

Contributions of Dr. Anis Khurshid to Library Literature: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

Professor Dr. Anis Khurshid died on 4th January 2008. He got the Pride of Performance Award by the President of Pakistan in recognition of his great achievements in the field of librarianship. He was the most prolific writer in the country. This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of his contributions towards library literature. Till his death he wrote or edited 21 books, 94 periodical articles, 40 part publications and 27 reports & proposals. In total, 182 items, produced during the period of 47 years have been analyzed. The Bibliometric analysis includes: year and type of publication wise distribution of the items; published and unpublished items; language wise division; single and multiple authorship; distribution of pages produced; and periodical wise distribution of articles. Subject keywords in titles of the items have also been enlisted and analyzed. This study is the first of this kind (bio-bibliometric analysis) in Pakistan.

Keywords: Anis Khurshid; Bio-bibliometrics; Bibliometrics; Bibliometric analysis; Library literature; Pakistan

Introduction

Reitz (2005) defines the term bibliometric as:

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The use of mathematical and statistical methods to study and identify patterns in the usage of materials and services within a library or to analyze the historical development of a specific body of literature, especially its authorship, publication, and use. Prior to the mid-20th century, the quantitative study of bibliographic data and usage was known as *statistical bibliography*.

Bio-bibliometrics broadly refers to the biographical study of the individual author along with bibliometric analysis of publications. It has also been defined as the quantitative and analytical method for discovering and establishing functional relationships between bio-data and biblio-data elements. This is different from the study of scientometrics which often focuses on the scientists rather than academicians or researchers from the arts, humanities and social sciences (Sin, 1999). The mostly used empirical laws of bibliometrics are Lotka's Law of scientific productivity, Bradford's Law of scatter and Zipf's Law of word occurrence.

There are several outcomes of a bibliometric study. It helps to find out the publication productivity, examines the authorship pattern for publications, identifies the channel of communications used, ascertains the journal preference, and determines the language preference of the authors. It establishes the prolific authorship, ranking of journals, journals containing relevant papers, organizations producing relevant papers, countries producing relevant papers, most cited authors, most cited papers and most cited journals.

The studies of well-known personalities have been conducted bibliometrically. The Sangam & Savanur described the biobibliometric study of Dr. Rudraiah (Sen & Gan, 1990). Sin (1999) presented an analysis of the publication productivity, authorship pattern, channels of communication, journal preference and language preference of Professor Khoo Kay Kim, a renowned

Malaysian history scholar. Cardona and Max (2005) analyzed the Placzek's work and its impact with the aim of illustrating the power and virtues of bibliometric techniques and their pitfalls.

Mahmood (1996) presented a statistical and subjective review of the articles related to Pakistani librarianship published in foreign journals. Authorship characteristics of 97 articles were analyzed and compared with the previous studies of LIS periodicals. Authorship details included collaboration, occupation, affiliation, and the author's country. Anwar and Saeed (1999) presented a quantitative analysis of 251 items contributed by 64 Pakistani LIS professionals selected from LISA-PLUS. They analyzed the volume of contribution, sources where published, periodic distribution, type of publications and topical coverage.

Biographical Sketch of Professor Anis Khurshid

Professor Dr. Anis Khurshid passed away on 4th January 2008 (Friday) at the age of 84. He was popularly known as the 'father of the modern librarianship' in Pakistan. He was born in Kamti, the Central Province (CP) of India, in 1924 and got his early education there. In 1997 Professor Dr. Anis Khurshid was honored with the Pride of Performance Award by the President of Pakistan. It was the first ever presidential award in the field of librarianship in Pakistan.

Dr. Anis dominated the Pakistani library scene for more than 40 years and did much to shape it up. He started his career in librarianship in 1954 when he joined the Karachi University Library as a classifier. There was lying a large number of books to be classified and catalogued. He made a significant contribution by clearing the backlog. He received Post-graduate Diploma in Library Science from Karachi University and Master's degree from Rutgers University and started teaching in the Department of Library Science, Karachi University in 1959. He served as Chairman of the Department from 1962 to 1964 and introduced first Master degree program in Library Science in Pakistan.

