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Research Productivity of Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak-Pakistan: Through Bibliometric Lens

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this bibliometric analysis is to evaluate the research productivity at the Department of Library and Information Science, Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak from 2015 to 2022.

The study is delimited to the theses produced/published during the mentioned period. The major findings reveal that the largest number of theses were published during the year 2017-21. Most of research theses were supervised by Dr Saeed Ullah Jan. Majority of the theses were written on library status, Emerging trends in libraries and information literacy.

Keywords: Bibliometric-KKKUK. Research productivity-KKKUK, Bibliometric-Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

The term 'bibliometric' was first introduced in 1969 and at the same time the term 'scientometrics' was introduced. Bibliometric was defined as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods on books and other media of communication". Scientometric was defined as "the application of those quantitative methods which deals with the analysis of science viewed as an information process". However, today these terms are almost used as synonyms. Bibliometric study is being consistently adopted by the Library Information Science researchers to appraise and evaluate the scientific output of the published literature on any specific subject domain for a definite period through the application of bibliometric and citation indicators.

Moreover, bibliometric studies have been immensely useful for librarians in selection and

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weeding policies. It serves as a useful tool to the academic community in identifying most popular authors and potential publications. Furthermore, It helps in determining the highly cited journals, ranking of prolific authors, authors' productive pattern, the journal impact factor, and other significant details of any specific literature under study (Ibrahim and Jan 2009).

Bibliometric, previously known as statistical bibliography. It is quantitative research method applied to physical published items. Harrod's Librarians' Glossary and Reference Book⁸ described bibliometric as "Application of statistics and mathematics to the study of the use made of books and other media within and between library systems" (Haq and Fouzan 2019).

Bibliometric is a quantitative and statistical research study of various aspects of research journals or literature on a topic. The Bibliometric study of a research publication is used to cover the pattern of publications, citation analysis, authorship and geographical distribution. Bibliometric study of a scholarly journal acts like a portrait of that journal. It shows the standard, productivity and maturity of the research publication. It is also used as an instrument for the collection development process by giving valued and much more needed information to the library personnel to select or discard a document from the library stock.

There are two types of bibliometric: "descriptive and evaluative". Descriptive bibliometric is further divided into geographic, time span and subjects' bibliometric. Evaluative bibliometric is referred to reference and citations. Librametric and SCentre metric are synonyms of bibliometric (Jan, Subhpoto and Rind 2016).

Bibliometric studies have helped librarians to use their meager resources in judicious selection of journals and other periodicals for their users. The terms bibliometric and SCentre metrics were introduced by Pritchard, Nalimov and Mulchenko in 1969. Bibliometric study is a simple statistic method of bibliography counting to evaluate and quantify the growth of a subject¹. This

paper presents the bibliometric study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT), previously known as DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology (DBIT), and its rise and growth as a core and primary research journal in the field of library and information science in India (Kumar and A.L Moorthy May 2011).

The field of library and information science (LIS) has experienced significant growth in recent years, with the number of titles covered by Scopus increasing by 30% over the last decade. Analysis of scholarly production through bibliometric facilitates interpretation of the structures of and trends in particular disciplines¹. Such bibliometric analysis affords identification of the characteristics of a research field, and can contribute to revealing future research topics². This analysis can be implemented at different levels to suit the nature of the actors under investigation; for instance, at the national (countries), individual (authors), or institutional (universities and research centers) level³. Further, bibliometric can serve to identify collaboration patterns among authors and, through keyword analysis, thematic overviews of a scientific discipline (Gutierrz and Boj 2019).

In 1948, Ranganathan, a great library scientist, coined the term “Librametry”, which historically appeared first and was intended to streamline the services of librarianship. Bibliometric is analogous to Ranganathan’s librametrics, the Russian concept of scientometrics, info metrics, and sub disciplines like econometrics, psychometrics, sociometrist, biometrics, techno metric, chemo metrics, and climatic, where mathematics and statistics are applied to study and solve problems in their respective fields. Shinto metrics is now used for the application of quantitative methods to the history of science and overlaps with bibliometric to a considerable extent (Hussain 2011).

Bibliometric is a statistical analysis tool used in understanding global research trends and provides interesting quantitative information in academic literature. This type of approach distinguishes how bibliometric analysis differs from review papers that primarily want to focus on the latest progress, challenges, and future direction of a topic discussed. In fact, analysis of educational knowledge using bibliometric methods is still very much needed (Ghani et al. 17 July 2022).

