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## Trends of Publications in Peshawar Islamicus Research Journal: A Bibliometric Study from 2010- 2020

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*Trends of Publications in Peshawar Islamicus Research Journal: A Bibliometric Study  
from 2010- 2020*

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**Abstract**

This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of “Peshawar Islamicus” a research journal published by the Department of Islamiyat, University of Peshawar, Pakistan. The analysis covers authorship pattern, gender-wise distribution, number of articles, paper length, most prolific authors, number of references and department wise distribution etc. The data was collected from different issues of the journal which was analyzed by using MS Access and MS Excel 2016. The study found that 290 articles were published from 2010 to 2020 and highest numbers of articles (34) were published in 2019. The trend of male and two author was dominant, the volume of 2018 had maximum number of citations and most of papers were published in length 11-15 pages. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa produced maximum number of articles and the university of Peshawar was the most productive institution. Dr. Miraj ul Islam was the most productive author with 14 articles and maximum number of articles 103(46.18%) were published in Urdu language.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric Analysis, Peshawar Islamicus, Research Productivity, Department of Islamiyat, University of Peshawar, Pakistan

**1. Introduction**

The word “Bibliometric” is formed from two words “Biblio” mean book and “Metric” mean measurement. So it means the quantification or measurement of text in any media of communications (Bansal, 2017). “Bibliometric is a type of research technique employed by the researcher in different subject and disciplines. It is used for various purposes such as to determine different scientific pointer, to evaluate the scientific output, to select journals for libraries and for predicting of possible Nobel Laureates” (Hugar, Bachlapur & Anandhalli, 2012).

Bibliometrics is a research method in Library and Information Science to study the literature for the purpose to identify the patterns of publication, authorship, and secondary journal coverage to get an insight into the growth of knowledge on that topic (Thanuskodi, 2010). Wang (2018) describes that bibliometrics is a tool to identify the research trends. Gudodagi (2014) opined that bibliometric is practice to find out the author collaboration, citation analysis, impact factors, journal coverage etc. Kumar, Sripad & Sureka (2016) stated that bibliometric is used to check the status of any particular publication growth and its

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associated areas. The term “bibliometrics” was first coined by Pritchard in 1969 and stated that it is “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication” (Salam & Kirtania,2019).

Generally, bibliometric analysis refers to mixture of several frameworks, tools and procedures to study and analyse citations of scholarly publication. It examines the quantitative aspects of recorded information and uses various approaches of citation analysis in order to determine connections between researchers and their work (Koo, 2017).

Peshawar Islamicus is a Bi-annual trilingual (Arabic, English, Urdu) research journal of Islamic Studies managed by the Department of Islamiyat, University of Peshawar, Pakistan. It was started in 2010 (first issue Jan-June 2010). The Journal was initially recognized by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan in “Z” Category in 2013. It was then upgraded by HEC, Pakistan in "Y" Category in 2014. The journal is going to be upgraded soon in “X” Category by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan. The objective of the journal is to welcome original contributions of researchers in all branches of Islamic Studies in the widest sense.

## **2. Literature Review**

Hugar, Bachlapur and Anandhalli (2019) examined the research contribution on bibliometric studies as reflected in web of science during 2013-2017. The results revealed significant research activity in the subject of bibliometric studies, most of the articles were published in the English language while most of the contribution was from China and USA. Saberi, Hamzehei and Barkhan (2019) investigated the bibliometric study and see the visualization of Library Philosophy and Practice from 1998-2018. The study shows that the process of publications ( $R^2=0.69$ ) and citations of papers ( $R^2=0.85$ ) was increasing. Rubina Bhatti was the prolific author with 19 papers, Nigeria was the most productive country with 549 papers and the university of Ibadan produced most of the (78) articles. Furthermore, "*Library Philosophy and Practice*", "*Scientometrics*", and "*The Electronic Library*" were the most cited journals.

Salam and Kirtania (2019) examined the Bibliometrics study of Mens Sana Monograph journal 2007 to 2016. The study identified 153 articles were published during the study period and journal had a positive growth in respect to publications and their citations. Most of the paper were produced by single authors and almost half of the contributions were from India. The contribution of articles outside India indicates the quality and the acceptance of the journal at global level.