Dr. Anis obtained Ph.D. in Library Science from the University of Pittsburgh in 1969. After his return to Karachi, he put new life in the Library Science Department and served as Associate Professor from 1970 to 1979. From 1979 he served Karachi University as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Library and Information Science. In 1986 he retired from the University. Since then, despite of his ailing health, he had offices in national and international professional associations. He attended various international conferences and contributed thought provoking papers. Dr. Anis spent most of his life in research and writing. Due to his publications he is well known internationally. This study presents a statistical analysis of his contributions to library literature.

Scope and Methodology

Listing of publications of Dr. Anis Khurshid has been published in various sources, but all of these sources provide the information about works published until 1990. For searching the publications of Anis Khurshid the authors consulted different online and print resources. For recording necessary bibliographic details of items, a computerized database was designed using Winisis. Items authored and edited by Anis Khurshid, published or unpublished have been included in this study. An article published in two or three sources has been considered as two/three different items. The term "Serial" has been used to include research journals, magazines and newspapers.

Dr. Anis Khurshid wrote some literary essays and short stories in Urdu also, but those have not been included in the study.

Results and Discussion

Anis Khurshid started writing on library science in 1957 and till 2003 he contributed 21 books, 94 serial articles, 40 part publications, and 27 reports and proposals, totaling 182 items

(Table 1). The period under study, i.e., 47 years covers the 33rd to 79th year of the age of Anis Khurshid. He wrote continuously till 1990, but there appeared a break in publication in the years 1991, 1999, 2001 and 2002. The last item got published in 2003 and after that no publication till death due to his bad health. Average output appears 3.87 items per year. Most of his work consists of serial articles that are 51.65% of the total items. He contributed more than 50% of all items during first 21 years of research work while 25% more work was done in next 6 years. On the other hand he completed first quarter of items during 12 years.

Table 1. Year wise distribution of items written by Anis Khurshid

Year	Books	Periodical articles	Part publications	Reports/ Proposals	Total	%	Cumulative %	Age of Anis Khurshid
1957		2			2	1.10	1.10	33
1958		3			3	1.65	2.75	34
1959	1				1	0.55	3.30	35
1960		2			2	1.10	4.40	36
1961		7		1	8	4.40	8.80	37
1962	2	4	1	2	9	4.95	13.75	38
1963		2			2	1.10	15.05	39
1964	1	2		1	4	2.20	17.25	40
1965	1	1	4		6	3.30	20.55	41
1966		3			3	1.65	22.20	42
1967		1			1	0.55	22.75	43
1968		4	1		5	2.75	25.50	44
1969	1	2			3	1.65	27.15	45
1970		7		1	8	4.40	31.55	46
1971	2	3			5	2.75	34.30	47
1972		1		1	2	1.10	35.40	48
1973	2	6	1	2	11	6.04	41.44	49
1974	1	3		1	5	2.75	44.19	50
1975		4		1	5	2.75	46.94	51
1976		2		1	3	1.65	48.59	52
1977		1	2	2	5	2.75	51.34	53
1978	2	1	3		6	3.30	54.64	54
1979	1	2	2		5	2.75	57.39	55
1980		2	2	1	5	2.75	60.14	56
1981	1	10	4	2	17	9.34	69.48	57
1982	1	4	1	2	8	4.40	73.88	58
1983		1	1	2	4	2.20	76.08	59
1984	1	1	2	1	5	2.75	78.83	60
1985		1	3	3	7	3.85	82.68	61
1986			3	3	6	3.30	85.98	62
1987	1	4	4		9	4.95	90.93	63
1988			1		1	0.55	91.48	64

