

Dr. Syed Jalaludin Haider: a Bio-bibliometric Study

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Abstract

This study presents bibliometric analysis of the works of Professor Dr. Syed Jalaludin Haider. He was one of the most prolific writers in the field of Pakistani librarianship. Till his death in 2008, in a span of 41 years he contributed 96 items including 75 periodical articles, eight part publications, six biographies, and three reports. The analysis of his contributions includes year and type of publication wise distribution of items; their language wise distribution; and single and multiple authorship. Year wise distribution of pages authored and edited by Dr. Haider has also been presented. It also includes his journal preference based on periodical wise distribution of articles. Subject keywords have also been enlisted.

Keywords: Bio-bibliometrics; Bibliometrics; Bibliometric analysis;
Publication productivity analysis; Library literature; Pakistan;
Syed Jalaludin Haider

Introduction

The term bibliometrics is usually applied to the quantitative analysis of publications of any individual, institution or any discipline. For this purpose mathematical and statistical techniques are used to study the documents and to measure the patterns of publications. It is also used to measure the impact of publications through citation analysis. Reitz (2010) defines the term 'bibliometrics' as:

The use of mathematical and statistical methods to study and identify patterns in the usage of materials and services within a

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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.

It helps to determine the popularity and impact of specific articles, authors, and publications by determining the most cited authors, most cited papers and most cited journals. Once their popularity and impact is determined, their ranking lists can be produced easily. Countries producing highest research output in any given field can also be identified with its help. Bibliometric study also helps to find out the publication productivity, examines the authorship pattern for publications, identifies the channels of communications used and ascertains the journal and language preference of an author (Mahmood & Rehman, 2009).

Dealing with quantitative analysis of publications of an individual may involve the biographical study of that person and thus termed as bio-bibliometrics. Sin (1999) defined it as a quantitative and analytical method for discovering and establishing functional relationships between biodata and bibliodata elements. In the field of bio-bibliometrics many studies have been conducted so far. Sangam and Savanur (2006) bibliometrically studied Dr. N. Rudraiah, a well-known personality in the field of applied mathematics. Another notable study in bio-bibliometrics was conducted by Sin (1999). He presented an analysis of the publication productivity, authorship pattern and channels of communication of a famous Malaysian history scholar Professor Khoo Kay Kim. This study also tells about Kim's journal preference and language preference. Similarly Cardona and Marx (2005a) analyzed works of a renowned physicist of his time, George Placzek. In another study Cardona and Marx (2006b) analyzed impact of the works of Vitaly L. Ginzburg, a Nobel Prize winner for physics. In this study the scientific contributions of most influential Ginzburg's works were analyzed, in particular their impact on the recent research.

In Pakistan, not much work has been done so far in the field of bibliometrics. In 1996, Mahmood presented a statistical and subjective review of the articles about Pakistani librarianship published in foreign journals. He analyzed and compared the authorship characteristics of 97 articles. These characteristics included collaboration, occupation, and affiliation as well. In another study, Mahmood and Rehman (2009)

carried out a bibliometric analysis of Professor Dr. Anis Khurshid, the most prolific author in the field of library and information science in Pakistan. This bio-bibliometric analysis included year as well as type of publication wise distribution of the items; his published and unpublished works; their language wise division; single and multiple authorship; distribution of pages produced and periodical wise distribution of publications. In the field of bio-bibliometrics this study was the first of its kind in Pakistan.

This paper is an attempt to bibliometrically study Professor Dr. Jalaludin Haider, another well-known author in the field of librarianship in Pakistan. Dr. Haider was an eminent Pakistani scholar, educationist and researcher.

