

Analyzing the Evolution of Library Services and Information Management: A Study of Dr. Midrar Ullah's Contributions

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Abstract

Purpose- Aim of this paper to analyze the contributions of Dr. Midrar Ullah in domain of information management and librarianship. This study covers the distribution of research year wise production; collaboration with authors; types of publications; scholar google citations ; geographical preference for research; and subject specialties. In the domain of information management and librarianship. **Methodology/Design-** Dr. Midrar Ullah was requested via email for prior ethical consent and the related data. The obtained data was verified from official website of the university, Google, Scholar Google and YouTube when required. **Findings-** The study found that Dr. Midrar Ullah is a highly productive writer and nationwide supervisor in domain of information management and librarianship. He has contributed total of 53 research outputs, including 33 articles, 4 book chapters, 12 conference papers, and supervised 4 theses as of October 31, 2023. Dr. Midrar Ullah's research work has gained worldwide recognition and has been accepted in top journals in the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Czech Republic, and the United States of America. He values teamwork, and the majority (92.08%) of his research work was conducted in collaboration with others. **Originality-** This is a firsthand bio-bibliometric study that systematically combined Dr. Midrar Ullah's research productivity and provided a comprehensive overview of literature on various themes of library and information sciences from 2006 to 2023. **Research limitations-** The results were not generalized Due to the limited area of bio-bibliometrics of a single author.

Keywords: Bio-bibliometrics-Dr. Midrar Ullah, Bibliometrics Investigation, Library and Information Science, Library literature-Dr. Midrar Ullah-Pakistan.

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Introduction

Bio-bibliometrics is a specialized field within bibliometrics, first conceptualized and defined by Pritchard as the "utilization of mathematical and statistical methods to analyze books and other forms of media." Essentially, it involves a systematic approach to quantifying the different aspects of articles, books, and other types of publications generated by prolific writers. This type of analysis can be applied to any field of study, enabling researchers to uncover trends and assess the productivity of targeted literature. A bio-bibliometric study deals with the biographical data of the individual career of scientists and researchers and correlates the bibliographical analysis of publications with their academic and scientific achievements (Baby & Kumaravel, 2012). Bio-bibliometrics is the term first used by Sen and Gan in 1990, studying the quantitative and analytical methods used for discovering and organizing in functional way of relationships between bio-data and biblio-data elements (Dutta, 2019).

Renowned Bio-bibliometricians Kademani and Kalyane were the first Indian, utilized the "Scientometric Portrait" approach to conduct a Bio-bibliometric study on Nobel laureates and scientists, as detailed by Kademani et al. (1996). This statistical study analyzes individuals, departments, or subjects in any domain, and is used to find tendency in research topics. It is a quantitative and analytical method in which a functional relation between bio-data and biblio-data of an individual is studied and analyzed. This study is different from scientometrics which often focuses on the scientists rather than academicians or researchers from the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences fields (Mulla et al., 2010).

In back few years Bio-bibliometrics or Scientometrics has gained a novel aspect which investigate the contributions of prominent authors, scientists, and Nobel Laureates. These studies shed light on the individual's life, legacy, and contributions to the pool of information and the well-being of humanity. The part of such people is much significant in building of the nations. Because critical minded authors, scientists are usefully utilizing their time to discover new ideas for humanity. Because of this scenario, analysis of the intellectuals, scientists, and writers' contribution using Bio-bibliometrics or Scientometrics is of utmost important.

Biographical Sketch of Dr. Midrar Ullah

Dr. Midrar Ullah is a renowned professional expert in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). He currently serves as the Chief Librarian at Pakistan's prestigious National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) in Islamabad. It is worth noting that he was the first-ever recipient of the Cunningham Memorial International Fellowship Award (USA) for Medical Librarianship in Pakistan in 2012, and he continues to hold this honor. During his fellowship, he gained valuable experience by visiting and working in prestigious medical libraries across the United States, including the National Library of Medicine and Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library of the George Washington University. His time at these libraries provided him with an opportunity to improve his skills and knowledge in the field. This is also in his big achievements that he established a cutting-edge NUST Central Library as Head of the Central Library Establishment Committee in 2018.

He obtained his Master of Library and Information Science degree with distinction in 1994, which led to an offer for a lecturer position from the Department LIS at the University of Peshawar in 1995. He joined the Department of LIS as Lecturer but very soon in 1996 he decided to take up the post of Librarian and Literature Search Office in NUST. He was posted in the Military College of Engineering (MCE), a constituent college of NUST. He dedicatedly worked there as Librarian and Literature Search Officer for a several years and efficiently set up, automated and managed the college library.

