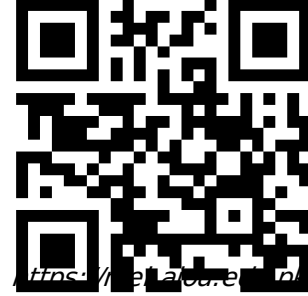






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Scholarly Contribution of Maarif-e-Islami(2002-2019)

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Abstract:

The paper presents the bibliometric analysis of Maarif-e-Islamic (2002-2019), a research journal. Data were composed for study from printed volumes and PDF files of a research journal for a selected period of thirteen years. Total numbers of 297 scholarly items were studied from different features to find out the volume-wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, and gender-wise distribution, ranking of authors, length of articles, cited documents per articles, and country-wise contribution and subject wise contribution of authors. The study discovered that articles published in the journals are male leads; Pakistani authors contribute more as compared to foreign authors. A reasonable number of articles are of length 11-20 pages, followed by 21-30 pages. The majority of the articles are single-authored, the female contribution is minimal.

Key words: Bibliometrics, Islamic Studies, Bibliometric analysis, Authorship pattern, Maarif-e-Islami, Allama Iqbal open University

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is a study of examination of different characteristics of research work or other literature. The bibliometric constraints are used to cover the various features of research publications like citation analysis, distribution of articles, authorship pattern and geographical affiliation of authors. The term Bibliometric was first introduced by Alan Pitchard in 1969. He says that “Bibliometrics is the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication”¹. Bibliometric study shows the quality, output, growth of the scholarly communication. Bibliometric study is being applied by the social sciences scholars in order to evaluate the rational output of the journals and other publications. Bibliometric empowers to analysis the large set of data which supports a researcher to understand the trend of the journal regarding scale of papers, citations, authorship and subjects. It may help the managers to take necessary steps to enhance the value of the publication.

Very few studies are made to debate the bibliometrics with reference to Islamic Studies nationally and internationally.

Muhammad Tahir made an in-depth bibliometrics study of Islamic literature in “Quantitative study of Islamic literature”. In this book by using Index Islamicus, he analyzed 1073 journals and 8387 articles from 1761 to 1980. He made his research to evaluate the growth patterns of literature of Islamic Studies, core journals of Islamic Studies, subject dispersion of journals of Islamic Studies and geographical dispersion of journals of Islamic Studies²

Sajjadur Rahman and Roslina Othmans applied Bradfordian Law of Scattering (bibliometric technique) on 3,026 citations in “Islamic Economics Literature: A Bibliometric Analysis”. They identified core authors, publishers, sources of literature, and countries of origin in producing in Islamic economics.³

Raihanah Abdullah and Asmak AbRahman (2009) analyzed the Jurnal Syariah, a journal of classical Islamic law and its applications for the period of 1993-2007. Single authorship is dominant. Two hundreds and eighty five articles have single author which is 90% of total number of articles published for the period of 1993-2007. The Malay language is dominating and 89% of the articles were written in it. References used in the article of the journal are 98% from books and 39% from journals.⁴

Anwar (2007) analyzed the growth of literature on Muslims after the fall of the Soviet Union in late 1991 by using Index Islamicus CD-ROM. was used as the source for citations on ‘Europe’ and ‘Muslims’ Two hundreds and seventy seven citations were analyzed for two 5-year periods, i.e., 1986-90 and 1992-96. He revealed that the 159.7 percent amount of literature increased. He identified a drastic shift in focus on various subjects dealing with Muslims.⁵