Biographical Sketch of Dr. Syed Jalaludin Haider

Dr. Haider was born in 1938 in Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. He got his initial education up to the intermediate level in local institutions. In 1956 he migrated to Pakistan and settled down in Karachi. After attaining diploma in library science in 1961 from the University of Karachi, he did his MLIS from USA in 1964. He got his PhD degree from the Loughborough University, UK in 1993. The topic of his PhD thesis was "Acquiring foreign materials for Pakistani libraries". At the age of 70 he passed away in Nov, 2008. He started his professional career in 1960 from Dr. Mahmud Hussain Library, University of Karachi. In 1970, he was appointed as lecturer in the Department of Library and Information Science (DLIS), University of Karachi. In 1972, he went to Iran and taught in at Tabrez University for three years. He resumed Karachi University in 1975. He retired in 1998 with the status of department's head.

In Pakistan, he enjoyed the status of 'teacher of teachers of librarianship'. His thousands of students include some very famous educationists and practitioners of this field. His educational services are considered very respectable in Pakistani community of librarians. Dr. Haider spent most of his time in teaching and writing for national and international journals. In the international community of librarians his publications introduced the Pakistani librarianship; its status and issues and challenges at different times. He participated in various national and international conferences and workshops and presented papers. His writings are considered authentic and valuable in the field of librarianship in Pakistan. Though he wrote in Urdu language also but most of his

publications were in English. His writing style was simple and easy to understand. He was an all rounder and covered almost every topic and aspect of Pakistani librarianship. He wrote mostly on issues, challenges and problems, from time to time faced by local librarians. The study of his articles revealed that he comprehensively covered not only the local issues but touched the international issues also.

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to:

- determine the year, type of publication and periodical wise distribution of his publications;
- determine distribution of pages produced;
- ascertain the journal and language preferences of the author; as well as
- identify the subject areas covered by the works

Method

Kousar and Samdani (2009) compiled a bibliography of Dr. Haider's published works. This list is used for this bibliometric study. Various local and international, print and online sources were used to compile this bibliography. These sources included Library Literature, Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA), Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA) and Literature in Library and Information Science: An index of 50 years' work in Pakistan (compiled by Samdani & Mahmood). The above mentioned databases were searched under different forms of Dr. Haider's name. MS Excel was used for data recording and analysis. For the purpose of this study an article published in two or more journals was considered as one. Moreover, publications of general nature like condolence messages, etc. have not been included.

Findings

Dr. Jalaludin Haider started writing on library science and librarianship in 1968 when he was 30 years old and in a span of 41 years he contributed 96 items. His works include one book, 75 periodical articles, eight part publications, six biographies, one editorial and three reports. In addition to this, he edited two books (Table 1). He continued to write till his death in 2008 with yearly gaps in between. Most of his work consists of periodical articles which makes 78.12 percent of his entire productivity. Data analysis reveals that despite his old age and bad health in last few years of his life he produced much more than in his early life. The highest number of publications appeared in 2007 when he

was 69 years old. This year he contributed 10 periodical articles and one part publication. The first 25 percent of his publications were produced in 14 years. Second 25 percent of his publications were produced in next 15 years, whereas in last 12 years of his life he contributed about 50 percent of all items. In first half of the period studied he produced almost 38 percent of entire productivity. These two indicators show that his productivity increased after 50 percentile age.