In 1999, he was transferred to the Army Medical College (AMC) and continued to serve as a Librarian and Literature Search Officer. This was the institution where Dr. Midrar Ullah grew up as a medical librarian and showcasing himself with prominent professional experience in this specialty. He successfully obtained his MPhil degree in 2011 and went on to complete his PhD in 2015, further enhancing his qualifications.

Dr. Midrar has embarked on a successful professional journey, having worked in various institutions affiliated with NUST. In 2019 he was promoted to the position of Chief Librarian at NUST. He received Annual Best Performance Award for demonstrating outstanding performance as professional staff during academic year 2019-20 in NUST. It is particularly noteworthy that he enthusiastically supervised and established a cutting-edge central library of NUST, which remains a visual and intellectual asset to the institution.

Research and Contribution

Apart of distinguished library professional, Dr. Midrar is a competent researcher in the specialty of medical librarianship. He has published about 40 research papers covering the different aspect of Medical Librarianship. He further shared his insights while presenting these papers in national and international conferences. In this regard he visited several countries including USA, China, Turkey and Hong Kong.

Dr. Midrar is a highly motivated individual with a strong research focus. He actively encourages junior library professionals to engage in research, having supervised several theses and reviewed books. Additionally, he has authored multiple book chapters with internationally renowned publishers. Notably, he has collaborated with the Pakistan Library Association and drafted an act for the establishment of Pakistan Library and Information Council in Pakistan. This draft was later published as a book chapter with IGI Global, an esteemed international academic publisher based in the USA.

Dr. Midrar has an extensive record of service in the field of academia. Specifically, he has served as a Member of Editorial Advisory Board for the esteemed Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries (PJIM&L). In addition, from December 1999 to December 2015, he acted as a member of editorial committee (Bibliographer) for the Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal (PAFMJ). Furthermore, Dr. Midrar has generously shared his expertise as an external examiner (for M.Phil. & Ph.D. programs) at various universities, including the University of Peshawar, Peshawar; Sarhad University of Sciences and Information Technology, Peshawar; Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad; Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur; the University of Sargodha, Sargodha; the University of the Punjab, Lahore; and the University of Karachi, Karachi. Dr. Midrar's contributions to the field are truly admirable and sincerely appreciated.

Dr. Midrar is an esteemed member of the Board of Studies at the Allama Iqbal Open University in Islamabad, as well as the University of Sargodha in Sargodha and the University of Peshawar in Peshawar. He maintains an actively engaged presence within the Pakistan Library Association and served as the Secretary at the Head Office. Dr. Midrar brings valuable expertise and insights to his various academic and professional pursuits and his contributions are highly regarded within his field.

Early Age

Dr. Midrar Ullah originates from Kala, Swabi district in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. His father had a military career, and Dr. Ullah was born in 1970 during his father's posting in Lahore, Punjab. He pursued his primary education in Wah Cantt and later completed his matriculation, intermediate and bachelor education from Havelian and Abbottabad.

This research study investigated into bio-bibliometric research that explored the achievements and live of a LIS scholar in Pakistan. Despite the thorough examination of related literature, none of the studies covered Dr. Midrar Ullah,s contributions. Therefore, addressing this knowledge gap became necessary. An email was sent to Dr. Midrar Ullah to seek ethical approval and to inquire about his noteworthy work. The ethical consent was granted electronically, and it was confirmed that no study had used bio-bibliometric indicators.

Literature Review

Conducting a thorough literature review is essential in the research process as it helps to identify disparities between existing knowledge and current research (Snyde, 2019). To achieve this, we conducted an extensive search for literature on bio-bibliometric analysis published at both national and international levels.

Haider (2007) first time in Pakistan had conducted a bio-bibliometric study and he considered to evaluate the contribution of 7 prominent and pioneers of the field of library science. In a global context, Sinha and Bhatnagar (1980) were the first as they conducted a bio-bibliometric study to examine the research work of R.C. Shina, an Indian-born Canadian plant pathologist. The study analyzed 68 research communications he produced over 23 years of research experience.

Tiew, (1999) conducted an analysis on Professor Khoo Kay Kim's publications, focusing on his authorship pattern, journal preferences, and language usage. Professor Khoo Kay Kim, a distinguished Malaysian historian, produced a total of 205 research items from 1963 to 1998. Sin's findings indicate that he produced most publication in year 1992, during the year he produced 16 research communications. Moreover, it was discovered that 99% (203) of his research was written in a single authorship.