Ullah (2019) analysed the scholarly literature published in “Pakistan Heart Journal” from 2005 to 2015. It was found that the male authors had highest contribution (90.84%) and majority of authors (41.69%) were from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Lady Reading Hospital Peshawar (LRH) had the highest research productivity in the region. More articles were published on topics like ischemic heart disease (23%) and preventive cardiology (19.47%). Most of the articles (24.03%) were produced by three authors.

Abdil, Idris and Alguliyev (2018) conducted a bibliometric study of “Information Processing & Management Journal” from 1980 to 2015. The results show that 2,913 papers were published during the study time and all the articles had 27,306 citations. The universities contributed 1,866 (64.06%) articles in the journals and most of the contributions were from USA with 50.88 %.

Anwar (2018) assessed the contribution of Pakistani authors in “Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP)” from 2009 to 2017. Dr. Rubina Bhatti was the most prolific authors with 27 papers and the Islamia university Bahawalpur was the productive institution with 40(46.51%) papers. Hodonu-Wusu and Lazarus (2018) presented an overview of the Library and Information Science (LIS) research from 1980 to 2017. The result shows that the most cited articles were from USA, England and China. More articles were published in 2016 and the total number of citation in the articles were 51,589.

Baladi1 and Umedani (2016) reviewed “The Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences” from 2001-2010. The data stipulates that 1199 articles were published by PJMS in 10 volumes and 40 issues. Most of articles were written by multi-authors, 467 (39%) articles were contributed by Pakistani authors and 732 (61%) articles were contributed by foreigners. Sankar and Kavitha (2016) analysed the “Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation” from 2004-2015. The Journal published 11 volumes, 37 issues and 533 articles during the period. Out of 533 joint authors contributed 296 (55%) articles while the rest 237 (45%) articles were contributed by single author.

Ibrahim and Jan (2015) assessed the “Journal of Pakistan Medical Association” from 2009 to 2013. The study found 913 articles published during the study time and observed a steady increase of articles from 2009 to 2013. Majority of articles were written by three authors, highest contribution of authors was from Sindh and Aga Khan University, Karachi was the most productive institution.

Warraich and Ahmad (2011) inspected “Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science”. The result revealed that most of the papers were produced by single authors, majority of the authors were from Pakistan while 12 foreign countries also contributed in this journal.

Majority of authors had affiliation with University of the Punjab and most of papers were research papers and written in English language. Thanuskodi and Venkatalakshmi (2010) studied the growth and development of research on “Ecology” in India. It was found that the maximum number of publications (54) were produced in 2005 and most of the articles were written by two authors. J.S. Singh was the prolific author with 15 publications.

Ullah, Butt and Haroon (2008) evaluated the “Journal of Ayyub Medical College” (JAMC), Abbottabad, Pakistan from 1997 to 2006. The data revealed that most of the paper were produced by three authors, majority of the authors were geographically affiliated to the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Pakistan, and Ayyub Medical College, Abbottabad was the most productive institution.

### **3. Objective of the Study**

The study was designed to achieve the following objectives

- To assess the year wise distribution of articles in all issues of the journal
- To point out the authorship pattern and most productive authors
- To know the gender wise contribution of authors in the journals
- To study the pattern of citations and the length of papers
- To see the geographic and institutional affiliation of contributors
- To find out the language wise distribution of paper in the journal

### **4. Research Methodology**

Bibliometric method is applied in current study to analyse the characteristics and trends of papers published in “Peshawar Islamicus” from 2010 to 2020. The data for the study was collected from the articles which were downloaded from the website of the department. The data have various parameters such as year wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, contribution of authors gender wise distribution, geographical affiliation, article length, pattern of citation and language wise distribution of articles. The data was entered, organized, tabulated and analysed using Microsoft Access 2016 and Excel 2016

### **5. Results and Discussion**

The collected data was analysed as per the objectives of the study and the results are presented as under: -

#### **5.1 Number of Articles**

Table-1 shows that 290 articles were published in the 11 volumes of the journal from 2010-2020. The highest number 34(11.72%) articles were published in the year 2019, followed by 2016,2018 with 31(10.68%) articles, 2017 with 30(10.34%) articles, 2011 with 27(9.31%) articles, 2012, 2015 with 26 (8.96) articles and in the year 2014 24(8.27) articles were

published. The data shows that 17 (5.86%) articles were published in the first issued of the volume of 2020.