1989		2		2	1.10	92.58	65
1990		1		1	0.55	93.13	66
1991				0	0.00	93.13	67
1992			1	1	0.55	93.68	68
1993	1		1	2	1.10	94.78	69
1994		1		1	0.55	95.33	70
1995		1		1	0.55	96.88	71
1996		1		1	0.55	96.43	72
1997	1	2	1	4	2.20	98.63	73
1998			1	1	0.55	99.18	74
1999				0	0.00	99.18	75
2000	1			1	0.55	99.73	76
2001				0	0.00	99.73	77
2002				0	0.00	99.73	78
2003			1	1	0.55	100	79
Total	21	94	40	27	182		
%	11.54	51.65	21.98	14.84	100		

During half of the period studied he completed 57.39% items. Maximum output of 17 items (9.34% of the total items) was in 1981 when his age was 57 and he was then a full professor at the University of Karachi. The second most productive year was 1973 when he was Associate Professor at the University. During that year he contributed 11 items.

Published items (Table 2) included in the study were 164 while 18 items remained unpublished. In the published items, periodical articles are 57.31%.

Table 2. Types of items published and unpublished

Type	Published	%	Unpublished	%	Total	Total %
Books	21	12.80	-	-	21	11.54
Periodical articles	94	57.31	-	-	94	51.65
Part publications	39	23.78	1	5.56	40	21.99
Reports/proposals	10	6.10	17	94.44	27	14.84
Total	164	100.00	18	100.00	182	100.00

Language wise distribution of items (Table 3) shows that 136 out of 182 items (74.73%) were written in English and 46 items (25.27%) in Urdu. A significant number of Urdu writings consist of articles (37 out of 46) mostly published in newspapers and other Urdu magazines.

Table 3. Language wise distribution of items

Language	Books	Periodical articles	Part publications	Reports/ proposals	Total	%
English	18	57	34	27	136	74.73
Urdu	3	37	6	-	46	25.27
Total	21	94	40	27	182	100.00

Analysis of publication collaboration (Table 4) shows that Dr. Anis Khurshid collaborated only 10 items (5.49%) with others while he wrote or edited 172 items (94.51%) alone. The collaboration co-efficient was 0.05 which is very low. A complete analysis was also done by pages written/edited by Dr. Anis Khurshid (Tables 5 and 6). For this purpose, each newspaper contribution was counted as one page. During the period studied he authored 3664 pages (58.01%) and edited 2652 pages. He authored/edited 5820 pages (92.15%) in English language and 496 (7.85%) in Urdu. Average productivity was 134.38 pages per year. The page wise most productive year was 1969 when he authored 764 pages (12.10% of total pages) in the form of one book and two articles. In 1969, he completed his Ph.D. dissertation of 740 pages. He completed half of the pages between 22nd and 23rd year of his research work while during half of the period studied he wrote only 44% of the pages. This result almost coincides with the number of items (Table 6).

Table 4. Single and multiple authorship

Authorship	Books	Periodical articles	Part publications	Reports/ proposals	Total	%
Single	15	91	39	27	172	94.51
Multiple	6	3	1	-	10	5.49
Total	21	94	40	27	182	100.00

Table 5. Language wise distribution of pages authored and edited

Language	Pages authored	%	Pages edited	%	Total pages	Total %
English	3252	88.76	2568	96.83	5820	92.15
Urdu	412	11.24	84	3.17	496	7.85
Total	3664	100.00	2652	100.00	6316	100.00

Serial wise scattering of articles of Anis Khurshid is provided in Table 7. It includes all articles (94) published in 41 various research journals, magazines and newspapers. More than 50% of his articles were published in 6 journals/periodicals, namely, *Pakistan Library Review* (11), *Herald of Library Science* (10), *Kitab* (10), *PLA Journal*(7), *International Library Review* (5), and *Libri* (4). Publication density (number of papers published per number of serials used) was 2.29 and publication concentration (number of serials containing half of the papers published times 100 per total number of serial used during period under study) was 14.63