Hussain and Shakoor (2022) study explored the contributions of Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan, an eminent writer and supervisor in the field of Library Science, Pakistan. His contributions touched 178 items, comprising of two books, 86 theses 76 articles, and 14 papers in conferences. Until June 30, 2022, he has successfully secured eleven research grants. Among his many achievements, Dr. Jan's greatest contribution is the establishment of two departments of LIS with postgraduate programs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which are the first of their kind in the region. Furthermore, Dr. Jan launched first ever journal of LIS in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which recognized by Higher Education Commission, Pakistan. Additionally, Dr. Jan is an approved PhD supervisor recognized by HEC.

Hussain (2020) analyzed the literature of Professor Hamid Rahman. Besides the English, he produced Urdu, and Hindko literature for Library Science. Rahman was a prolific author of award-winning papers and was a recipient of the scholarships for International Visits. Additionally, he served as external/internal in several LIS schools of Pakistan. Rahman also authored books "An Anthology of Library Science" and "Muqalat e Kutubkhana." The study found that a significant amount of literature had been produced by him in 1990, with a focus on Libraries and LIS Education in Pakistan. Ultimately, Professor Hamid Rahman made a significant contribution to the available literature in the field of Library Science.

Mahmood & Rehman (2009) investigated the publications of Dr. Anis Khurshid, a renowned library professional from Pakistan who was honored with the Pride of Performance Award by the President of Pakistan. The analysis covered a 47-year productive period and 182 published items, including 21 books (12.80%), 94 articles (57.31%), 40-part publications (21.97%), and 27 reports (14.83%). Notably, Dr. Khurshid's bibliography was dominated by publications in English (n=136; 74.73%), with a significant portion in Urdu (n=46; 25.27%). The analysis also revealed that Dr. Khurshid's solo authorship accounted for the majority of his

work (n=172; 94.51%), while only a small fraction was produced through collaboration (n=10; 5.49%). Regarding his articles, Dr. Khurshid published them in 41 different periodicals, totaling 6316 pages over his career, with an average of 134.38 pages per year. This information provides insightful evidence of Dr. Khurshid's intellectual contribution and career impact, as well as his productivity as a writer.

Kausar and Mahmood (2010) examined productivity of Dr. Syed Jalaluddin Haider, who was a prominent figure of Library and Information Science. Dr. Haider was born in Jaunpur, British India in 1938, and obtained his Master degree of LIS from the USA in 1964. He completed his PhD in 1993 from UK and served in the Department of Library and Information Science at the University of Karachi from 1970 to 1998. During his productive 41-year period, Dr. Haider produced a total of 96 research articles, out of which he wrote 84 (87.50%) on his own and collaborated with other researchers on only 12 articles (12.50%). His most productive year was in 2007 when he published 10 articles and one book chapter. It is noteworthy that Dr. Haider wrote 9 articles in Urdu, while the remaining (n=87; 95.83%) were published in English. Over the course of his productive career, Dr. Haider wrote or edited a total of 1589 pages, averaging 38.75 pages per year. This evidence shows his remarkable input to the domain of Information management and library science and his exceptional productivity in academic writing.

Qayyum and Naseer (2013) analyzed the research contributions of Professor Dr. Khalid Mahmood using the bio-bibliometric parameters. They analyzed year-wise distribution, geographical preferences, collaboration, language, and coverage of subject areas. The study revealed that he is a creative writer in LIS and contributed 115 items till the end of 2011. His research work is accepted in developed countries.

Manzoor and Anjum (2011) brought a landscape of a Scientometric study conducted on Dr Atta-Ur-Rehman, a prominent scientist in Pakistan. He obtained his Master's degree in Organic Chemistry from the University of Karachi in 1964 and his Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1968. From 1966 to June 2007, he published a total of 776 research papers. Out of these, 83 (10.84%) were solely authored by him, while 683 (89.15%) were a result of collaborations with 548 co-authors from various parts of the world. In order to publish his research, he used a diverse range of 114 communication channels. Dr Atta-Ur-Rehman's research publications were geographically dispersed, with his work being published in 23 different countries. The United Kingdom had the highest number of publications at 220, followed by the United States with 131 (17.1%), Pakistan with 106 (13.64%), and Germany with 91 (11.81%). It is important to mention that most of his published works were created through collaborative efforts with other authors.