Maarif-e Islami

Maarif-e-Islami is a biannual research journal of Faculty of Arabic &

Islamic Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad and has been producing it since 2002. Its language ranges from Urdu to Arabic and English including English abstracts. Its International Standard Book Number (ISSN) is 8556-1992, registered in Higher Education Commission (HEC) under “Z” category. Editor in Chief of the journal is Dr. Abdul Hameed Abbasi (Head, Department of Quranic Studies). Overall editorial functions are carried out by Prof. Dr. Abdul Hamid Abbasi and Dr. Muhammad Sajjad. The editors for Urdu, Arabic and English are Dr. Hafiz Mohammad Sajjad, Qari Mohammad Rafiq Sadiq and Prof. Dr. Mohyuddin Hashmi respectively. The major subjects covered in the articles are Tafsir, Quranic Studies, Hadith Studies, Sirah, Fiqh & Usoolul fiqh (Principles of Jurisprudence) etc. Besides this, there are some articles published on Philosophy, Law, science, literature, economics, sociology, political science, culture and civilization in the reference of Islamic point of view. The book reviews are also published in the journal on Ilmul kalam, Tasawuf, Comparative Religions, Islamic History and Muslim personalities. The Journal has published three special issues up to now including Sirah, Dr Muhammad Hamidullah and Dr Mahmood Ahmad Ghazi in 2009, 2004, and 2011 respectively.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were to achieve the bibliometric analysis of Maarif-e-Islami identifying the following:

- The types of literary objects published
- The ranking of the authors of articles in the journal
- The level of authors’ collaboration
- The number of references per article
- The extent (pages) of articles published in the journal.
- The institutional affiliations of contributed authors
- The ranked list of geographical affiliation of authors (country and city wise)
- To observe language of articles
- To count the citations used per article
- The quantitative growth of articles by volume
- The trend of research regarding keywords

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Thirteen volumes of Maarif-e-Islami (2002 to 2014) have 297 published items were analyzed to get the objectives of the study. The recording of bibliographic data was made through printed copies of the journal. However, PDF files of the journal are also downloaded from Islamic Research Index (www.iri.aiou.edu.pk). Data relating to first and second author’s name, author’s affiliation, gender, article pages, citations, year, volume, length and language of articles were all noted. Editorials, English abstracts, book reviews

and reprinted articles, letters and comments were not included in overall analysis. Microsoft Excel and SPSS were used for data collection, organization and presentation of bibliometric attributes of the journal.

DEFINITIONS

(a) **Author's institutional affiliation:** The institutional affiliation of the writer of a document. The writer's affiliation is identified as it appears in the journal.

(b) **Author's geographical affiliation:** The country in which the writer resides or his/her place of work at the time when the journal article is published in Maarif-e-Islami.

(c) **Most productive institution:** The institution which produces the most number of writers and contributes the most number of articles in the journal

(d) **Research article:** A paper communicating research that has been done.

(e) **Editorial:** The editor's note about journal or any other topic.

(f) **Reprinted Articles:** The articles that are printed in the journal second time.

(g) **Letters:** correspondence among scholars

(h) **Comments:** Views about some personality

(i) **Subject:** The main subject assigned to the article of journal.

(j) **Biographical Studies:** a description about the life of some personality.

(k) **Most prolific author:** A writer who produced the most numbers of articles.

(l) **Authorship patterns:** The level of communication, productivity and collaboration among the authors e. g single authored, double authored

(m) **Ranking:** a position in a hierarchy .e.g ranking of authors

(n) **Length of paper:** The number of pages of an article.

(o) **Citations:** The references mentioned in an article

(p) **Literary Objects:** All types of publications published in journal e.g. Research articles, letters and comments

