

THE PATTERN OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN TEACHING & LEARNING (IJITL): A BIBLIOMETRIC APPRAISAL

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the publications of the International Journal of Innovation in Teaching & Learning from 2015 to 2020. The study's objectives were to access the publications based on parameters such as year and gender-wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, the total count of citations, most cited publications, and the most prolific authors. The bibliometric method was used to analyze the characteristics and trends of papers published in the journal from 2015-2020. The data was obtained from the articles published in the journal and were accessed and retrieved from the journal's website. Moreover, the data about most cited papers were extracted from google scholar using the bibliometric analysis software "Publish or Perish". The data was organized and analyzed through MS Excel and a calculator. It was found 100 papers were published during the study period, written by 262 authors, while 2020 was the most productive. The results show that the highest number of publications (24) were published in 2020. The single personal authors' pattern was dominant, with 50.52% publications. The papers received 355 citations, and 118 (33.2%) were received in 2017. The contribution of male authors was dominant; however, females as principal authors contributed more papers than male authors.

Keywords: *Bibliometric Analysis, Research Productivity, International Journal of Innovation in Teaching & Learning, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan*

INTRODUCTION

The term "bibliometric" comes from the combination of two words: "Biblio," which refers to a book, and "metric," which refers to a measurement system. In other words, it refers to the process of quantifying or measuring text in any form of communication medium (Bansal, 2017).

Alan Pritchard came up with the word "bibliometric" in 1969 as an umbrella term for various kinds of research (Senel & Demir, 2018). Pritchard (1969) wrote that "bibliometrics is the use of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other forms of communication." According to Wang (2018), it is a method of detecting research trends across multiple communication channels. According to Gudodagi (2014), the practice of

bibliometrics is finding out the author's contribution and collaboration, doing citation count, determining impact factors, and determining the thematic and geographic coverage of publications in any communication. According to Kumar, Sripad and Sureka (2016), bibliometrics assesses the status of any publication's growth and its linked areas. Hugar, Bachlapur and Anandhalli (2019) stated that "Bibliometric is a research technique employed by the researcher in different subjects and disciplines to determine different scientific pointer, evaluate the scientific output, select journals for libraries, and predict possible Nobel Laureates."

Bibliometrics is a research method used by LIS professionals, academicians, and researchers to analyze and quantify the literary production of a certain subject in terms of authorship, gender, language, geography, document type, institution, and topic (Hussain & Saddiqa, 2020; Kannan & Thanuskodi, 2019). It is a quantitative research method commonly used in library and information science (Pareek, 2013). Its purpose is to analyze published and unpublished works to identify patterns of publications, authorship, and thematic and geographic coverage, as well as to offer insight into the expansion of knowledge in a specific field (Das, 2013; Glanzel, 2003; Thanuskodi, 2010).

This study assesses the publications published in the International Journal of Innovation in Teaching & Learning (IJITL) during 2015-2021. It is a double-blind, peer-reviewed and open-access research journal. The frequency of the journal is bi-annual and published in both printed and electric format by the department of education, International Islamic University Islamabad Pakistan. The journal started its publications in 2015 and was recognized by Higher Education Commission (HEC), Pakistan, in Y Category. The purpose of the publication is to encourage research activities and publish research work that is both unique and of high quality in various educational contexts. It offers a forum through which academics, professionals, students, and practitioners may transmit and exchange information through research articles, case studies, and book reviews. The journal publishes research on curriculum, the economics of education, educational psychology, assessment, policy studies, religious education and science, and teacher and women education.