Table 1. Year wise distribution of items written by Dr. Jalaludin Haider

Year	Books	Per. Articles	Part Publications	Bio-graphy	Editorial	Reports	Total	%	Cum. %	Author's Age
1968		2					2	2.08	2.08	30
1969		4					4	4.17	6.25	31
1970							0	0.00	6.25	32
1971	1						1	1.04	7.29	33
1972							0	0.00	7.29	34
1973			1				1	1.04	8.33	35
1974		3					3	3.13	11.46	36
1975		2					2	2.08	13.54	37
1976		1	1				2	2.08	15.62	38
1977		1					1	1.04	16.66	39
1978		3					3	3.13	19.79	40
1979							0	0.00	19.79	41
1980							0	0.00	19.79	42
1981		2	2	2			6	6.25	26.04	43
1982							0	0.00	26.04	44
1983		2					2	2.08	28.12	45
1984				1			1	1.04	29.16	46
1985		4					4	4.17	33.33	47
1986							0	0.00	33.33	48
1987	1	2		1			4	4.17	37.50	49
1988		1					1	1.04	38.54	50
1989		1	2				3	3.13	41.66	51
1990							0	0.00	41.66	52
1991							0	0.00	41.66	53
1992							0	0.00	41.66	54
1993	1		1				2	2.08	43.75	55
1994							0	0.00	43.75	56
1995		2					2	2.08	45.83	57
1996		5					5	5.21	51.04	58
1997		2		1			3	3.13	54.16	59
1998		6					6	6.25	60.41	60
1999		2					2	2.08	62.50	61
2000		1					1	1.04	63.54	62
2001		1				1	2	2.08	65.62	63
2002		1					1	1.04	66.66	64
2003		1					1	1.04	67.71	65
2004		2					2	2.08	69.79	66
2005		5					5	5.21	75.00	67
2006		7					7	7.29	82.29	68
2007		10	1				11	11.46	93.75	69
2008		2		1		3	6	6.25	100.00	70
Total	3	75	8	6	1	3	96	100		
%	3.125	78.125	8.333	6.25	1.041	3.125	100			

Table 2 shows the language wise distribution of his publications. Though he wrote in Urdu language also but most of his publications were in English language. Eighty-seven items (95.83%) were in English while only 9 items (4.16%) were written in Urdu. These included three biographies and five other articles published in local Urdu periodicals.

Table 2. Language wise distribution of items

Language	Books	Periodical Articles	Part Publications	Biography	Editorial	Reports	Total	%
English	3	70	8	2	1	3	87	95.83
Urdu		5		4			9	4.17
Total	3	75	8	6	1	3	96	100

Analysis of Dr. Haider's co-authorship and collaboration was also done (Table 3). He collaborated for only 12 items, mainly with Dr. Khalid Mahmood and Dr. Kanwal Ameen, both his PhD students. He wrote 84 items (87.5%) as single author.

Table 3. Single and multiple authorship

Authorship	Books	Periodical Articles	Part Publications	Biography	Editorial	Reports	Total	%
Single	3	63	8	6	1	3	84	87.5
Multiple		12					12	12.5
Total	3	75	8	6	1	3	96	100

A page level analysis of the publications reveals that during the entire period of 41 years he authored 1324 pages (83.32%) and edited 265 pages (16.68%) which made a total of 1589 pages. He authored/edited 1507 (94.83%) pages in English and only 82 pages (5.16%) in Urdu which is very insignificant. He did his PhD in 1993 at the age of 55. Length of his PhD dissertation was 312 pages. This was the most productive year in his life (Tables 4 & 5).

Periodical wise scattering was analyzed and shown in Table 6. It includes 74 periodical articles, 5 biographies, 1 editorial and 3 reports. Fifty-three percent of these 83 items were published in four journals, namely, Pakistan Journal of library & Information Science (28), Libri (8), International Information & Library Review (5) and PLA Journal (3). There were 25 periodicals which published only one article each. His publication density was 2.31 whereas his publication concentration was 11.11.

Table 4. Year wise distribution of pages authored and edited by Dr Jalaludin Haider