**Table-1: Number of Articles in all Issues**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vol.(No.)</i>	<i>Issue(No.)</i>	<i>Number of articles</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
2010	1	1-2	26	8.96
2011	2	1-2	27	9.31
2012	3	1-2	26	8.96
2013	4	1-2	18	6.20
2014	5	1-2	24	8.27
2015	6	1-2	26	8.96
2016	7	1-2	31	10.68
2017	8	1-2	30	10.34
2018	9	1-2	31	10.68
2019	10	1-2	34	11.72
2020	11	1	17	5.86
	Total		290	

## 5.2 Number of Citations/References

Table-2 specifies the year wise and total citations cited by the authors in writing 290 articles in the journal from 2010-2020. The table shows that 12324 resources were cited by authors in writing 290 articles. The data demonstrates that maximum number of references /citations are 1511(12.26%) cited by the articles which were published in 2018 in the journals followed by 2017 with 1370(11.38%) references, while less references were 674 (5.46%) which were cited by articles appeared in the volume of 2013. Haque, Islam, Hasan and Akanda (2019) also reported the highest number of reference 10354 in their study in (2019)

**Table-2: Number of Citations/References**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vol.(No)</i>	<i>Issue(No)</i>	<i>Number of Citation</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
2010	1	1-2	1061	6.60
2011	2	1-2	879	7.13
2012	3	1-2	1020	8.27
2013	4	1-2	674	5.46
2014	5	1-2	970	7.87
2015	6	1-2	1317	10.68
2016	7	1-2	1370	11.11
2017	8	1-2	1403	11.38
2018	9	1-2	1511	12.26
2019	10	1-2	1335	10.83
2020	11	1	784	6.36
Total			12324	

### 5.3 Authorship Pattern

Table-3 shows the authorship patterns of the articles in the journal. Most of the papers were written by two authors 171 (58.96%), followed by single authors with 111 (38.27%) articles and three authors contributed 6(2.06%) articles. This pattern of authorship was also reported in Sa and Dora (2019) study that majority of the articles 40% (786) were written by two authors. The study of Raja and Morgan (2015) also identified that 161(60.76%) articles produced by two authors. Thanuskodi (2010) also identified in his study that majority of papers 171 (68.68%) were written by two authors.

**Table-3: Authorship Pattern**

<i>No. of Authors</i>	<i>Urdu Articles</i>	<i>Arabic Articles</i>	<i>English Articles</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Single Author	46	41	24	111	38.27
Two Authors	77	45	49	171	58.96
Three Authors	2	-	4	6	2.06
Four Authors	1	-	-	1	0.34

### 5.4 Gender-Wise Distribution of Authors

Table-4 shows the gender wise distribution of authors. The study reveals that male authors contributed 239(82.41%) articles to the journals while female authors produced 51(17.58%) articles to the journals from 2010 to 2020. Ahmad and Warraich (2011) also reported in their study that 59% were male contributors and Shadab (2009) also found in his study that 81% contribution was made by male authors. The table also indicates the distribution of principle author in the journal, the male authors dominate with 100 (89.28%) articles followed by female with 12(10.71%). It was also found in the Haq and Al Fouzan (2019) study that 71.14% male were principle authors.

**Table-4: Gender-Wise Distribution of Authors**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Total Authors including Duplicate counts</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Individual Authors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Male	239	82.41	100	89.28
Female	51	17.58	12	10.71
Total	290	100	112	100

## 5.5 Length of Papers

The Table-5 shows the length of papers published in the journal from 2010 - 2020. The study finds that majority of papers 103 (35.51%) were published in length 11-15 pages, followed by 97(33.44%) articles were from 5-10 pages in length, 66(22.75%) papers were in range of 16-20 pages in length, 17 articles were in range of 21-25 pages in length, 7 articles were found in ranges of more than 30 pages in length. The maximum length of a paper was of 42 pages published in first volume of the journal in 2010. Some other studies also reported similar results such as Anwar (2018 ) reported that majority of papers (64) were published in length 11-15 pages. Saini and Verma (2018) also identified that majority of articles 101 were published in 11-15 pages

