The researcher analyzed the author's productivity from different aspects and institution-wise collaboration and ranking of authors in research contribution of Alagappa University during 1999-2011. The data was retrieved from an online database "Web of Science" and the researcher uses a quantitative tool "Bibliometric" for the completion of study. The analysis shows that there is significant research productivity among the researchers of Alagappa University during the study period. It was found that the research trend during the study is fluctuating and finally it was found that three top institutions with Alagappa University are Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, National Cheng King

University and Anna University. Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Pattanaik, Dr. Zuchamo Yanthan (2019) studies the PhD researcher's research productivity in the field of library and information science in India, UK and USA. In this study, the researchers study the research productions of PhD LIS researchers (2001-2010) in India, UK and USA. Data was collected from the profiles of the researchers and Bibliometric analysis was used. The analysis shows that the highest PhD producing country among the three is India while in research publications, UK is at the top with 76% followed by USA (72%) and then India 63%. It was also found that research performance & activities in UK is better than USA and India because of open access and online availability of the research publications. Most of the findings show that there is a strong relation between easy and open access to the research publications and growth in research development. B. Jeyapragash and T. Rajkumar (2019) study the Indian Institute of Technology's research productivity with the reference of ResearchGate. In this paper the researcher examines the research

contribution as well as the membership of IIT in ResearchGate. Data was collected from ResearchGate. It was found that 18 IITs are the research contributors and also use ResearchGate for sharing their research work. From membership analysis, it was found that the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay has more publications (6320) of 8439 members and Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad has less members by the has 15 members with no publications. Department wise analysis shows that “Electrical Engineering” of “Indian Institute of Technology; Ropar” is the top department with 1052 (21.27%) publications from 1222 authors and is followed by “Electrical Engineering” of “Indian Institute of Technology; Delhi” having 947 (19.15%) publications from 822 authors. The researcher suggested that IIT’s of Ropar, Jodhpur, Mandi and Palakkad need to improve/increase their research activities in ResearchGate to get more visibility and collaborations. Manoj Kumar Verma, Saumen Das and Manoj Kumar Sinha (2019) conducted the study

on research productivity of Department of Computer Science, Assam University from 2010 to 2016. Data was collected from Scopus Database. It was found that Computer Science Department has published 154 papers during the study period. 45 papers were published in 2016 which is highest publications and 5 papers were published in 2012 which is lowest among all the years of study. The highest average citation per paper was in 2012 (3-citations/paper). K.Baby and Dr. J.P.S. Kumaravel (2012) conducted Bibliometric analysis of Periyar University faculties' research productivity form 1998 to 2010. Data was retrieved from Scopus Database. The analysis shows that 322 research papers were published during the study period. It was found that publication trend during 1998-2010 is fluctuating. The year 2010 was most productive with 102 publications followed by 2009 (73) and 1998 was least productive with only one publication. Most of the research work is published in Journals.

Manisha Gogoi, Reema Mozinder Borua and Kabita Bora Kalita conducted a Bibliometric analysis of publications of Dibrugarh University from 2006 to 2015. The data was retrieved from Web of Science. A total of 553 publications were studied. The study includes year wise distribution of publications, authorship pattern, collaborating countries of the institute, institutional collaboration of publications and, preferred channels of research communications, citation impact of publication, etc. 53 Publications/year is the average output of the university. The maximum output was 88 publications in 2014 and minimum was 15 publications in 2006. A total of 2581 citations were received for the publications during the study period. The average citation per item was 4.84. The result shows increase in publication trends.

J. Peng & Z-Y. Hui (2011) conducted a Bibliometric analysis of nursing research in three regions (mainland China (ML), Taiwan (TW) and Hong Kong (HK) in China. The data was retrieved from the PubMed and Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Knowledge database. A total of 41695 articles were published in the 62 selected nursing journals between