ANALYSIS

Distribution of items on type of publication

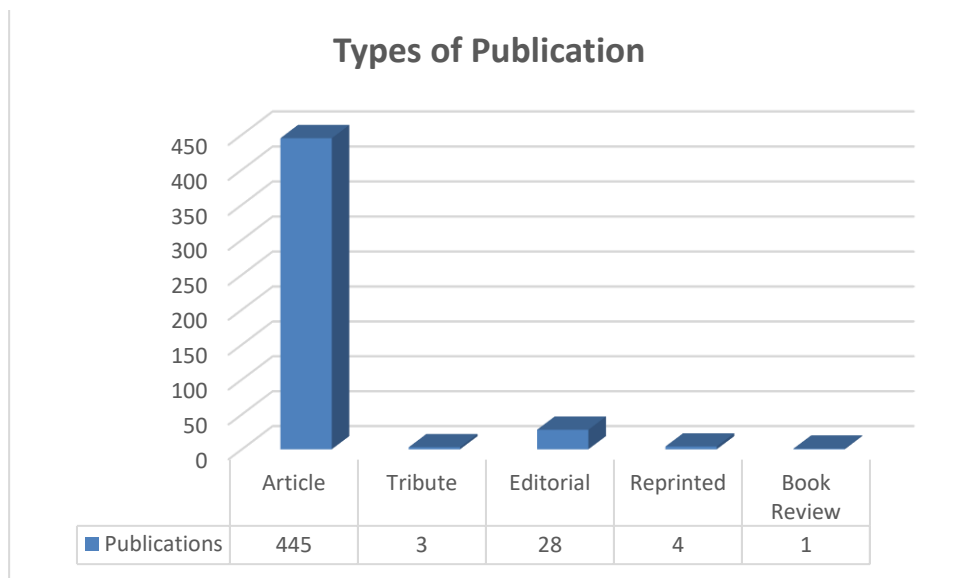
The majority of the published items, 445 (92.5%) published in Maarif-e-Islami came under the category of Research Articles. Book Reviews and Letters are four (1.35%). Editorials and Reprinted are 28 (5.8%) and 4 items respectively.

Table 1. Distribution of items on type of publication

Scholarly Contribution of Maarif-e-Islami(2002-2019)

Publication type	Publications	Percent
Article	445	92.5%
Book Review	1	0.2%
Editorial	28	5.8%
Reprinted	4	0.8%
Tribute	3	0.6%
Total	481	100

Graph-1 Distribution of items on type of publication



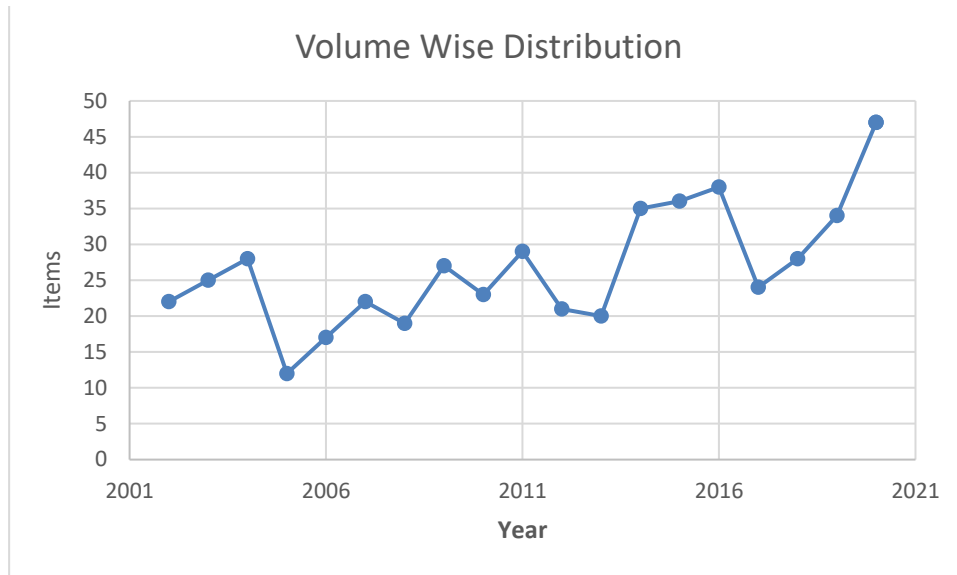
Volume-wise distribution of papers

Table-2 portrays the volume-wise publication statistics of Maarif-e-Islami. Within this specified period of 2002-2020, a total number of 36 issues (two doubled) including 507 items have been published. The highest number of items published in vol.19 (2020) has 47 at a rate of 9.3%. The lowest numbers of items are published in vol. 4 (2005) having 12 articles at a rate of 2.4%. The average number of publications per volume is 25 items (rounded off to nearest figure)

Table 2. Volume-wise distribution of papers

Vol.	Year	Issues	Total	Percent
-------------	-------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