1. Literature Review

Hussain and Saddiqa (2020) assessed the publications of "Peshawar Islamicus" and reported that 290 articles were published in the journal from 2010-2020, while 2019 was the most productive year with 34 articles. The University of Peshawar was the most productive institution, and Dr. Miraj ul Islam was the most prolific author, with 14 articles. Hugar, Bachlapur and Anandhalli (2019) extracted data from the Web of Science (WoS) on bibliometric studies from 2013 to 2017. The data showed that most articles were published in English while China and the USA were the most contributed countries on the topic. Saberi, Salam and Kirtania (2019) reported the growth of papers and citations in the "Mens Sana Monograph" journal from 2007 to 2016. The pattern of single personal authors was

dominant, while most authors were from India. Abdi, Idris, Alguliyev and Alguliyev (2018) reported that 2,913 papers were published in the "Information Processing & Management Journal" from 1980 to 2015. The universities were the major contributors to the journal with 1,866 articles, while the United States ranked first in terms of publications. Hodonu-Wusu and Lazarus (2018) found that the most cited articles in the "library and information science research journal" from 1980 to 2017 were from the USA, England, and China. Saberi, Barkhan and Hamzehei (2019) analyzed the articles published in Library Philosophy and Practice from 1998-2018. It was found that the number of publications and citations received by the papers increased with time.

Hussain and Yar (2020) analyzed the publications on knowledge management from 2000- 2020 and found that Pakistani authors wrote 84 papers on the topic. Similarly, Hussain, Shah, Yar and Shahab (2021) also reported that most of the papers in the "Journal of Management and Research" were contributed by male authors, while the pattern of three personal authors was dominant in the publications. Baladi and Umedani (2016) evaluated the publications of "The Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences" from 2001-2010. The data shows that 1199 articles were published in the journal; out of the total, 61% of articles were contributed by foreigners, while 39% were by Pakistani authors. Sankar and Kavitha (2016) analyzed the publications of "The

Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation" from 2004 to 2015. The Journal published 533 articles, of which joint authors contributed 296 articles while single personal authors wrote 237 articles. As Warraich and Ahmad (2011) reported, the pattern of single personal authors was dominant in the papers published in the "Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science." Most of the papers were written by Pakistani authors; however, the authors from 12 foreign countries also contributed to the journal. The study of Ullah, Butt and Haroon (2008) revealed that the pattern of three personal authors was dominant in the "Journal of Ayyub Medical College" from 1997 to 2006.

Many studies have been conducted to inspect the pattern and characteristics of publications in the online journal "Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP)." Veram, Yadav and Singh (2018) reviewed the publication pattern of LPP from 2008 to 2017. The journal published 1478 papers, and 2011 was the most productive year with 197 papers. Saini and Verma

(2018) investigated the contribution of Indian and Pakistani authors in the journal from 2008 to 2017. The findings demonstrate that the Indian authors wrote 346 articles and Pakistanis wrote 86 papers. Sa and Barik (2016) reported that Thanuskodi was the most prolific author, with nine papers in LPP from 2001 to 2015. Kannan and Thanuskodi (2019) investigated that 1402 articles were published in LPP from 1998 to 2018. The pattern of the single personal authors was dominant with 591 papers, while Dr. Rubina Bhatti was the prolific author with 19 documents. Similarly, Anwar (2018) also reported that Dr. Rubina Bhatti was the most prolific author, with 27 papers in LPP from 2009 to 2017. Hussain and Yar (2021) reported that the paper of Ansari and Zuberi was the most cited, with 105 citations in LPP from 2008 to 2020.

The fifty years of research output of the European Journal of Marketing was inspected by Martínez-López, Merigó, Valenzuela-Fernández, and Nicolás (2018) and found that 2628 papers were published in the journal. The study also highlighted the total number of citations received by the papers, while the most cited paper was "service quality and its implications for marketing," which got 1800 citations. Baladi (2017) assessed the articles published in the Journal of Surgery Pakistan from 1997 to 2015. Single personal authors wrote the majority of papers, and the most productive year was 2002, with 60 papers. Ganganna (2017) discovered that 477 articles were published in "Academic Librarianship" from 2012 to 2016. The pattern of two personal authors was dominant with 31.87% contribution, while the most productive year was 2014 (118 articles), followed by 2015 (10 articles). The publications of "International Journal of Digital Library Services" were analyzed by Verma and Singh (2017) and noticed that 145 articles were published from 2011 to 2016. India was ranked first in publications in the journal, followed by Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.