Overall, this study provides insightful evidence of Dr Atta-Ur-Rehman's extensive contribution to the field of science. In 2009, Haq and Ahmad carried out a bio-bibliometric analysis of the works of Prof. Dr. Kanwal Ameen, with a focus on her contributions to the area of Information management and Library Science. The authors evaluated a total of 137 research items produced by Dr. Kanwal Ameen over the last thirty years. According to the study, she worked on two book reviews and cooperated with individuals pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D. degrees scholars for the majority of her research work. It was observed that her most productive years were 2016 and 2017, during this period her amazing achievement is to produce 10 publication from a doctoral dissertation. Majority of her research work (70%) published internationally with other colleagues. Dr. Kanwal Ameen is a remarkable example for women in the country due to her vast research and academic contributions.

A study conducted by Manjunath and Ramesha in 2015 used bibliometric parameters to analyze the contribution of Sir C.V. Raman. According to Google Scholar, Sir C.V. Raman has 480 indexed research articles and a new citation-profile has been created for him. The study found that his most cited article was published in 1982 followed by one published in 1935. Sir C.V. Raman primarily published his research work in international journals and conference proceedings. He authored 70% of all the research articles, while 30% were in collaboration with two or three authors. Over a period of 65 years, on average, Sir C.V. Raman published 7-8 research items per year.

Mondal, Raychoudhury and Sarkhel (2018) investigated the life and work of Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, a prominent Indian scientist and statistician who made remarkable contributions to his field. In honor of his 125th birth anniversary, the authors meticulously analyzed his scientific contributions, which consist of 6 books, 142 journal articles, 87 conference papers, and 38 research reports. The data is presented based on year-wise contribution, authorship pattern, collaborators, preferred journals for communication, country-wise publications, top cited authors, citation history, and citation impact. According to the findings, Mahalanobis' research productivity peaked during 1934 to 1938, between the ages of 41 to 45, during which he contributed 77 scientific works. Additionally, the study indicates that his publications remain frequently cited, with the top 11 cited papers during 1990 to 2017 demonstrating the continued relevance of his theory and applications over time.

Research communication published by French Nobel Laureate, Pierre-Gilles 1956-1995 were examined by Kalyane and Sen in 2017 using the lens of bio bibliometric. In 2006, Sangam, et al., (2006) conducted a Scientometric study on the academic career of Prof. Peter John Wyllie. According to the study, Prof. Wyllie had a collaboration coefficient of 0.64 and frequently worked together with two authors on 154 papers. According to the results, Huang P J was identified as the primary author and had the most collaborations with Prof. Wyllie.

Kalaiappan, Kaliyaperumal and Rajasekar (2010) conducted a Scientometric analysis of the research output of Professors G.N. Ramachandran and C.N. Rao. Their study aimed to compare the contributions made by these two esteemed scientists. The findings indicated that Prof. C.N. Rao had a notable advantage over Prof. G.N. Ramachandran in regards to publications and citations.

According to a bio-bibliometric study conducted by Sab, *et al.*, (2018) . The domain of information and Library Science has greatly benefited from the significant contributions of Prof. B.S. Biradar. The study reports that he has published a total of 162 research papers between 1990 and 2016. Notably, most of his papers (16) were co-authored with B.T. Sampath Kumar.

After summarizing the national and International published literature and confirming via email form Dr. Midrar Ullah, no bio-bibliometric study has been undertaken till date that study the life and contribution of the personality under study. Hence this study was designed to record the role of Dr. Midrar Ullah in LIS field.

Objectives

The objective of the study in hand was to analyze Dr. Midrar Ullah's contributions to the literature of library science using attributes of bio-bibliometric.

Nevertheless, particular objectives for the current study are defined or set in place:

1. To Identify scholar's publication year and type.
2. To analyze the frequency of author's publications
3. To Find authors' preferred journals based on their publications.
4. To find the author's areas of expertise;

5. To evaluate the geographical preferences of the articles produced
6. To analyze the Google Scholar Profile metrics about the author under study.

Methods and Materials

For this retrospective study, we requested the initial data from the personality under study. We had obtained ethical permission in advance for conducting bio-bibliometrics on his contributions to the field of library and information sciences. As we were unable to locate a complete list of publications online, we requested Dr. Midrar Ullah's assistance in this regard, which he kindly provided. Where necessary, additional data was sourced from Scholar Google profile, official university website, journal websites, and the Central Library of the National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Islamabad, Pakistan. Information such as the publication title, publication year, abstract, subject area, Google Scholar citations, h-index, h10-index, and location were gathered from both the given list and publicly available sources online.