No.		i1	i2		
v1	2002	11	11	22	4.3%
v2	2003	11		11	2.2%
v2-3	2003- 2004	28		28	5.5%
v3	2004		14	14	2.8%
v4	2005	12			12
v5	2006	9	8	17	3.4%
v6	2007	10	12	22	4.3%
v7	2008	9	10	19	3.7%
v8	2009	10	17	27	5.3%
v9	2010	10	13	23	4.5%
v10	2011	21	8	29	5.7%
v11	2012	10	11	21	4.1%
v12	2013	10	10	20	3.9%
v13	2014	16	19	35	6.9%
v14	2015	18	18	36	7.1%
v15	2016	23	15	38	7.5%
v16	2017	9	15	24	4.7%
v17	2018	15	13	28	5.5%
v18	2019	17	17	34	6.7%
v19	2020	29	18	47	9.3%

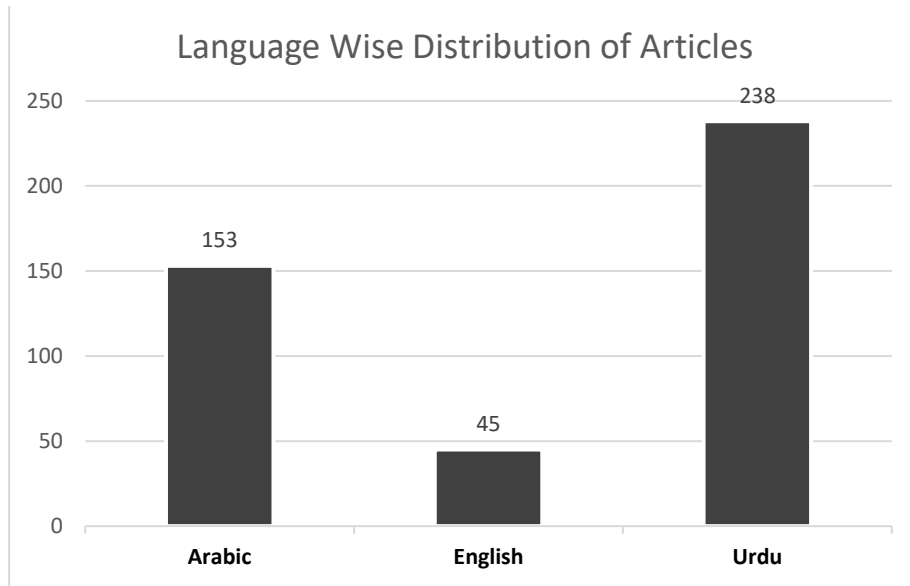


Distribution of Research Articles by Language

Urdu holds the first position in respect of the highest number of articles written in it; that is 247 (56%), followed by Arabic 153 (34%) and English 45 (10%). The percentage of male and female writers in Arabic articles is 86% and 14% respectively. The percentages of male and female writers in English Articles are 78% and 22% respectively. Similarly, the percentage of male and female writers in Urdu Articles is 90% and 10% respectively.

Table 3. Distribution of Research Articles by Language

Language	Research Article	Percent
Urdu	247	56%
Arabic	153	34%
English	45	10%
Total	445	100



Authorship Patterns

Table-4 exhibits the individual and collaborative ratio of the articles. Out of a total of 445 articles, 292 articles are single-authored, 152 co-authored and 1 three-authored article having the percentage of 67% ,35% and 0.2% respectively. In the light of the above-mentioned statistics, it is reflected that the majority of articles published in the Maarif-e Islami have single authorship. It also indicates a slow increase in multi-authored works and a predominance of single-authored contributions before 2008. Volume 7 (2008) has the first co-authored article. The only three-authored Arabic article appeared in volume 14.