2. Objectives of the Study

The study was designed to achieve the following objectives:-

- To assess the year wise distribution of articles in all

issues of the journal.

- To find out the total citations received by the articles and the total sources cited by authors in writing the articles.
- To know the gender wise contribution of authors and to study the pattern of citations and the length of papers.
- To see the geographic and institutional affiliation of authors.
- To identify the designation wise distribution of articles published in the journal.
- To find out the authorship pattern and the most prolific authors.

3. Research Design and Methodology

The quantitative approach was employed and the bibliometric method was used to carry out the study. This method is very popular among the library and information science community to gauge the research productivity on any specific topic or study the publication pattern of any communication or journal. Keeping in view the study objectives, the data for the study was obtained from the articles published in the International Journal of Innovation in Teaching & Learning (IJITL) during 2014-2020. All the articles were accessed and retrieved from the journal's website (<http://irigs.iiu.edu.pk:64447/ojs/index.php/IJITL/>).

Moreover, the data about most cited papers in the journal was extracted from google scholar using the bibliometric analysis software "Publish or Perish". The data was organized and analyzed through MS Excel and a calculator.

4. Results and Interpretation

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

Number of Articles

Table 1 shows that 100 articles were published in the 7 volumes of the journal from 2015 to 2021. The highest number of 24 (24%) articles were published in the year 2020, followed by 2018 with 17 (17%) articles, 15 (15%) articles in 2021, 14 (14%) articles in 2019, and 10 (10%) articles each in the year 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Table 1: Number of Articles

Year	Volume Number	Issue Number	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
2015	1	1-2	10	10
2016	2	1-2	10	10
2017	3	1-2	10	10
2018	4	1-2	17	17
2019	5	1-2	14	14
2020	6	1-2	24	24
2021	7	1-2	15	15
Total			100	

Number of Citations Received by Articles

Table 2 specifies the year wise and total citations received by the articles published in the journal from 2015-2021. It was found that all the articles received 95 citations. At the same time, year wise statistics

show that the articles published in 2016 and 2018 each received 23 (24.21%) citations, followed by the articles of volume 2020 with 14 (14.74%) citations and 2015 with 12 (12.63%) citations while only 2 (2.11%) citations were received by articles published in 2021

Table 2: Number of Citations Received by Articles

Year	Vol. (No.)	Issue (No.)	Number of Citation	Percentage (%)
2015	1	1-2	12	12.63
2016	2	1-2	23	24.21
2017	3	1-2	10	10.53
2018	4	1-2	23	24.21
2019	5	1-2	11	11.58
2020	6	1-2	14	14.74
2021	7	1-2	2	2.11
Total			95	

Number of Sources/References cited in Articles

Table 3 stipulates the year wise and total sources cited by the authors in writing 100 articles in the journal from 2015-2021. Table 3 shows that the authors cited 2762 sources in writing 100 articles. The maximum number of 776 (28.09%) sources were cited by the articles published in 2020, followed by 2021 with 533 (19.29%) references, 2018 with 415 (15.03%)

sources, while fewer references 223 (8.07%) were cited by articles appeared in the volume of 2015. It was observed that some previous studies also reported the total number of sources cited in the articles, which includes Haque, Islam, Hasan and Akanda (2019); Hussain and Saddiqa (2020); Hussain and Yar (2021).

Table 3: Number of Sources/References Cited in Articles

Year	Volume Number	Issue Number	Number of References	Percentage (%)
2015	1	1-2	223	8.07
2016	2	1-2	249	9.02
2017	3	1-2	253	9.16
2018	4	1-2	415	15.03
2019	5	1-2	313	11.33
2020	6	1-2	776	28.09
2021	7	1-2	533	19.29
Total			2762	

Gender Wise Distribution of Authors

Table 4 displays statistics about the gender wise contribution of authors in the journal. The data reveals that the contribution of male authors (53.82%) was found dominant compared to the female authors (46.18%). The results are also supported by the studies of Warraich and Ahamad (2011), who reported that male authors contributed 59% of publications; similarly, Shadab (2009) also found that male authors made 81% of publications.