**Table-5: Length wise distribution of Papers**

Paper Length	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentag
5-10	5	7	5	5	9	9	14	12	9	15	7	97	33.44
11-15	5	11	9	9	7	11	11	12	12	12	4	103	35.51
16-20	5	8	9	3	7	5	5	6	8	5	5	66	22.75
21-25	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	17	5.86
26-31	2	-										2	0.68
> 31	4		1									5	1.72
Total												290	

## 5.6 Geographical Distribution of Authors

Table-6 shows the geographical distribution of data based on first author's affiliated address. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa produced maximum number of articles with 167(57.58%) authors, second place goes to Punjab with 48(16.55%) authors and 3rd place goes to Federal Capital Islamabad with 44(15.17%) authors. The author of 6(2.69%) articles were form the province of Baluchistan and the affiliation of 5(2.24%) authors were form Sindh. The city wise input expounds that Peshawar published 83 articles followed by Islamabad with 38 articles and Mardan with 20 articles. The data in the table also reveals that 18(6.20%) articles were published by foreign authors.



**Table-6: Geographical Distribution Based on First Author's Affiliated Address**

<i>Location</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>No. of Articles</i>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 167(57.58%)	Peshawar	115
	Mardan	23
	Malakand	7
	Mansehra	6
	Sawabi	5
	Kohat	4
	Sawat	4
	Bannu	3
Punjab, 48(16.55%)	Rawalpindi	8
	Sargodha	7
	Multan	7
	Haripur	6
	Lahore	6
	Bahawalpur	5
	Taxila	4
	Faisalabad	2
	Gujrat	1
	Rajanpur	1
	Borawala	1
Sindh, 7 (2.41%)	Karachi	7
Baluchistan 6 (2.06%)	Quetta	6
Federal Capital, 44(15.17%)	Islamabad	38
Foreign, 18(6.20%)	Afghanistan	10
	Malaysia	3
	Saudi Arabia	2
	Turkey	2
	Germany	1
	Palestine	1
Total= 290		

### **5.7 Productive Authors**

Table-7 shows the most productive authors in this study. Total 237 authors produced 290 articles in the present study. Dr. Miraj ul Islam Zia is the most productive author with 14 (5.66%)(articles,) articles, Prof Niaz Muhammad and Dr Atta Ur Rehman with 9(3.64%)articles. Junaid Akbar produced 8(3.23%) articles. Sami Ur Rehman and Zahir shah, Muhammad Salim and Muhammad Mushtaq produced each 7(2.83%) articles and Zainab Ameen and Naeem Badshah contributed with 6(2.42%) articles.

**Table.7: Most Productive Authors**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name of Author</b>	<b>No. of Article</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Dr. Prof. Miraj ul Islam Zia	14	5.66
2.	Niaz Muhammad	9	3.64
3.	Atta Ur Rehman	9	3.64
4.	Junaid Akbar	8	3.23
5.	Salim Ur Rehman	7	2.83
6.	Zahir Shah	7	2.83
7.	Muhammad Mushtaq	7	2.83
8.	Muhammad Salim	7	2.83
9.	Zainab	6	2.42
10.	Naeem Badshah	6	2.42
11.	8 Authors	5 Each	2.02
12.	16 Authors	4 Each	1.61
13.	24 Authors	3Each	1.21
14.	39 Authors	2 Each	0.80
15.	150 Authors	1 Each	0.40
<b>Total</b>	247		

### **5.8 Institutional Affiliation of Authors**

Table-8 demonstrates the institutional affiliation of authors in this study. The highest productive institution is the University of Peshawar with 70(22.86%) articles, followed by International Islamic University Islamabad with 31 (10.68%) articles, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan taken third place with 23(7.93%). The Islamia college Peshawar produced 13(4.48%)articles and Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University Peshawar contributed 10(4.44%)articles. The data also reveals that Bahauddin Zakariyah University Multan, Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad, and Nanjerhar University of Afghanistan each contributed 8(2.75%) articles to the journal. Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi University of Sargodha, The National University of Modern Language Islamabad and Agriculture university Peshawar each Produced 7(2.41%) articles. University of Hazara, Haripur University, University of Malakand and University of Karachi each contributed 6(2.06%) articles., Universality of Sawabi and Islamia University of Bahawalpur produced each 5(1.72%). The Baluchistan University, Quetta, Kohat University of Science and Technology, University of Sawat and High Tech University Taxila each produced 4(1.37%) articles to the journals and University of produced 3(1.79%) articles to the publication.