Table 4: Authorship Patterns

Authors	Papers	Percent
One	292	67.0%
Two	152	34.9%
Three	1	0.2%
Total	445	100

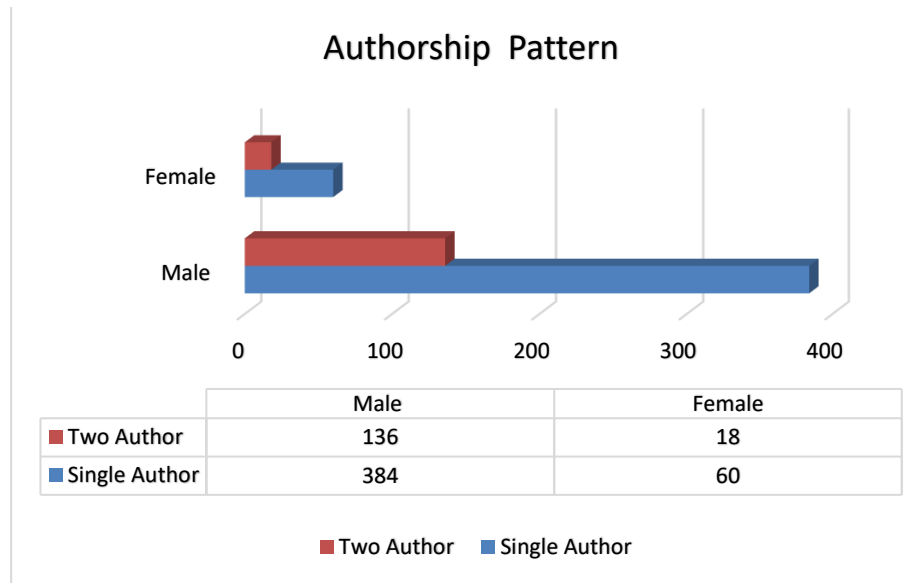
Gender-wise Authorship pattern

Table-5 reflects the gender-wise distribution of authors. 598 authors contributed in 445 articles. Total 520 (87%) male authors and 78(13%) female writers contributed to the journal in three languages. Sixty female and 385 male authors contributed as first authors. Similarly, eighteen female and 135

male authors contributed as the second auth.

Table 5: Gender-wise Authorship pattern

Gender	Single Author	Two Author	Total	Percent
Male	384	136	520	87%
Female	60	18	78	13%
Total	444	154	598	100



Ranking of Authors

A total of 598 authors contributed 445 articles as principal authors and co-author. The most prolific authors are Abdul Hameed Khan Abbasi who contributed 18 (3%) articles, Muhammad Sajjad 12 (2%) articles, Shah Moinuddin Hashmi and Ali Asgar Chisti with 11 (1.8%) articles each. One hundred and twenty authors contributed two articles each and 290 authors wrote only one article in the journal.

Table 6: Ranking of Authors

Rank	Authors	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Abdul Hameed Khan Abbasi	18	3.02%
2	Muhammad Sajjad	12	2.01%
3	Shah Moinuddin Hashmi	11	1.84%
3	Ali Asgar Chisti	11	1.84%

4	Mohiduddin Hashmi	10	1.68%
5	Abdul Majeed Baghdadi	7	1.17%
5	Fazalullah	7	1.17%
6	Tajuddin Alazhari	6	1.01%
7	Muhammad Ali Ghorri	5	0.84%
7	Muhammad Ziaul Haq	5	0.84%
7	Junaid Ahmad Hashmi	5	0.84%
8	Muhammad Abdullah	4	0.67%
8	Taj Afsar	4	0.67%
8	Abdul Hameed Abdul Qadir Kharob	4	0.67%
8	Shehnaz Zaheer	4	0.67%
9	Ahmad Raza	3	0.50%
9	Ghulam Ahmad	3	0.50%
9	Hafiz Ghulam Yousuf	3	0.50%
9	Maimona Tabassam	3	0.50%
9	Muhammad Shahid	3	0.50%
9	Noor Hayat Khan	3	0.50%
9	Sanaullah Hussain	3	0.50%
9	Sher Ali	3	0.50%
9	Sultan Sakandar	3	0.50%
9	Ahmad Jan Alazhari	3	0.50%
9	Ali Asghar Chisti	3	0.50%
9	Asmatullah	3	0.50%
9	Ataullah Faizi	3	0.50%
9	Ayesha Rafiq	3	0.50%
9	Ghulam Yousuf	3	0.50%
9	Hammayon Abbas Shamas	3	0.50%
9	Haroonur Rasheed	3	0.50%
9	Muhammad Basheer	3	0.50%
9	Muhammad Fiazanur Rahman	3	0.50%