Upon initial examination of the list, it was found that the professor under study had produced a total of 53 research items, including articles, book chapters, conference papers, and supervised students' theses. Following data collection, duplicate records were removed, and any missing data was obtained from the relevant journals and departments. After gathering the data, it was imported into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for the purpose of filtering and eliminating any errors. The findings were then presented in the analysis section, and the results were summarized in the conclusion.

Analysis, Results and Discussion

Demographic

The primary investigation revealed that the personality under study have produced a good number of papers in his domain of Library Science. Dr. Midrar has also worked on a number of key professional posts as an academician and practitioner. He has 53 research items; as per Google Scholar data, his research has gotten 572 citations since 2009; his h-index is 12; and his i10-index is 14. His top-cited articles were cited 210 times.

Table 1: Year And Type-Wise Distributions Of Research Publications

S. No	Year	Journal Articles	Book Chapters	Theses Supervised	Conference Papers	Total	Percent
1	2006	2	0	0	0	2	3.77
2	2007	4	0	0	0	4	7.55
3	2008	3	0	0	1	4	7.55
4	2010	0	0	0	1	1	1.89
5	2011	2	1	0	3	6	11.32
6	2013	2	0	0	1	3	5.66
7	2014	4	1	0	1	6	11.32
8	2015	1	0	0	1	2	3.77
9	2016	3	1	0	2	6	11.32
10	2017	2	1	0	1	4	7.55
11	2018	0	0	1	1	2	3.77
12	2019	1	0	2	0	3	5.66
13	2020	3	0	1	0	4	7.55
14	2021	3	0	0	0	3	5.66
15	2022	2	0	0	0	2	3.77
16	2023	1	0	0	0	1	1.89

Total	33	4	4	12	53	100
Percent	62.26	7.55	7.55	22.64	0	100.0

The analysis of Table 1 revealed that over the course of seventeen years, spanning from 2006 to 2023, the researcher demonstrated a commendable level of scholarly productivity across various forms of academic dissemination. Journal articles, arguably the most prolific facet of the researcher’s work, accounted for a substantial majority, constituting a noteworthy 62.26% of the entire body of research. The years 2007, 2014, and 2020 stood out as productive. The conference papers, comprising 22.64% of the total output, demonstrate the researcher’s active engagement with the academic community beyond the confines of traditional publications. This analysis not only highlights the researcher’s impressive level of productivity but also underscores their multifaceted role within the academic community.

Table 2: Lengths of Research Articles (N=33)

S. No	Length	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	up to 5 Page	8	24.24	24.24
2	6 to 10 pages	13	39.39	63.64
3	11 to 15 Pages	6	18.18	81.82
4	16 to 20 pages	3	9.09	90.91
5	20 to 25 pages	3	9.09	100.00
	Total	33	100.00	

The analysis of Table 2 presents the lengths of 33 research articles, revealing a diverse distribution in terms of length. The majority of the articles, almost 40%, fall within the range of 6 to 10 pages. The articles with 11 to 15 pages account for about 18% of the total. The remaining articles, which are 16 to 25 pages long, make up a smaller but still notable portion of the research output. The diversity in article lengths indicates a balanced approach to presenting research findings, accommodating various scopes and depths of investigation.