1999 and 2008 in which 1015 articles were published from the three regions during the study period (ML (48), HK (414) and TW (553)). The most cited articles were of Taiwan (1755 citations from 500 articles), followed by Hong Kong (1316 citations from 347 articles) and Mainland (158 citations from 55 articles). W.S. Tiew, Abdullah Abrizah, Kaur Kiran (2002) has carried out a Bibliometric analysis of the articles published from 1996 to 2000 in Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science. A total of 76 published articles were found in Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science during the study period. During the study period, articles published per volume ranges between 14-17 with average of 22.5 references per article and an average length of 41.2 pages. The percentage of multi-authored papers is higher 40 papers (52.6%) out of a total of 76. Out of 80 authors who contributed a total of 76 articles and 36 authors (45%) are geographically affiliated to Malaysia. Authors affiliated to library schools were well represented as 55.2% of the authors were affiliated to library schools. Ravi shukla and manoj Kumar verma (2019) have done a Bibliometric analysis of the Journal

of Knowledge and Communication Management. The collected data shows that a total of 92 articles were published from 2011 to 2017. The author productivity shows that a total of 92 articles were published by 165 authors with an average of 0.55 per authors. A maximum of 47 articles, constituting (51.08%) were published by two authors. The highest contributions 91, constituting (90.09%) contributions were contributed by India followed by other 6 countries with total 10 (9.91%). K.M. Shibu was the most prolific author with 5 publications (17.85%).

Nosheen Fatima Warraich and Sajjad Ahmad (2011) conduct a Bibliometric analysis of an HEC recognized journal published by the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Punjab during 1995-2010. 11 issues of PJJIS were published during the study period which includes 111 publications. It was found that authors of the maximum (54) papers 48.65% were affiliated with University of the Punjab followed by University of Karachi with 8 papers (7.21% of the total). It was concluded that authors from Pakistan as well as

from 12 other countries contributed during the study period. Being a Pakistani origin journal, majority of the contributors 93 (72.09%) is affiliated with Pakistani institutions followed by India 9 (6.97%). Abid Hussain, Saeed Ullah Jan, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abdus Salam, Sarah Saeed (2019) scrutinize the department of library & information science research productivity at Sarhad University of Science and Technology, Peshawar. In this paper, the researchers analyze the research productivity at different levels, i.e; undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate levels from 2014 to 2017. Data was collected from the said department and quantitative tool “Bibliometric” was used. The analysis shows that MLIS students were more productive in research as compare to other students. It was concluded that Library Resources & Services was the most prominent area of research in the selected period. The study shows that Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan is the most productive research supervisor. Authors recommended that students should be informed about the citation pattern & should be given proper training on the whole process of research. Arslan Sheikh and Saeed Ullah Jan (2017) scrutinize Mphil & PhD

theses of LIS schools in Pakistan. Self-structured questioner is used for collecting data. It was found that the number of LIS schools in Pakistani universities has risen to 12 but only 5 offer MPhil and PhD programs. Main hitch with LIS schools in offering Mphil & PhD is lack of PhD faculty members. The analysis shows that LIS schools produce 144 theses during the study period (1947-2015) at postgraduate level. LIS research output in Pakistan at postgraduate level was zero (0) for 30-years (1947-1977) while the most productive year was 2014 with 53 theses and 2012 for PhD with four successful scholars. The leading LIS research school is the University of Punjab with 37 Mphil & 9 PhD theses followed by Minhaj University with 33 Mphil theses. University of Peshawar stands last with 1 Mphil theses. Syed Jalaluddin Haider and Khalid Mahmood (2007) study the research of Mphil and PhD in Library & Information Science in Pakistan. The researchers study the approved theses and dissertations of Mphil and PhD. Data was collected from LIS schools. It was found that University of Karachi was the first to start PhD in Library & Information Science with Ten

candidates in 1967 in which only 2 have completed PhD so far. It was found that lack of encouragement by seniors, low respect for National PhD degree in the country and non-availability of financial assistance to the prospective candidates. The finding shows that there is no fixed criterion for admission and absence of appropriate direction/supervision consequential in poor quality of thesis in most cases.

Amir Latif and Ikram Ul Haq (2020) evaluated the research productivity of Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University (STMU) from 2012 to 2018. Data was collected from online resources (Medline/PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar, and Web of Science) and Bibliometric analysis was used to find out the number of publications, research collaboration, authorship pattern and the most frequently used journal. 231 documents were published by 1202 authors during the study period. It was found that minimum (3-publications) were produced in 2012 and maximum (66-publications) were produced in 2018. The rising tendency of publications was found with an average annual growth rate of 88.64%. Most of the research was conducted on