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9	Muhammad Latif Khan	3	0.50%
9	Muhammad Mian Siddiqui	3	0.50%
9	Sahabzada Sajidur Rahman	3	0.50%
9	Saleem Shah	3	0.50%
9	Zafar Iqbal	3	0.50%
9	Zafarullah Baig	3	0.50%
10	120 Authors	2	20.10%
11	290 Authors	1	48.58%

Ranking of Geographical Affiliations

Table-7 displays the geographical affiliations of authors from 10 countries. Out of 598 contributors, the majority were from Pakistan with participation in 579 articles (97%), followed by AJK and India with 4 articles (0.67 %), Afghanistan with 3 (0.50%), Egypt and USA with (0.33%). Geographical distribution clearly shows that there is a large dominance of Pakistani authors in this journal.

Table 7: Ranking of Geographical Affiliations

R ank	Authors	No. of Authors	Perce ntage
1	Pakistan	579	96.82 %
2	India	4	0.67%
2	AJK	4	0.67%
3	Afghanistan	3	0.50%
4	Egypt	2	0.33%
4	USA	2	0.33%
5	Saudi Arabia	1	0.17%
5	Malaysia	1	0.17%
5	Bangladesh	1	0.17%
5	UK	1	0.17%

Ranking of National Geographical Affiliations (Province Wise)

Table-7 comprises national contributors with respect to provinces. Out of 579 contributors, the contributors of Islamabad hold first place by participating in 375 articles, Punjab holds second place by contributing 165 articles, KPK third by 23 articles, Sindh fourth by 11 articles, and Balochistan in fifth place by two articles.

Table 7: Ranking of Geographical Affiliations

R ank	Authors	No. of Articles	Perce ntage
1	Islamabad	375	65.10 %
2	Punjab	165	28.65 %
3	KPK	23	3.99%
4	Sindh	11	1.91%
5	Balochistan	2	0.35%

Ranking of National Geographical Affiliations (City Wise)

Table-8 shows the ranked list of Pakistani authors. Out of 577 authors, the majority belonged to Islamabad with 375 (65%), followed by Lahore with 47 (8%), Faisalabad with 27 (5%), Rawalpindi with 21 (4%), Bahawalpur with 18 (3.12%), Multan with 12 (2%), Karachi with 11 (1.91%) and Sargodha with 7 (1.21%) respectively. Geographical distribution with respect to Pakistan clearly shows that authors from Islamabad dominate in the further division of Pakistani authors. The statistics provide evidence of the fact that contributors of the federal capital are highest whereas the contributors of the 18 cities (Attock, Bannu, Chakwal, Charsada, Chinot, Gujarkhan, Jamshoro, Jaranwala, Jhang, Khaneywal, Kohota, Mianwali, Muree, Pakpattan, Qasoor, Rawalkot, RenalaKhurd, Shakargarh) are lowest with one article.

Table 8: Ranking of Geographical Affiliations of Pakistan

R ank	Authors	No. of Articles	Percent age
1	Islamabad	375	64.99%
2	Lahore	47	8.15%
3	Faisalabad	27	4.68%
4	Rawalpindi	21	3.64%
5	Bahawalpur	18	3.12%
6	Multan	12	2.08%
7	Karachi	11	1.91%
8	Sargodha	7	1.21%
9	Mansehra	6	1.04%
9	Peshawar	6	1.04%
10	Haripur	5	0.87%
11	Dera Ismail Khan	4	0.69%
11	Gujranwala	4	0.69%
11	Samundri	4	0.69%

Scholarly Contribution of Maarif-e-Islami(2002-2019)

11	Taxila	4	0.69%
12	Gujrat	3	0.52%
12	Malakand	3	0.52%
13	Quetta	2	0.35%
14	18 cities	1	0.17%

Ranking of Institutional Affiliation of Authors

Table-9 depicts the institutional affiliation of authors who contributed in Maarif-e-Islami. Allama Iqbal Open University has maximum contributors in the journal by the amount of 171 papers with the percentage of 29. International Islamic University, Islamabad is the second on the list of 169 articles with the percentage of 28.3%. National University of Modern Languages is on the 3rd position by twenty papers and with percentage of 3.4. Islamia University of Bahawalpur and Government College University (Faisalabad) are on 4th position with sixteen papers. The University of Punjab is on 5th place with fifteen articles with a percentage of 2.5. Authors from eighteen Institutes wrote two articles. Similarly sixty-two institutes contributed in only one article.