Year	Pages Authored	Pages Edited	Total	%	Cumulative %	Author's Age
1968	18		18	1.13	1.13	30
1969	44		44	2.77	3.90	31
1970				0.00	3.90	32
1971		139	139	8.75	12.65	33
1972				0.00	12.65	34
1973	11		11	0.69	13.34	35
1974	31		31	1.95	15.29	36
1975	13		13	0.82	16.11	37
1976	28		28	1.76	17.87	38
1977	15		15	0.94	18.81	39
1978	31		31	1.95	20.76	40
1979				0.00	20.76	41
1980				0.00	20.76	42
1981	54		54	3.40	24.16	43
1982				0.00	24.16	44
1983	41		41	2.58	26.74	45
1984	34		34	2.14	28.88	46
1985	60		60	3.78	32.66	47
1986				0.00	32.66	48
1987	38	126	164	10.32	42.98	49
1988	36		36	2.27	45.25	50
1989	20		20	1.26	46.50	51
1990				0.00	46.50	52
1991				0.00	46.50	53
1992				0.00	46.50	54
1993	312		312	19.63	66.14	55
1994				0.00	66.14	56
1995	19		19	1.20	67.34	57
1996	60		60	3.78	71.11	58
1997	47		47	2.96	74.07	59
1998	75		75	4.72	78.79	60
1999	2		2	0.13	78.91	61
2000	10		10	0.63	79.54	62
2001	29		29	1.83	81.37	63
2002	7		7	0.44	81.81	64
2003	10		10	0.63	82.44	65
2004	32		32	2.01	84.45	66
2005	47		47	2.96	87.41	67
2006	91		91	5.73	93.14	68
2007	82		82	5.16	98.30	69
2008	27		27	1.70	100.00	70
Total	1324	265	1589			
%	83.32	16.68	100	100.00		

Table 5. Language Wise Distribution of Pages Authored/Edited by Dr. Jalaludin Haider

Language	Pages Authored	%	Pages Edited	%	Total Pages	Total %
English	1242	93.8	265	100.00	1505	94.839
Urdu	82	6.19			82	5.16
Total	1324	100.00	265	100.00	1589	100

Table 6. Periodical wise scattering of articles of Dr. Jalaludin Haider

S No	Title of the Periodical	Total Articles	%	Cumulative %	Period	
					First Article	Last Article
1	Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal	28	33.73	33.73	1968	2008
2	Libri	8	9.64	43.37	1974	2005
3	International Information & Library Review	5	6.02	49.39	1974	2005
4	PLA Journal	3	3.61	53.01	1987	1997
5	Bottom Line, The	2	2.41	55.42	2003	2005
6	Collection Building	2	2.41	57.83	1998	
7	Information Development	2	2.41	60.24	1989	2002
8	Library Review	2	2.41	62.65	2006	2007
9	Pakistan Journal of Library & Information Science	2	2.41	65.06	2006	2007
10	Pakistan Library Review	2	2.41	67.47	1968	1969
11	PLA Newsletter, PLA Sindh Branch Council	2	2.41	69.88	1999	1999
12	Acquisitions and Collection Development in the Humanities	1	1.20	71.08	1997	1997
13	Asian Libraries	1	1.20	72.29	1998	1998
14	Cataloging & Classification Quarterly	1	1.20	73.49	2006	2006
15	Collection Management	1	1.20	74.70	2006	2006
16	College & Research Libraries	1	1.20	75.90	1975	1975
17	Daily Dawn	1	1.20	77.11	2007	2007
18	Education for Information	1	1.20	78.31	1998	1998
19	IFLA Journal	1	1.20	79.52	1975	1975
20	International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control (ICBC)	1	1.20	80.72	1998	1998
21	Journal of Archival Organization	1	1.20	81.93	2004	2004

22	Journal of Government Information	1	1.20	83.13	2000	2000
23	Library Administration Management	1	1.20	84.34	2007	2007
24	Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory	1	1.20	85.54	1996	1996
25	Library Collection, Acquisition, and Technical Services	1	1.20	86.75	2007	2007
26	Library Management	1	1.20	87.95	2005	2005
27	Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science	1	1.20	89.16	2005	2005
28	Public Library Quarterly	1	1.20	90.36	2001	2001
29	Reference Librarian	1	1.20	91.57	2007	2007
30	Serials Librarian, The	1	1.20	92.77	1996	1996
31	Sonderdruck aus Gutenberg-Jahrbuch	1	1.20	93.98	1996	1996
32	Special Libraries	1	1.20	95.18	1976	1976
33	The Eastern Librarian	1	1.20	96.39	1969	1969
34	The Journal of Academic Librarianship	1	1.20	97.59	2004	2004
35	The New Review of Children's Literature and Librarianship	1	1.20	98.80	1998	1998
36	UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries	1	1.20	100.00	1974	1974
Total		83	100			

Tables 7 and 8 show the keyword frequencies of Dr. Haider's works. The frequency chart shows that his main areas of interest were general librarianship in Pakistan, library education, university libraries, and issues concerned with Pakistan Library Association.