Pharmacology (31) followed by medical education (30) and medicine (23). It was concluded that the need is to write research papers on least preferred area like gynecology, psychology, dentistry, dermatology, and pediatrics. Mirza Muhammad Naseer and Khalid Mahmood (2009) studied the use of Bibliometrics in LIS research. Bibliometric method is commonly used in LIS research for analysis of literature. The study shows that Bibliometrics is found to be very useful in solving assorted issues. However, in Pakistan the application of Bibliometrics to LIS literature is not very ordinary and this area of research needs attention. The researcher recommended that the provision of better access to comprehensive bibliographical control, literature, and sharing of best practices to enhance the use of Bibliometrics in LIS research. Zameer Hussain Baladi (2017) conducted a Bibliometric analysis of Journal of Surgery Pakistan from 1997 to 2015. This research was conducted in the Library of College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz University for Health Sciences Riyadh Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Quantitative research tool Bibliometric is used for data

analysis. The result shows that a total of 936 articles are published during the study period. Maximum 60 publications were published in volume 7 of year 2002. A gender-wise comparison among the contributing authors revealed that 2334 (74.9%) of the authors were males and 810 (25.9%) females. Saeed Ullah, Saeed Ullah Jan, Habib Ur Rehman, Najma Iqbal But, Muhammad Abdur Rauf, Sabir Shah and Muhammad Yahya Jan (2019) conducted a Bibliometric study of Pakistan Heart Journal from 2005 to 2018. The data was collected from the official website of Pakistan Heart Journal (<http://www.pakistanheartjournal.com>) and Postgraduate Medical Institute (PGMI) Library Hayatabad Peshawar. Quantitative research tool Bibliometric was used for data analysis. During the study period, 382 articles were published in PHJ. Maximum 57 articles were published in the year 2018 and minimum 9 articles were published in 2006. Authorship pattern were found different in articles: single author (3.14%), two authors (8.64%), three authors (23.30%), four authors (19.11%), five authors (18.32%), and more than five were (27.49%). Length of the articles were different and reported as;

two pages (0.44%), three pages (6.67%), four pages (14.67%), five pages (30.22%), six pages (26.67%) and more than six pages (21.33%) articles were reported respectively. PHJ was published regularly on quarterly basis.

Material and Method:

The population for this research was the regular Faculty of Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak with a PhD degree in their relevant field. There are 10 faculty members having PhD degrees. As the population size was not too large, therefore data was collected from the whole population. Data was collected from the researcher's profiles on online databases (Google Scholar, ResearchGate etc), through Email and personal interaction with the researchers. A quantitative research tool Bibliometric was used for the analysis of collected data. This study is delimited to regular Faculty of Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak with a PhD degree in their relevant field from 2012 to 2019.

Data analysis and Interpretation:

The analysis of demographic information shows that there are 10 Faculty members having PhD degrees at Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak while some of the departments have no faculty member having PhD degree.

Table 1: Author-wise Research Productivity

Author-wise Research Productivity			
S. No.	Name of Author	Publications	Percentage
1.	Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan	41	22.91%
2.	Dr. Anwar Khan	40	22.35%
3.	Dr. Siraj Ud Din	23	12.85%
4.	Dr. Ghalib Khan	21	11.73%
5.	Dr. Abdul Hakim Shah	17	9.50%
6.	Dr. Abdul Aziz	12	6.70%
7.	Dr. Noor Ul Haq	10	5.59%
8.	Dr. Muhammad Anwar	7	3.91%
9.	Dr. Muhammad Zubair	5	2.79%
10	Dr. M Inam Ul Haq	3	1.67%
Total		179	100%

Table 1 shows the most prolific authors who have contributed during the study period. And found that Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan is the most prolific authors who have contributed 41 papers (22.91%) followed by Dr. Anwar Khan with 40 papers (22.35%) and Dr. Siraj Ud Din ranked third with 23 papers (12.85%). A study like this (A Bibliometric study of journal of Intellectual Property Rights) was conducted by Dillip K. Swain and K. C. Panda in which they found that maximum number of articles (21) were contributed by Jakir Thomas, followed by M. D. Nair (17 articles), V. K. Gupta, Sudhir Kochar.

TableNo.02: Department Wise Research Productivity.

Department Wise Research Productivity			
S. NO.	Department	Publications	Percentage
1.	Management Sciences	63	35.2%
2.	Library & Information Science	62	34.64%
3.	Physics	17	9.49%
4.	Zoology	12	6.70%

5.	Botany	10	5.59%
6.	Computer Science & Bioinformatics	8	4.47%
7.	Communication & Media Studies	7	3.91%
Total Publications		179	100%

Table 2 indicates the top departments by research publications. It explains that the department of “Management Sciences” is most productive with 63 publications (35.2%) and placed in first rank. It is followed by the department of “Library & Information Science” with 62 (34.64%) and occupied second rank, Department of Physics ranked third with 17 publications. A study like this (An Analysis of research productivity of IIT) was conducted by B. Jeyapragash and T. Rajkumar in which they found that “Electrical Engineering” of “Indian Institute of Technology; Ropar” is the top department with 1052 (21.27%) publications from 1222 authors and is followed by “Electrical Engineering” of “Indian Institute of Technology; Delhi” having 947 (19.15%) publications from 822 authors.