Table 9 Authors' institutional affiliation.

Rank	Authors	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Allama Iqbal Open University	171	28.6%
2	International Islamic University	169	28.3%
3	National University of Modern Languages	20	3.4%
4	Government College University (Faisalabad)	16	2.7%
4	Islamia University of Bahawalpur	16	2.7%
5	University of Punjab	15	2.5%
6	Bahauddin Zakariya University	11	1.8%
7	University of Karachi	9	1.5%
8	Fatima Jinnah Women University	8	1.3%
8	Hazara University	8	1.3%
9	University of Sargodha	7	1.2%
10	Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences & Technology	6	1.0%
10	Islamabad Model College for Boys	6	1.0%
10	University of Peshawar	6	1.0%
11	University of Agriculture	5	0.8%

11	University of Lahore	5	0.8%
12	GIFT	3	0.5%
12	Gomal University	3	0.5%
12	Government Degree College	3	0.5%
12	HiTech University, Texila	3	0.5%
12	Lahore College for Women University	3	0.5%
12	Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University	3	0.5%
12	University of Gujrat	3	0.5%
13	18 Institutes with two Articles	2	4.70%
14	62 Institutes with one Article	62	11.90%

Ranking of Authors by Institution Type

Table-10 shows the affiliation of authors by institution type. The major contribution is of the scholars affiliated with universities by 540 articles with a percentage of 90%. Whereas the contributors from the colleges hold the second position with 52 papers with a percentage of 9%. 3rd position was achieved by other institutes (Research Institutes, schools) with five papers.

Table-10 Authors' affiliation by institution type.

Rank	Institute Type	Authors	Percentage
1	University	540	90%
2	College	52	9%
3	Other	5	1%

The length of papers

The length of the majority of the papers, 204 (46%), ranged from 11 to 20 pages. One thirty-eight papers (31%) papers had a length from 21 to 30 pages. Fifty eight (13%) papers had lengths from 31 to 40 pages. Only 17 (4.2%) papers had more than forty pages. The maximum length of a paper was 100⁶ pages. The average length of papers was 22 pages.

Table 10. Length of papers

Pages	Articles	Per
1-10	28	6
11-20	204	46
21-30	138	31
31-40	58	13
41-50	13	3

Scholarly Contribution of Maarif-e-Islami(2002-2019)

51-60	3	1
60+	1	0.
Total	445	10

Number of citations used per article

The sixty-three papers had citations ranging from 41 to 50 with the percentage of 14. 61 and 59 papers have citation range 21-30 and 31-40 respectively. Seventy articles have citation between 90 to 202⁷.

Table 11.Number of citations used per article

Citations	Articles	Percent
0-10	18	4.0%
11-20	37	8.3%
21-30	61	13.7%
31-40	59	13.3%
41-50	63	14.2%
51-60	47	10.6%
61-70	38	8.5%
71-80	28	6.3%
81-90	24	5.4%
91-100	20	4.5%
101-110	14	3.1%
111-120	12	2.7%
121-130	7	1.6%
131+	17	3.8%
Total	445	100

Ranked List by Subjects of Articles

Table 12 displays the ranked list by subject. Quranic Studies is the most covered subject of this study is 82 articles with a percentage of 18. Biographical Studies is the second subject with 79 (18%). Sirah Studies and Fiqh are at third with 55 (12%). Language & Literature is ranked at fourth 31 (7%) place. Hadith & Sunnah are fifth with 26 (6%). Economics is at sixth place with 14(3%). Comparative religion is in seventh place with 11 (2.5%) articles. 2.2%, 1.8%, and 1.6% articles are written on Orientalism, Politics and Social Issues, Books and Dawah studies respectively.