The research of Hussain and Saddiqa (2020) revealed that male authors contributed 239 (82.41%) articles.

Table 4 also gives information about gender wise breakdown of the principal author based on the gender of the first author. The data shows that 42 articles were found in which the principal author was male while female as a principal author wrote 58 articles.

Table 4: Gender-Wise Distribution of Authors

Gender	Total Authors including Duplicate counts								Percentage (%)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	
Male	16	8	15	24	20	33	25	141	53.82
Female	10	13	16	20	12	34	16	121	46.18
Total	26	21	31	44	32	67	41	262	
Principle Authors Based on the Gender of first Author									
Male	4	3	5	7	7	10	6	42	42
Female	6	7	5	10	7	14	9	58	58
Total	10	10	10	17	14	24	15	100	

Length of Papers

Table 5 shows the length of papers published in the journal from 2015 - 2021. The study found that 48 (48%) papers were published in the length of 11-15 pages, followed by 44 (44%) articles from 16-20 pages in length, 05 (5%) papers were in the range of 6-10 pages in length, 02 articles were in the range of 21-25 pages in length, 1 article was found up to 05 pages in length. The maximum length of a paper was

24 pages, published in the volume of the first issue in 2021. Some other studies also reported similar results such as Anwar (2018) in his study reported that most papers (64) were published in the length of 11-15 pages, and Saini and Verma (2018) identified that majority of articles (101) were published in 11-15 pages, and Hussain and Saddiqa (2020) also investigated in their study that majority of papers (103) were published in length 11- 15 pages.

Table 5: Length wise distribution of Papers

Paper Length	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	Percentage (%)
Up to 5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
6-10	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	5
11-15	7	6	6	12	9	5	3	48	48
16-20	2	4	4	2	4	18	10	44	44
21-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Total								100	

Authorship Pattern in Publications

Table 6 shows the authorship patterns of the articles in the journal. Most of the papers, 44 (44%), were written by three personal authors, followed by two personal authors with 32 (32%) articles, while single personal authors contributed 11 (11%) articles.

Many researchers have identified authorship patterns of publications in their studies. The pattern of two personal authors was also dominant in the studies of Sa and Dora (2019); Raja and Morgan (2015); Hussain and Saddiqa (2020); and Thanuskodi (2010).

Table 6: Authorship Pattern in Publications

Authorship Pattern	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
Single Personal Author	11	11
Two Personal Authors	32	32
Three Personal Authors	44	44
Four Personal Authors	10	10
More than four Authors	3	3
Total	100	

Designations of the Authors

Table 8 shows the statistics based on the designations of the first author. A total of 15 designations of authors were identified that produced 100 articles in the journal. Assistant Professor contributed 32 (32%) articles, Ph.D Scholars 24 (24%) articles, MS Scholar 9 (9%) articles, Lecturer produced 8 (8%) articles and M. Phil Scholars contributed 6 (6%) articles to the

journals. Students of BS & Master contributed 5 (5%) articles, Teacher Educator contributed 4 (4%) articles, Research Scholar 3 (3%) articles and Teaching/Research Associate and Visiting Faculty each contributed 2 (2%) articles. Professor/ Dean, Associate Professor/Chair, Chairperson/Coordinator, Subject Specialist and District Trainer produced one article each.