**Table-8: Institutional Affiliation of Authors**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name of Institutions</b>	<b>No. of Articles</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	University of Peshawar	70	24.13
2.	International Islamic University, Islamabad	31	10.68
3.	Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan	23	7.93
4.	Islamia college Peshawar	13	4.48
5.	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University	10	3.44
6.	Allama Iqbal open University Islamabad	8	2.75
7.	Bahauddin Zakariyah University_ Multan	8	2.75
8.	Nanjerhar university of Afghanistan	8	2.75
9.	Fatima Jinnah women university Rawalpindi	7	2.41
10.	University of Sargodha	7	2.41
11.	National university of modern language Islamabad	7	2.41
12.	Agriculture university Peshawar	7	2.41
13.	University of Hazara	6	2.06
14.	Haripur University	6	2.06
15.	University of Malakand	6	2.06
16.	University of Karachi	6	2.06
17.	Universality of Sawabi	5	1.72
18.	Islamia University of Bahawalpur	5	1.72
19.	Baluchistan University, Quetta	4	1.37
20.	Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat	4	1.37
21.	University of Sawat	4	1.37
22.	High Tech University Taxila	4	1.37
23.	University of Science and Technology Bannu	3	1.03
24.	International Islamic University Malaysia	3	1.03

### **5.9 Language of Articles**

Table-9 demonstrates the number of articles published in Urdu, Arabic and English language. The study shows that 290 articles were published in 11 volume of the journal from 2010 to 2020. The maximum number of articles 126(43.29%) were published in Urdu language and highest number of Urdu articles (15) were published in 2017. The Arabic language occupied second position with 87(30%) articles and highest number of Arabic articles (13) were published in 2019. The English language has taken third place with 77 (26.66%) articles

in the journals and maximum number of English articles (10) were published in the volume of 2012,2018 and 2019.

**Table-9: Number of Articles in Urdu, Arabic and English Language**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vol.(No.)</i>	<i>Issue(No.)</i>	<i>Urdu Articles</i>	<i>Arabic Articles</i>	<i>English Articles</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	1	1-2	14	10	2	26
2011	2	1-2	13	12	2	27
2012	3	1-2	10	6	10	26
2013	4	1-2	12	2	4	18
2014	5	1-2	8	7	9	24
2015	6	1-2	14	5	7	26
2016	7	1-2	11	11	9	31
2017	8	1-2	15	7	8	30
2018	9	1-2	12	9	10	31
2019	10	1-2	11	13	10	34
2020	11		6	5	6	17
<b>Total</b>			<b>126(43.29%)</b>	<b>87(30%)</b>	<b>77(26.66%)</b>	<b>290</b>

## 6. Major Finding

The major findings of this study are summarized as under: -

- The study found that 290 articles were published in Peshawar Islamicus Journal from 2010 to 2020.
- Maximum numbers of articles (34) were published in 2019 followed by 2016 and 2018 with 31(10.68%) articles and 2017 with 30(10.34%) articles.
- Maximum number of references /citations (1511) were found in the volume of 2018, followed by 2017 with 1403(11.38%) references.
- Most of the papers were written by two authors 171 (58.96%), followed by single authors with 111 (38.27%).
- The study reveals that male authors contributed 238(80.71%) articles to the journals while female authors produced 51 (17.58%) articles.
- Majority of papers 103 (35.51%) were published in length 11-15 pages. The maximum length of a paper was of 42 pages published in 2010 volume 1of of the journal.
- The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa produced maximum number of articles with 167(57.58%) and city wise input expounds that Peshawar published 115 articles.

- Dr. Miraj ul Islam Zia was the most productive author with 14 (5.66 and %) articles, followed by Prof. Niaz Muhammad and Prof. Dr. Atta Ur Rehman with 9(3.64%) articles and Junaid Akbar produced 8 (3.23%) article
- Maximum number of articles 126(43.29%) were published in Urdu language. Arabic language occupied second position with 87(30%) articles while English language has taken third place with 77 (26.66%) articles.

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