The IJIM marked its 40th anniversary in 2019. In commemoration of this event, this study uses bibliometric analysis to provide a retrospect. The productivity and impact of an author, institution, nation, or journal can be analyzed using their publication and citations overtime. In addition to this, understanding the ways in which scholars collaborate in any scientific field can be helpful in understanding said field (Crane, 1969). Further, practicing and understanding prevalent methodologies in an area can impact a researcher's recognition and reputation (Hanson & Grimmer, 2007). We used a variety of methods to analyze the trends of publication, citation, collaboration, and methodologies. These methods include the journal's performance analysis (analysis of research productivity and impact of individuals, institutions, and countries), identifying methodologies used in articles and then summarizing them and using network analysis to identify collaboration patterns among IJIM authors (Donthu et al. 2022).

The objective of this study consists in the accomplishment of a bibliometric analysis of megatrends as an effect of technological evolution at the societal level, in order to clearly highlight the main directions and characteristics of the research in this field. Following Aria and Cuccurullo, who consider that in a bibliometric analysis we find questions related to the identification of the knowledge base, the examination of the research fund, and the revelation of the social networks, with reference to the scientific community, and in corroboration with the

methodologies described by Schepers and Wetzel and Stopar and Bartol , corresponding to the assumed objective, (Jeflea et al published 28 January2022).

For the abovementioned reason, the research objective in this paper is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the dynamics of global research in the last 34 years (from 1983 to 2017) to determinate the current state of scientific production about “competitiveness” in the context of international trade. In order to achieve this aim, bibliometric methods were employed. Bibliometric analyses allow the main elements of a research topic to be identified, organized, and analyzed. Moreover, it makes it possible to detect the most productive agents in the research field, authors, institutions, or countries, which may help to identify the agents that are the main driving force behind a field of research. Thus, this study contributes to the literature in several ways. First, the main trends in competitiveness research are identified, showing the evolution of the term. Second, the connection of the concept with environmental issues and sustainability are highlighted, proposing future research initiatives. We present a theoretical overview of the main approaches of the concept of competitiveness, as detailed in the next section. Subsequently, we explain the bibliometric methodology carried out. After that, the main results are presented and analyzed. Finally, discussion and conclusion sections are presented. The field of studies concerned with the quantitative investigation of the published literature is called bibliometric [12,13]. Bibliometric studies are now widely used in a wide range of academic disciplines, including management, economics, accounting, consumers, promotions, and entrepreneurship. Previous research has looked at a number of subjects, such as the publishing patterns in a particular journal [14], the most cited papers [15], leading authors [16,17], journals [18], and universities [19]. However, to the best of our knowledge, this study is the first that attempts to

conduct a bibliometric analysis for electronic marketing research since the very first publication was recorded in the Scopus database (Meng et al. 2021).

2- LITETRAURE REVIEW

In their study from 2019, Haq & Fauzan analysed the Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal (PLISJ) bibliometrically from 2008 to 2017. Data on research subjects, authorship patterns, gender distribution, geographic location, and institutional affiliation were collected from papers published in PLISJ for the specified time period and entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Editorials, book reviews, and letters to the editor were not included. There were 369 things that could be read in English and Urdu. The single author approach was prevalent, and men made up the bulk of authors. Punjab and Sindh made more donations than the other provinces combined. The most often discussed subjects included bibliographic research, information resources and services, expert interviews with librarians and information scientists, and library and information science education. The scientific contributions made by the writers come first.

Muhammad and Jan (2015) to analyze the original papers published in the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association using bibliometric. Six special supplements that were released during the research period were not included in the total of 913 Original articles that were discovered in the Journal's regular issues. From 148 (16.2%) in 2009 to 214 (23.4%) in 2013, the number of original pieces climbed considerably. Original articles published annually ranged from 148 to 214; 510 (54.9%) had 21–30 citations; 3-author contributions ranked highest with 206 (22.6%); 481 (52.7%) authors were geographically affiliated to Sindh, Pakistan; community medicine was the most popular medical specialty with 140(15.3%) articles; 17340(90.5%) citations were from journals; and the most productive institution was Aga Khan University, Karachi. From 2009 to

2013, there was a rise in the number of articles published in each issue of the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association, with Sindh making the largest contribution.