Table 6. Year wise distribution of pages authored and edited

Year	Pages authored	Pages edited	Total	%	Cumulative %	Age of Anis Khurshid
1957	4		4	0.06	0.06	33
1958	10		10	0.16	0.22	34
1959		20	20	0.32	0.54	35
1960	8		8	0.13	0.67	36
1961	40		40	0.63	1.30	37
1962	65	106	171	2.71	4.01	38
1963	6		6	0.10	4.11	39
1964	60		60	0.95	5.06	40
1965	22	65	87	1.38	6.44	41
1966	10		10	0.16	6.6	42
1967	8		8	0.13	6.73	43
1968	44		44	0.70	7.43	44
1969	764		764	12.10	19.53	45
1970	46		46	0.73	20.26	46
1971	29	524	553	8.76	29.02	47
1972	53		53	0.84	29.86	48
1973	56	371	427	6.76	36.62	49
1974	23	47	70	1.11	37.73	50
1975	33		33	0.52	38.25	51
1976	81		81	1.28	39.53	52
1977	63		63	1.00	40.53	53
1978	49	403	452	7.16	47.69	54
1979	36	618	654	10.35	58.04	55
1980	36		36	0.57	58.61	56
1981	124	190	314	4.97	63.58	57

1982	204		204	3.23	66.81	58
1983	132		132	2.09	68.9	59
1984	139	118	257	4.07	72.97	60
1985	530		530	8.39	81.36	61
1986	77		77	1.22	82.58	62
1987	88	190	278	4.40	86.98	63
1988	10		10	0.16	87.14	64
1989	13		13	0.21	87.35	65
1990	11		11	0.17	87.52	66
1991	0		0	0.00	87.52	67
1992	18		18	0.28	87.8	68
1993	202		202	3.20	91	69
1994	5		5	0.08	91.08	70
1995	13		13	0.21	91.29	71
1996	29		29	0.46	91.75	72
1997	135		135	2.14	93.89	73
1998	8		8	0.13	94.02	74
1999	0		0	0.00	94.02	75
2000	359		359	5.68	99.7	76
2001	0		0	0.00	99.7	77
2002	0		0	0.00	99.7	78
2003	21		21	0.33	100	79
Total	3664	2652	6316	100	100	
%	58.01	41.99	100	100		

Table 7. Serial wise scattering of articles

Sr. no.	Title of the periodical	Total articles	%	Cumulative %	Period	
					First article	Last article
1	Pakistan Library Review	11	11.70	11.70	1958	1968
2	Herald of Library Science	10	10.64	22.34	1962	1989
3	Kitab	10	10.64	32.98	1973	1982
4	PLA Journal	7	7.45	40.43	1960	1997
5	International Library Review	5	5.32	45.75	1972	1987
6	Libri	4	4.26	50.01	1970	1977
7	Jang	3	3.19	53.2	1971	1981
8	Akhbar-e-Khawateen	2	2.13	55.33	1981	1985
9	Annals of Lib. Sc. & Documentation	2	2.13	57.46	1969	1979
10	Fikro Khayal	2	2.13	59.59	1960	1970
11	Hurriyet	2	2.13	61.72	1966	1970
12	Kitabi Dunya	2	2.13	63.85	1966	1966
13	Mashriq	2	2.13	65.98	1971	1975
14	Morning News	2	2.13	68.11	1973	1979