Table 7. Broader topics covered in Dr Jalaludin Haider's works

Keywords	Frequency	Keywords	Frequency
Pakistan	62	Academic Libraries	2
Biographies	10	Collection Development	2
Librarians	9	College Libraries	2
Libraries	9	Conference Proceedings	2
Iran	7	Curricula;	2
Library Schools	7	Developing Countries	2
Acquisitions	6	Fees for Services	2
Biographies	6	Finance	2
Pakistan Library Association	6	History of Librarianship	2
Surveys	6	History;	2
Syed Jalaluddin Haider	6	Information Services	2

University Libraries	6	Information Work	2
Education	5	Librarianship Issues	2
Librarianship	5	LIS Department, University of Karachi	2
PLA Conference	5	Library Science schools	2
Abdul Moid	4	Munshi Nawal Kishore	2
Cataloguing	4	National libraries	2
Fundraising	4	Organization	2
Library and Information Science	4	Pakistani libraries	2
Library Education	4	PLA Sindh branch	2
Library Management	4	Planning;	2
Professional Education	4	public libraries	2
Higher Education	3	school libraries	2
Library Planning	3	Services	2
Pakistani Librarianship	3	Special libraries	2
Science and Technology	3	User services	2

Table 8. Keywords used only once

Keywords	Keywords	Keywords
Access to Information	Human Resources	Maulana Muhammad Arifuddin
Access to Materials	Import Policy	Medical Information
Acquisition Policy	Importing	Muhammad Ali Kazi
Agriculture	Income	National Archives in Pakistan
Anis Khurshid	Indo-Pakistan	National Bibliographies
Archival Education	Information Standards	National Book Foundation
Asia	Information Infrastructure	Need Analysis
Barriers	Information Management	Open Systems
Bibliographical Development	Information Technology and Archives	Pakistan National Bibliography
Bibliographies	Khan Bahadur Khalifa	Pakistan National Book Council
Book Industry	Muhammad Asadullah	Periodicals
Book Selection	Khawaja Nur Ellahi	PLA Golden Jubilee
Cataloguing History	Law Libraries	Postmaster Education
Cataloguing Rules	Library Leadership	Printing Industry
Children's Literature	Library and Information Development	Professional Development
Classification	Library Associations	Publishing
Competencies	Library Leaders	Punjab University
Cooperation	Library Legislation	Purchasing
Curriculum	Library Literature	Reference Work
Development Planning	Library Materials	Research Programs
Five Year Plan	Library Movement	Scientific Literature
Foreign Materials	Library Movement in South Asia	Social Sciences
Free Services	Library Research	South Asia
Future Developments	Library Science	Standardization of Library Services
Government Publications	Library Services	Sub-Continent
Government Records	Library Standards	Textbook Publishing
	Library Technology	

History of Archival Development	Library Users	University Library Development
History of Library Development	LIS Research Programs	Urdu Language Materials
Home Market	Literature Reviews	

Conclusion

This bio-bibliometric study of Professor Dr. Jalaluddin Haider ranks him among the giants of Pakistani librarianship. The results also show that despite the paucity of resources and research supporting environment in the field of library science, motivated authors do not make it an excuse for significant productivity. Dr. Haider has contributed a lot and is one of the most prolific writers in the field of Pakistani librarianship. Bibliometric study of eminent scholars and prolific writers can play an important role in motivating and attracting young professionals towards writing.

Further, librarians if acquire skill and expertise in the field of bibliometric analysis, they can use it constructively in their workplace and play an important role in resources selection process (Mahmood & Rehman, 2009).

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