Ahmad and Haq (2019) On the basis of her Curriculum Vitae, which is available on the University of the Punjab website, data has been gathered. Throughout the 27 years from 1991 to December 2017, she generated 137 research pieces, including 81 articles, 34 conference papers, 15 book chapters, 4 books, and 3 book reviews. Bibliographic indications for her study, such as authorship patterns, communication channels, and chronological distribution of the work's authors, have all been evaluated. This study demonstrated how women have contributed to the advancement of knowledge, and studies like this might encourage more women to take her lead in practical and professional endeavors. Subhpot, Jan, and Rind (2016) The current study examines this reputable Political Science Journal's bibliometric data (2012-2015). Data were gathered from the journal's print and online archives. A total of 55 articles were examined from several perspectives, including the contribution of each gender, the authorship pattern, and the subject-specific coverage. There have been about 13 papers published annually. Compared to the other topics, Political Science and Social Studies are the ones that receive the most attention.

Haq (2020) The goal of the study was to examine the development of 59 years of social science research in Pakistan. Three-fourths of the 9,292 social sciences articles written by a Pakistani author—who averaged 157.49 pieces per year—were published in the last 10 years of research. The average number of citations for these papers was 6.05, totaling 56,252. The ten most popular journals published one-fourth of the total papers, with Pakistan Development Review coming in first with 1067 publications. These texts were then classified by Scopus into 24 subcategories, with computer sciences emerging as the most popular field, followed by the arts and humanities. United States is the leading option for international research cooperation, with Pakistani authors

collaborating with 134 different nations. The single author pattern predominated in the study of the authorship pattern. The development of new institutions, the modernization of social sciences departments, the availability of a national digital library, and the launch of doctoral programmes have all been linked to a positive rise in publications over the past 10 years of research. To improve society, we still need to do more creative research in collaboration with the corporate sector. Jan and Anwar (2017) In order to assess each researcher's success in terms of their research output and its influence on the LIS (national/international) literature, this study examines 601 cited works by Pakistani LIS academics. It does so by employing a variety of bibliometric indicators. The range of average citations per manuscript is 1.80 to 10.08. Less than one-fifth of the articles had three or more authors, whereas almost half were written by a single author. Collaboration-based writers generated more publications that were cited more often. Each author's rank was calculated using the h-index, g-index, hI-index, hI-norm, and e-index. The grid of intra-group citations showed the amount of self-citations and a small group that more frequently cites one another because of their tight academic and social ties. Significant discrepancies were found in the relationships between self-citations and the impact indicators employed. For institutions who are interested in awards, promotions, etc., the findings are helpful. Furthermore, while assessing authors' citation-based research performance, future studies should take their self-citations and social networking into significant consideration.

Ahmad, Abbasi, and Haq (2021) The study's objective was to assess the qualities of the top 100 articles from the online magazine Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP). There are a lack of bibliometric research to identify the characteristics of the most-cited papers in the journals of the area of library and information science (LIS). The recent study was done to filled this gap. The 100 LPP publications with the highest citation counts were published between 2001 and 2018,

and they received 1,678 and 8,158 citations in Scopus and Google Scholar, respectively. Khalid Mahmood (n=4), Delta State University of Nigeria (n=6), and Nigeria (n=44) were identified as the most productive author, organization, and countries, respectively. It was discovered that "Electronic Resources" and "Library Services" were the most popular study topics, and that the single-author pattern was predominate (n=50). According to the Scopus database, Omotayo, F. O. (2015)'s work "Knowledge Management as an Important Tool in Organizational Management: A Review of Literature" was the most significant. The LPP is an open-access publication that gives LIS experts a venue to communicate their unique research findings and new ideas with the rest of the world. The results of this study may be used to comprehend the bibliometric indicators and research trends of highly cited works in the LIS sector.