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15	Pakistani Librarian	2	2.13	70.24	1995	1997
16	Pakistan Library Bulletin	2	2.13	72.37	1970	1980
17	Third World Libraries	2	2.13	74.5	1990	1994
18	Akhbar-e-Jamia	1	1.06	75.56	1976	1976
19	Al-Zubair	1	1.06	76.62	1967	1967
20	Ashshuja	1	1.06	77.68	1970	1970
21	Barg-e-Gul	1	1.06	78.74	1975	1975
22	Bibliography Documentation Terminology	1	1.06	79.8	1962	1962
23	Dawn	1	1.06	80.8	1981	1981
24	FISA Seventh Anniversary Souvenir	1	1.06	81.86	1973	1973
25	Imroze	1	1.06	82.92	1957	1957
26	Int. Inf. Comm. And Edu	1	1.06	83.98	1984	1984
27	Jamia Educational Quarterly	1	1.06	85.04	1962	1962
28	Jamia Takhayyul	1	1.06	86.10	1964	1964
29	Journal of Library History	1	1.06	87.16	1970	1970
30	Ketabmala	1	1.06	88.22	1981	1981
31	Library Times International	1	1.06	89.28	1987	1987
32	Nigar	1	1.06	90.34	1975	1975
33	Nawai Waqt	1	1.06	91.40	1982	1982
34	Pasban	1	1.06	92.46	1963	1963
35	PLA Newsletter	1	1.06	93.52	1981	1981
36	Sahar	1	1.06	94.58	1973	1973
37	Saqi	1	1.06	95.64	1963	1963
38	Seep	1	1.06	96.70	1965	1965
39	Unesco Bulletin for Libraries	1	1.06	97.76	1961	1961
40	Unesco Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia Newsletter	1	1.06	98.82	1973	1973
41	Voice of Islam	1	1.06	100.00	1957	1957
Total		94	100			

Table 8. Keywords frequencies in titles of the items

Keyword	Frequency
Pakistan	53
Libraries (Librarianship, Library Science)	50
Library Education	30
Public Libraries	14

Pakistan Library Association	10
Library Science Department, Karachi	9
University	
Cataloguing	7
South Asia	7
Books	6
Bibliography	5
Librarians	5
Reading Habits	5
Mahmud Husain	4
Research	4
Resource Sharing	4
Universities	4
University Libraries	4
Asia	3
Children	3
Dewey Decimal Classification	3
India	3
Islam	3
Islamic Countries	3
Kaula, Prithvi Nath	3
Pakistan, East	3
Ranganathan, S.R.	3
Shafi	3
Standards	3
Abdul Moid	2
Abstracting	2
Burma	2
Ceylon	2
Education	2
Information Services	2
Jinnah, Muhammad Ali	2
Karachi	2
Readers	2
School Libraries	2
Sind	2
Unesco	2

Table 9. Keywords used only once in the titles of the items

Keywords	Keywords
Academic Libraries	Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi
Asian Federation of Library Associations	Islamic Libraries
Bibliographical Services	Karachi University Libraries
Classification	Khalid Manhood
Curricula	Khawaja Nur Elahi
Far East	Library Associations
Fazal Elahi	Library Resources
IFLA	Library Weeks
Indian Library Association	Management
Information	Nasser Sharify
Information Policy	National Libraries
Information science	Pioneers
Information Scientists	Processing Centres
Information Services	Quaid-e-Azam Library
Iran	Lahore
	Sind Madressahtal Islam
	Karachi
	Telex

There were 35 serials which published one article each. Table 8 provides keyword frequencies in the titles of the items. This clearly indicates that he concentrated his research on general librarianship in Pakistan, library education, and public libraries. Table 9 provides keywords mentioned only once in the titles of the items. These keywords analyses indicate wide spectrum of his writing and research activity.

Conclusion

Ample facilities for doing research in the field of librarianship had been non-existent in Pakistan. Libraries of library schools would lack scholarly, expensive foreign journals and books. Despite limited resources, Dr. Anis Khurshid contributed a lot on literature of librarianship in Pakistani and did his best to

promote this neglected profession in the country. Endowed with talented brain and passion for hard work, he never let the limited facilities be a barrier on the road to success. He is an example for young librarians and library schools' faculty.

Further, this study has demonstrated that lists of publications can be statistically analyzed to present enough information on contributions of a professional/academician in any given field. Librarians are trained in compilation of such lists and bibliographies. Further research skills should be imparted to use these bibliographies for bibliometric analysis. Though this study is carried out in the field of library science, yet it can be used as example in any discipline.

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