Table 7: Designation of Authors

Rank	Name of Designations	No. of Articles	Percentage (%)
1.	Assistant Professor	32	32
2.	Ph. D Scholar	24	24
3.	MS Scholar	9	9
4.	Lecturer	8	8
5.	M. Phil. Scholar	6	6
6.	Student (BS & Master)	5	5
7.	Teacher Educator	4	4
8.	Research Scholar	3	3
9.	Teaching Assistant/Research Associate	2	2
10.	Visiting Faculty	2	2
11.	Professor/ Dean	1	1
12.	Associate Professor/Chair	1	1
13.	Chairperson/Coordinator	1	1
14.	Subject Specialist	1	1
15.	District Trainer	1	1
	Total	100	

Geographical Distribution of Authors

Table 8 shows information about the geographical affiliation of publications based on the first author's affiliated address. The author from Federal Capital,

Islamabad produced the maximum number of articles with 39 (39%), followed by Punjab with 27 (27%) publications and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 12 (12%) articles. The authors from foreign

countries contributed 9 (9%) articles, 6 (6%) were written by authors from Sindh and 5 (5%) papers were from Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K). The

authors from Baluchistan produced the least number of articles with only 2 (2%). The city wise distribution of articles is also given in Table 8.

Table 8: Geographical Distribution of Articles Based on First Author's Affiliated Address

Location	No. of Articles	Percentage (%)	City	No. of Articles	Percentage (%)
Federal Capital	39	39	Islamabad	39	39
Punjab	27	27	Attock	1	1
			Gujrat	2	2
			Lahore	7	7
			Rawalpindi	3	3
			Bahawalpur	4	4
			Okara	1	1
			Multan	5	5
			Sargodha	3	3
			Gujranwala	1	1
			Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12	12
Haripur	2	2			
D.I. Khan	1	1			
Bannu	1	1			
Kohat	2	2			
Mansehra	2	2			
Baluchistan	2	2	Quetta	2	2
Sindh	6	6	Shaheed	1	1
			Benazir Abad		
			Jamshoro	3	3
			Sindh	2	2
A J & K	5	5	Muzaffarabad	2	2
			Kotli	2	2
			Nerian Sharif	1	1
Foreign	9	9	Malaysia	1	1
			USA	1	1
			Nigeria	3	3
			China	1	1
			West Indies	1	1
			Canada	1	1
			Scotland	1	1
Total	100		Total	100	

Institutional Affiliation of Authors

Table 9 demonstrates the institutional affiliation of the authors. The highest productive institution was the International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI) with 25 (25%) articles, followed by the National University of Modern Languages (NUML) Islamabad with 6 (6%) articles, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, University of Sindh, Jamshoro and Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan ranked third with 4 (4%) articles

each. The University of Sargodha, University of Punjab, University of Ilorin, Nigeria, Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU), Islamabad and The Islamia University of Bahawalpur produced 3 (3%) articles each and the University of Gujrat, PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Kohat University of Science & Technology Kohat (KUST), University of Kotli, AJ&K, University of Haripur and University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad each contributed 2 (2%) articles. The

data also reveals that the remaining 30 Universities each contributed 1 (1%) articles to the jour

Table 9: Institutional Affiliation of First Author's

Rank	Name of Institutions	No. of Articles	Percentage (%)
1.	International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)	25	25
2.	National University of Modern Languages (NUML) Islamabad	6	6
3.	Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan	4	4
4.	University of Sindh, Jamshoro	4	4
5.	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	4	4
6.	University of Sargodha	3	3
7.	University of the Punjab, Lahore	3	3
8.	University of Ilorin, Nigeria	3	3
9.	Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU), Islamabad	3	3
10.	The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	3	3
11.	University of Gujrat	2	2
12.	PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi	2	2
13.	Kohat University of Science & Technology (KUST)	2	2
14.	University of Kotli, AJ&K	2	2
15.	University of Haripur	2	2
16.	University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad	2	2
17.	Hazara University, Mansehra	1	1
18.	University of Education Lahore (Okara Campus)	1	1
19.	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Shaheed Benazir Abad, Sindh	1	1
20.	Gomal University D.I. Khan	1	1
21.	University of Science & Technology Bannu	1	1
22.	Air University Islamabad	1	1
23.	Minhaj University, Lahore	1	1
24.	International Islamic University, Malaysia	1	1
25.	Bahria University Islamabad	1	1
26.	Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi	1	1
27.	Multan Post Graduate College, Multan	1	1
28.	Education Department KP, Pakistan	1	1
29.	District Training & Support Center	1	1
30.	National University of Medical Sciences, PWD Campus, Rawalpindi	1	1
31.	Dowling College, Long Island New York	1	1
32.	University of the Punjab, New Campus, Lahore	1	1
33.	University of Glasgow, Scotland	1	1
34.	Nipissing University, North Bay Ontario, Canada	1	1
35.	Central China Normal University, China	1	1
36.	International Institute of Islamic Economics (IIIE), IIUI, Pakistan	1	1
37.	SBK Women University, Quetta	1	1
38.	Lahore College for Women University, Lahore	1	1
39.	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Sindh	1	1
40.	Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	1	1