Hussain (2020) The bio bibliometric analysis of Prof. Hamid Rahman is presented in this quantitative research, together with the literature he published between 1983 and the end of 2020. The study's main objective was to look at the life and contributions of a professor who committed his professional career to library and information science in the languages of Urdu, English, and Hindi. Prof. Hamid Rahman got an IVP (International Visiting Program) fellowship for his award-winning articles. At several of the top universities in the nation, he continued to serve as an external and internal supervisor for the undergraduate and graduate library science programmers. At the University of Peshawar's Bara Gali Sub-Campus, he hosted six conferences on library science. Two books by him are "An Anthology of Library Science" and "Muqalat e Kutubkhana," respectively. The findings indicate that a sizable amount of material was created in 1990, with the main focus areas being Academic Libraries, Library Science Education, and LIS Research in Pakistan. Prof. Hamid Rahman made a substantial contribution to Pakistan's literature on library and information science. This work seeks to detail bibliometric analysis of

academic literature published in Pakistan Heart Journal spanning period from 2005 to 2015 and to analyze publishing patterns,

according to Saeed Ullah Jan et al. (2019). This quantitative analysis used the necessary bibliometric techniques to examine the original articles, authorship patterns, citations, contributions from various geographic areas, and other pertinent variables in Pakistan Heart Journal from January 2005 to June 2015. The Postgraduate Medical Institute (PGMI) Library is where the information was gathered. According to the survey, the journal publishes between 09 and 44 articles in each issue. Male authors contributed the most in terms of production (90.84%), while the bulk of authors (41.69) were from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The results demonstrate that Lady Reading Hospital Peshawar has the greatest regional research production. Cardiology is the primary topic addressed in the publications, with ischemic heart disease as the top issue (23%) and preventive cardiology as the second-most popular topic (19.47%). There were more articles (24.03%) with three authors. The source of information that received the most citations was a journal (95.36%). The number of references referenced in each article varied; 38.67% (87) of the articles include between 11 and 20 references. The length of the articles was also examined, and it was found that the bulk of them (30.22%) were three pages long. The study looked at the irregular frequency of the Pakistan Heart Journal and discovered that the quantity of articles was gradually increasing. Throughout the previous five years, there had been a noticeable growth in the quantity of articles. As a specialized publication on heart illnesses, ischemic heart disease had the highest number of papers, followed by preventive cardiology.

Saddiqa & Hussain (2020) The Department of Islamiyat at the University of Peshawar in Pakistan publishes the scholarly magazine "Peshawar Islamicus," which is the subject of this essay's bibliometric investigation. The analysis includes information on the distribution of

writers by department, gender, number of publications, length of papers, and most prolific authors. Data from several editions of the journal were gathered, and Microsoft Access and MS Excel 2016 were used for analysis. According to the analysis, 290 papers were published between 2010 and 2020, with the most articles (34) appearing in that year. The volume of 2018 had the highest citations and the majority of articles were published in lengths between 11 and 15 pages. The tendency of male authors and two authors was predominate. The university in Peshawar was the most producing institution, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province published the most articles. The most prolific author was Dr. Miraj ul Islam, who produced 14 articles, with 103 (or 46.18%) of those being published in Urdu.

Saeed Ullah and others (2020) The primary focus of this scientometric study was to compare the bibliometric analysis of Pakistan Journal of Surgery (PJS) and Journal of Surgery in Pakistan (JSP) from 2014 to 2018. Research design: To perform this investigation, a quantitative statistical method called bibliometric was used. The study was carried out by the writers from September to November 2019. The researcher created a number of factors for this study, including gender-specific distribution, citation analysis, subjects for analysis, and needed outcomes. From 2014 to 2018, every issue of the Pakistan Journal of Surgery (PJS) and the Journal of Surgery in Pakistan (JSP) was examined. The study's findings revealed that 50% of the authors in these prestigious publications had a connection to general surgery. According to reports, journals receive the most citations, followed by the web and books, in that order. Science & Technology Libraries (S&TL), the esteemed LIS magazine

in Haq (2021), offers LIS professionals working in libraries associated to science and technology fields a forum. S&TL has a sufficient body of work that spans four decades. The Scopus database provided the data for this retrospective analysis. To examine bibliometric

variables, such as the periodic increase of publications, citations, average yearly growth rate, authorship pattern, most prolific authors, institutions, and nations, all types of documents produced between 1980 and 2020 were gathered. The amount of papers showed a clear variation but a declining tendency. The first decade (1980–1989) saw the publication of the most documents, while the final decade saw the fewest (2011–2020). The third decade's (2000–2010) publications had the greatest influence on citations. Articles made up the bulk of the documents, and single-author patterns were predominant; however, review papers and publications with several authors earned more citations. The United States provided more than one-fifth of the publications, and the top 18 producing institutions were all American. According to an examination of the information flow, the nation itself is cited in more than 60% of the citations.