TableNo.03: Year Wise Research Productivity

Year Wise Research Productivity			
S. No.	Year	No. of Publications	Percentage
1.	2012	18	10.05%
2.	2013	16	8.94%
3.	2014	24	13.41%
4.	2015	29	16.20%
5.	2016	29	16.20%
6.	2017	26	14.53%
7.	2018	11	6.14%
8.	2019	26	14.53%
Total		179	100%

Table 3: shows the number of articles published each year from 2012 to 2019. The total number of articles published is 179. The distribution of articles by year shows that the number of articles was highest in 2015 & 2016, with 29, 29 articles. It is found that 2018 is less productive year with 11 publications. The average of articles published per year during the period under study is 22.38. It was noted that the research output during the

study period is fluctuating. While a study like this was conducted by Manoj Kumar Verma, Saumen Das and Manoj Kumar Sinha at Assam University in which they found that the year 2016 was the most productive with 45 research papers and only 5 papers were published in 2012 which is lowest among all the years of study.

Table No.04: Authorship Pattern

Authorship Pattern			
S. No.	No of Authors	Publications	Percentage (%)
1.	Three Authors	48	26.82%
2.	Four Authors	32	17.88%
3.	Five Authors	25	13.97%
4.	Six Authors	24	13.41%
5.	Two Authors	22	12.29%
6.	Single Author	12	6.70%
7.	Seven Authors	10	5.59 %
8.	Eight Authors	3	1.67%
9.	Eleven Authors	3	1.67%
Total		179	100%

Table 4 states the complete summary of the authorship pattern of papers published during the period under study. It is found that out of 179 contributions, maximum of 48 (26.82%) contributions have been

contributed by three authors, followed by four authors 32 (17.88%), five authors 25 (13.97%), six authors 24 (13.41%), two authors 22 (12.29%) and single author 12 (6.70%) respectively while seven and more authors contributed 16 (8.93) papers. A same study as this was conducted by Dillip K. Swain and K. C. Panda, where they found that nearly three fourths of articles (237, 71.39%) are found to be single-authored contributions, followed by two-authored (67, 20.18%) and three authors contributed (16, 4.82 %).

Findings of the study:

- It was found that there are 13 departments at Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak, in which seven (7) departments have ten PhD as their Faculty members.
- A total of 179 research articles were published from 2012 to 2019.
- The results shows that Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan is the most prolific authors with 41 publications (22.91%) followed by Dr. Anwar Khan with

40 papers (22.35%) and Dr. Siraj Ud Din with 23 papers (12.85%)

- Department of Management Sciences is ranked high in research productivity with 63 publications, followed by Department of Library and Information Science (62) and Physics (17).
- The analysis of data shows that 2015 & 2016 were the most productive years with 29, 29 articles while 2018 were less productive with only 11 publications.
- Length of most of the publications (55) was between 1-10 pages and the average length is 13.34 pages.
- Khushal Khan Khattak University is a male dominant University in term of faculty members. There is no female faculty member with PhD qualification and research productivity.

Recommendations and conclusion

On the basis of findings, the following recommendations are given:

- There is a dire need of more teaching departments at Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak. The establishment of department of Petroleum Engineering and other Engineering Sciences is need of the day.
- The faculty members should be encouraged to publish more research papers in journals of International repute.
- In order to promote better research culture at Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak, incentives should be given to the prolific researchers.
- Recruitment of more PhD faculty should be given due attention.

Khushal Khan Khattak University is the only public sector university in District Karak. There are thirteen departments in the University. Only seven departments have ten PhD as their faculty member. The results show that 179 research papers were published during the study

period and Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan is the most prolific researcher with 41 research papers followed by Dr. Anwar Khan with 40 research papers. The average publications per author are 17.9 articles. It was also concluded that most of the research papers (30.73%) were ranging from 1-10 pages. The average length is 13.34 pages. This study may help the university in promoting the research culture.

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