41.	University of Balochistan	1	1
42.	Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad	1	1
43.	Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education Department, Gujranwala	1	1
44.	National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences (NUCES)	1	1
45.	Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University Nerian Sharif, AJ & K	1	1
46.	University of the Southern Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies	1	1
Total		100	

Most Productive Authors

Table 10 shows the most productive authors in the study. Prof. Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani was the most productive author with 06 (2.29%) articles while Prof. Dr. Samina Malik, Dr. Syed Asad Abbas Rizvi, Dr. Abdul Ghaffar, Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain,

Nazir Haider Shah and Ms. Fouzia Ajmal each contributed 04 (1.53%) articles. Amir Zaman wrote 3 (1.15%) articles, 28 authors produced 02 (0.76%) articles each and 226 authors contributed 01 (0.38%) articles each.

Table 10: Most Productive Authors

Rank	Name of Author	No. of Articles	Percentage (%)
1.	Prof. Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani	06	2.29
2.	Prof. Dr. Samina Malik	04	1.53
3.	Dr. Syed Asad Abbas Rizvi	04	1.53
4.	Dr. Abdul Ghaffar	04	1.53
5.	Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain	04	1.53
6.	Nazir Haider Shah	04	1.53
7.	Ms. Fouzia Ajmal	04	1.53
8.	Amir Zaman	03	1.15
9.	28 Authors	02 Each	0.76
10.	226 Authors	01 Each	0.38
Total	262		

Major Findings

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

The study found that 100 articles were published in the International Journal of Innovative Teaching and Learning from 2015 to 2021.

Maximum numbers of articles, 24 (24%), were published in 2020, followed by 2018 with 17 (17%) articles and 2021 with 15 (15%) articles.

Most of the papers were written by three personal authors 44 (44%), followed by two personal authors with 32 (32%) papers and single personal authors contributed 11 (11%) articles.

The results reveal that male authors contributed 141 (53.82%) articles to the journals while female authors produced 121 (46.18%) articles.

Most papers, 48 (48%), were published in the

Maximum numbers of citations 23 (24.21%) were received by the articles published in the volumes of 2016 & 2018, followed by 2020 with 14 (14.74%) citations and 12 (12.63%) citations in 2015.

Maximum numbers of sources 776 (28.09%) were cited in articles published in the volume of 2020, followed by 2021 with 533 (19.29%) references and 415 (15.03%) references in 2018.

length of 11-15 pages. The maximum length of a paper was 24 pages, published in the volume of first issue in 2021.

The authors from the Federal Capital Islamabad produced the maximum number of articles with 39 (39%).

Prof. Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani was the most productive author with 06 (2.29%) articles, followed

by Prof. Dr. Samina Malik, Dr. Syed Asad Abbas Rizvi, Dr. Abdul Ghaffar, Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain, Nazir Haider Shah and Ms. Fouzia Ajmal each contributed 04 (1.53%) papers and Amir Zaman produced 3 (1.15%) articles.

The highest productive institution was the articles, while MS Scholar took third place with 9 (9%) articles.

International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI) with 25 (25%) articles, followed by the National University of Modern Languages (NUML) Islamabad with 6 (6%) articles. Assistant Professors wrote 32 (32%) articles, followed by Ph.D Scholars occupied the second position with 24 (24%)

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