Morant and Soriano's research (2016), This study aims to identify patterns in the business incubator literature. A bibliometric analysis of 445 papers on business incubators is included in the article. These documents were retrieved from the Web of Science database between 1985 and 2015. These papers are arranged in the research using the following bibliographic indicators: eminent authors, year of publication, countries with the highest rate of productivity, journal with most published research, language, type of research, and research area. This analysis provides insight into the nature and trends of research on business incubators. The results of the analysis reveal the lack of articles on business incubators and highlight the fragmented nature of the topics these articles cover. Journal of Business Research (JBR) is a reputable publication that publishes unique, peer-reviewed, and empirical research in business and management, according to Donthu et al. (2020). JBR articles regularly discuss important business choices, procedures, and actions that take place in actual company settings. In 2017, the journal published its 45th volume. We examine the journal's influence, its key themes, and its most prolific writers, as well

as the linked institutions and nations, using bibliometric methodologies. We divide JBR publications into six clusters using network analysis in the VoSviewer programed. The results show the co-authorship, bibliographic couplings of authors with their connected institutions and nations, co-citations of journals, and co-occurrence of author-specified keywords through the use of Gephi software.

Degila, Alyssa, and Djeki (2022) By doing a bibliometric analysis of 12,272 papers from the WoS database between 2015 and 2020, this study attempts to completely investigate the e-learning research area. The study aims to identify the most influential authors, universities, nations, and reference papers; to highlight collaborations between authors, universities, and countries in the field; to learn about the research topics on which researchers have been working recently; and to look at African contributions in the field. The research revealed that the most effective nations for e-learning are the United States, Spain, England, and China. The most well-known author is A. Tarhini, and e-learning researchers host The UK, the USA, and China are where most universities are located. The most prevalent publications are Computers in Human Behavior, Computers & Education, and International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning; the most significant universities are Islamic Azad University, Universidad Nova de Lisboa, and King Abdulaziz University. According to the research, there is little cooperation among writers, universities, and nations engaged in e-learning, and COVID-19 significantly affects e-learning. African research and contributions to e-learning and its security are weak. One of the top publications for library and information science published in India is DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT), according to this analysis by Kumar and Moorthy (2011). Defense Scientific Information and Documentation Center (DESIDOC), a constituent organization of Defense Research and Development Organization, is the

organization that publishes it (DRDO). Recently, DJLIT celebrated 30 years of publishing. In this article, DJLIT's bibliometric assessments from 2001 to 2010 are presented. The analysis takes into account a number of factors, including growth trend, content coverage, authorship patterns, subject-wise article distribution, etc.

Garcia and Boj (2019), This report gives a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of research published in the Indian journal *Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)* between 2011 and 2017. It specifically contrasts the patterns of this journal with those of other library and information science (LIS) publications from the same region (India and all of Asia) and with the top 10 LIS journals globally. The interdisciplinary database Scopus served as the source of the data utilized. In order to make this comparison, the creation of ALIS was examined to find patterns of authorship, such as the locations of writers, co-authorship tendencies, and networks of collaboration. Via keyword analysis, research areas were found, and performance was assessed by counting the number of citations that papers obtained. This research offers important information. The study themes discovered by looking at the keywords in ALIS publications were found to be comparable to those for the best LIS journals both in Asia and internationally. The creators of ALIS are particularly interested in metrics, bibliometric, and social networking, which is in line with current worldwide trends. Interestingly, however, it was discovered that collaboration between journals situated in Asia was less than that in the top-indexed journals in the LIS sector. The findings offer a direction for furthering this field's study.

Nobanee(2021), Using a bibliometric analytic method, this study seeks to examine the body of literature on big data applications in banking. In addition to existing streams in the area and the future research agenda, this method describes citation rates, research outputs, and how those outputs were implemented. The publications were chosen from 2012 to 2020 and arranged

according to the number of citations in the analysis and outcomes. Despite the fact that the number of big data applications in the banking industry is expanding quickly, we have only found 60 articles that are linked to this area of study. The papers that are examined, analysed, and presented in this report include several themes that have been drawn from them. The issues of investment, profit, competitiveness, credit risk analysis, banking crime, and technology were all discussed in this assessment. This paper also highlights big data's significance, use, and role in the banking and finance industry. Future research directions in big data analytics for the banking sector have also been highlighted in this paper.