Table 12. Number of citations used per article

Rank	Subjects	No	%
1	Quranic Studies	82	18.4%
2	Biographical Studies	79	17.8%
3	Fiqh & Law	55	12.4%
3	Sirah Studies	55	12.4%
4	Language & Literature	31	7.0%
5	Hadith & Sunnah	26	5.8%
6	Economics	14	3.1%
7	Comparative Religion	11	2.5%
8	Orientalism	10	2.2%
9	Politics	8	1.8%
9	Social Issues	8	1.8%
10	Books	7	1.6%
10	Dawah	7	1.6%
11	Ethics	6	1.3%
11	Human Rights	6	1.3%
12	Education	5	1.1%
12	Muslim History	5	1.1%
12	Sufism	5	1.1%
13	Companions of Prophet	4	0.9%
13	Culture & Civilization	4	0.9%
13	Media	4	0.9%
14	Research	3	0.7%
14	Women	3	0.7%
15	Worship Rituals	2	0.4%
15	Movements	2	0.4%
16	Health	1	0.2%
16	Iqbal Studies	1	0.2%
16	Philosophy	1	0.2%

General features of the papers

The special features of the papers of the journal are as follows:

- i. Almost all the Urdu, Arabic, English articles in Maarif-e-Islami include an English abstract. Arabic and Urdu titles of articles are also translated in English table of contents.
- ii. Complete detail of contributor i.e name, address and affiliation is mentioned almost in all articles.
- iii. References are included at the end of each article that follows a standard pattern.
- iv. Table of contents in Urdu and English languages is provided in almost all issues.
- v. Each issue begins with an Urdu editorial.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Each volume lacks consistency regarding number of items. The amount of Research Articles is eighty percent of total published items. Lowest items per volume are 11 and highest are 34 items. The average number per volume is 23 items.
2. Most of the articles are written in Urdu language i.e. 140 (58.82%) articles.
3. Majority of the articles are single authored contributions 212 (89%), 26 (11%) are two authored contributions.
4. Ninety three percent writers are male.
5. Dr. Ali Asgar Chisti is the most prolific author who contributed 12 articles with percentage of 4.55%.
6. The contribution of Pakistani scholars is more (96%) as compared with the rest of the world.
7. Regarding Geographical Affiliation Pakistan by city , scholars from Islamabad (72%) and International Islamic University dominate in contribution.
8. Regarding Geographical Affiliation Pakistan by province , scholars from Islamabad (72%) dominate in contribution.
9. Most of the 84 (15.30%) articles are published between the ranges of 11 to 20 pages. Average pages per article is 25.
10. Majority of articles have citations between the ranges of forty-one to fifty.
11. Biographical Studies is the most articles written

CONCLUSION

Maarif-e-Islami is a bi-annual multilingual journal of Faculty of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad. The journal is rated under Y-Category at HEC (Higher Education Commission). The editorial board consists of prominent Muslim scholars. The national and international scholars are contributing since 2002 in the journal.

It is suggested that female writers/scholars should be encouraged to contribute to this important field of study. The number of reviews of the book should be increased by at least two per issue. English is an

international language; scholars should be encouraged to produce more work in it. Collaborated contributions should be encouraged in multidisciplinary it enhances the quality of work. The contributions of foreign authors should be increased. Scholars should be encouraged to contribute other than University of Punjab and International Islamic University. The articles should be preferred which are written on current issues and problems. Although the journal is available online on Islamic Research Index⁸, a complete file of previous issues should be made available on the official website for access and benefit of the scholarly and general readers.

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⁶ مکاتیب ڈاکٹر محمد (حمید اللہ) بنام ڈاکٹر محمود احمد غازی

⁷ سیرت نگاری میں علامہ مقرر یزی کا منہج و اسلوب اور خصوصیات

⁸<http://iri.aiou.edu.pk>, an index developed by AIOU &HEC .