Bandey, Baker, and Kumar (2020), The 25th anniversary of European Financial Management (EFM) is commemorated in this bibliometric analysis. Since 1994, EFM's productivity and effect have significantly increased. Despite the fact that EFM concentrates on financial challenges in Europe, American authors currently make up the majority of its contributions. Data points to increased cooperation and gender diversity among EFM writers over time. The stock market and investor behaviour, portfolio performance, risk and risk management, company ownership and corporate governance, banking, and organisational performance are the main topics covered in most EFM books. We also note important characteristics of EFM's citations, such as the length of the article and title, the number of references, and the presence of a female lead author.

Funentes, Marin, Magly (2018) This essay's goal is to give a summary of the academic studies on global entrepreneurship (IE). To achieve this, a thorough bibliometric investigation that included a visual mapping of the references in this field and a bibliometric performance analysis was conducted. The subjects of our investigation include journals, articles, writers, institutions, and nations. The work employs a number of bibliometric variables, including h-index, productivity, and citations, to conduct the performance analysis. The bibliographic content is

also visually mapped using the VOS viewer. Co-citation, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence are used in the graphical analysis. The findings of the two analyses agree, demonstrating that the USA, which is home to the majority of the leading researchers and institutes in this subject, is the nation with the greatest influence on IE research. Furthermore, the sector has been growing internationally, as is predicted. As it covers the majority of the important components of research on international entrepreneurship, our study serves as both a supplement and an educational tool. The goal of this research,

according to Capobianco-Uriarte (2019), is to assess the current situation of scientific production with respect to "competitiveness" in the global context using bibliometric analysis. In this study, 2293 publications from the Scopus database that have been published concerning global competitiveness are reviewed (1983–2017). Vosviewer and Scimat, two distinct processing software programs, were employed. Although there are relatively current bibliometric evaluations of the issue, the approach used in the search term is constrained since "national competitiveness" or "international competitiveness" are used separately as search terms. In order to cover the idea of competitiveness in the international context in a larger sense, three word combinations with logical operators—TITLE-ABS-KEY ("international competitiveness" OR "national competitiveness" OR "export competitiveness"—were utilized in this study. Our findings demonstrate that the production level of competitive research is high. Not the most prolific writers or publications receive the most competitiveness citations. With the most scholarly output on this subject, just three nations stand out.

The publications, with ischemic heart disease as the top issue (23%) and preventive cardiology as the second-most popular topic (19.47%). There were more articles (24.03%) with three authors. The source of information that received the most citations was a journal (95.36%). The

number of references referenced in each article varied; 38.67% (87) of the articles include between 11 and 20 references. The length of the articles was also examined, and it was found that the bulk of them (30.22%) were three pages long. The study looked at the irregular frequency of the Pakistan Heart Journal and discovered that the quantity of articles was gradually increasing. Throughout the previous five years, there had been a noticeable growth in the quantity of articles. As a specialized publication on heart illnesses, ischemic heart disease had the highest number of papers, followed by preventive cardiology.

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3-OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main theme of this study is to analyse the bibliometric details of the BS thesis of DIIS KKKUK.

4- Research Methodology

The methodology applied in the study is bibliometric analysis which is used to study in detail the bibliographic features of the theses which are produced by the students of the Department of Library and Information Science of BS level "from 2015 to 2022. The data contains, year wise distribution of theses, authorship pattern, contribution of authors gender wise, distribution, geographical affiliation, article length, pattern of citation, and language wise distribution of theses. The data was entered, organized, tabulated and analyzed in MS Excel to interpret the results and draw inferences. Moreover Endnote: 8 was used for making reference of the study.

Hill and Kerber (1967) defined the term population is term population is the totally of object under consideration. Or in other word, by population we mean the aggregate or totally of objects or individuals which research is to be made in sampling study . Best (1978) stated that "population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristic in common, that are of interest to the research. The population may include all the individual of a particular types or a

more restricted group. All the published theses from 2015 to 2022 in By the department of library and information science of Bs level was considered as research setting of the study.

Bibliometric

In this study, bibliometric analyses techniques were used to analyzed the 30 most-cited research paper related to the field of Library and Information science. The bibliometric method refers to the field of information materials using relevant statistical and mathematical approach. The use of bibliometric method has become the norm in LIS research internationally for analysis and evaluation purpose. These methods have been used for the comparison of international trends in LIS research. Biblio metric deal with the measurement regarding the productivity of scientific literature with their impact in terms of citation counts and becoming famous among almost all discipline. It utilizes quantitative

Data collection

All the relevant data was searched and accessed from the seminar library of DLIS, KKKUK.

The data was entered, organized tabulated and analyzed in MS Excel to interpret the results and drew inferences. Moreover, Endnote: 8 was used for making reference of the study.

5- DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The secondary data were analyzed through bibliometric technique. The detail is as:

Table NO 1: Session wise distribution of thesis.

S.NO	SESSION	Number of theses produced
1	2015-19	10
2	2016-2020	10
3	2017-2021	20
4	2018-22	19
total		59

The analysis of Table 1 reflected that Batch 2017-21 is the most productive year followed by Batch 2018-19. It is also reported that less number of research projects were produced during the period 2015-2019. The reason of less productivity at that period was less intake during the mentioned batch.

Table No 2: Gender wise distribution.

S.NO	Session	Total	Male	Female
1	2015-19	10	6	4
2	2016-20	10	9	1
3	2017-21	20	16	4
4	2018-22	19	13	6
Total		59	44	15

The analysis of Table 2 reflected that majority of the students are male. The proportion of female students as compared to male is one third of the total strength.

Table N0 3: Supervisor wise contribution.

Dr,saeed ullah jan	2015-19	2016-20	2017-21	2018-22	Total
	10	10	8	6	24
Dr.Muhammad Hussan	0	0	7	4	11
Dr.Ghalib khan	0	05	4	0	10
Mr.Muhammad Izhar	0	0	0	7	7

Dr.Rahim jan	0	0	0	2	2
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Table N0 3 contains information about details of the supervisors of the BS LIS student. It was depicted that Dr Saeed Ullah Jan has supervised a total of 24 BS- LIS students during the period 2015- 22 followed by Dr. Muhammad Hussain with students and Dr.Ghalib khan with a total of 11 and 10 students respectively. It was noteworthy that Dr.Rahim Jan Assistant Professor , DLIS has supervised only two BS-LIS students during the mentioned period.

Table No# 4: Subject wise analysis of theses

Subject	Subject wise analysis of theses
Emerging trends E.T in library	07
Technical processing T.P	02
Users satisfaction	03
Information literacy	06
Library status	16

Bibliometric analysis	05
Collection Development	02
Library anxiety	02
Job market	01

6- MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Major findings

- 1- From the analysis of data, it is reflected that more research theses were produced during the session 2017-21. The session 2015-19 was shown as the less research productive session of the Department of Library and Information Science, Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak-Pakistan.
- 2- It is found that the majority of the students are male. The proportion of male female students as compared to male is one third of the total strength.
- 3- The information about the details of the supervisor of the BS LIS. Dr Saeed Ullah Jan has supervisor a total 24 Bs, LIS students during 2015-22, Dr Muhammad Hussain and Dr Galib khan a total of 11 and 10 students, and Dr Rahim jan supervised only two Bs, LIS students during mention period.
- 4- The subject of the thesis of the Bs, LIS students during 2015-22. The majority of thesis on Library status, Emerging trends E.T in library and Information literacy.

CONCLUSION

The study identify the top subject cited article of library and information science and analyzed their bibliometric lense, which may pave the way for further research. The top subject cited

article were published in 2015-22. The total number of thesis published approximately 59 during 2015-22, the largest number of article were published in a single interval in 2017-21.

It is a statistical and quantitative analysis that aim at to identifying the scholarly impact and characteristics of publication with a specific research field, which could provide useful information to researchers involved in the development of research strategies to address the research issues. It is important to note that the analysis and evaluation of scientific output from this citation classics study include the implementation of the library and information science scholars. A bibliometric analysis represents an understanding that provides a cross-sectional view and the current state of research work on the topic of interest. Our bibliometric analysis provides a picture of scientific research, which will help in evidence-based description.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The area of bibliometric Automation was give more importance the subject of CD, Emerging technologies, user studies, and Human resource development were give less consideration. The supervisors of the faculty members should have and focus on these less covered area of LIS. The quantity and quality of the research project need to be improved by focusing emerging and latest trends in librarianship.

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