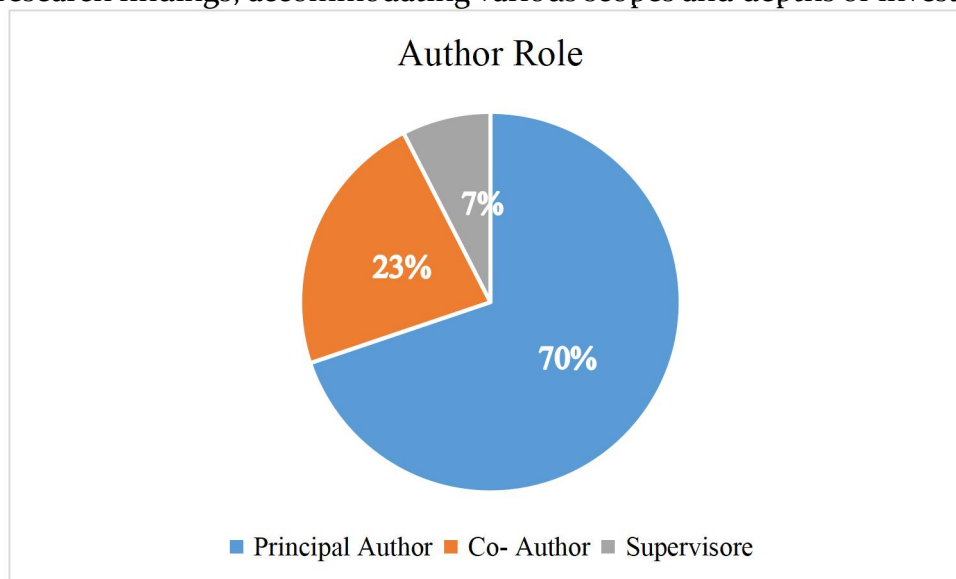


Figure 1: Role of Author /Scholar

The analysis of Figure 1 depicts the author’s role in research production. The majority (70%) of the research work was authored by the principal author, while 23% of his research was published as a co-author. Additionally, the author served as a supervisor for 7% of students working on academic theses, demonstrating a balanced approach to academic work.

Table 3: Authorship and Gender Preferences

S. No	Authorship	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Single Author	8	0	8	7.92	7.92
2	Two Authors	50	16	66	65.35	73.27
3	Three Authers	19	4	23	22.77	96.04
4	Four Author	2	2	4	3.96	100.00
	Total	79	22	101	100.00	200.00
	Percent	78.22	21.78	100.00		

Individual Work = 7.92% Collaborative Work = 92.08%

The table 3 analysis revealed that the majority of the research contributions were collaborative efforts, with 92.08% of the total work being produced by two or more authors. Looking specifically at authorship and gender, it's evident that a significant majority of the authors are male, constituting 78.22% of the total. Conversely, female authors represent 21.78% of the total contributors. It's noteworthy that single-author contributions were relatively less common, making up 7.92% of the total. In contrast, collaborative efforts involving two or more authors were much more prevalent, comprising 92.08% of the research contributions. The results indicate a strong inclination towards collaborative research, with a clear predominance of male authors.

Table 4: Periodical preferers for publications

S. No	Journals Name	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Health Information and Libraries Journal	6	11.32	11.32
2	Library Philosophy and Practice	5	9.43	20.75
3	Rawal Medical Journal	4	7.55	28.30
4	Pakistan Journal of Information Management & Libraries	3	5.66	33.96
5	Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal	3	5.66	39.62
6	Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	4	7.55	47.17
7	Education for Information	1	1.89	49.06
8	Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries	1	1.89	50.94
9	Journal of the Medical Library Association	1	1.89	52.83
10	Library Review	1	1.89	54.72
11	The International Information and Library Review	1	1.89	56.60
12	The Journal of Academic Librarianship	1	1.89	58.49
13	University Journal of Medicine and Dentistry	1	1.89	60.38
14	Information Science	1	1.89	62.26
15	National Conferences	6	11.32	73.58
16	International Conferences	6	11.32	84.91
17	Book Chapters	4	7.55	92.45
18	Theses Supervised	4	7.55	100.00
	Total	53	100.00	

Table 4 provides a comprehensive analysis of periodical preferences for various research publications. Out of all the preferred journals, the "Health Information and Libraries Journal" has the highest percentage accounting for 11.32% of the total preferences. Other prominent journals include "Library Philosophy and Practice", "Rawal Medical Journal", "Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal", and "Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal". Conferences, both national and international, account for 23.64% of the preferences, indicating the importance of knowledge exchange and networking. Theses and book chapters also hold significant attention.

Table 5: Geographical Preferences

S. No	Country Name	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Pakistan	24	45.28	45.28
2	United Kingdom	9	16.98	62.26
3	United States of America	9	16.98	79.25
4	Czech Republic	2	3.77	83.02
5	Switzerland	2	3.77	86.79
6	Canada	1	1.89	88.68
7	China	1	1.89	90.57
8	Croatia	1	1.89	92.45
9	Hong Kong	1	1.89	94.34
10	Malaysia	1	1.89	96.23
11	Netherland	1	1.89	98.11
12	Turkey	1	1.89	100.00
	Total	53	100.00	

Table 5 provides detailed geographical preferences for research publications. The data reveals a substantial emphasis on research originating from Pakistan, with a frequency of 24, accounting for an impressive 45.28% of the total preferences. The United Kingdom and the United States of America stand out as major contributors, with 16.98% of the preferences. Notable mentions go to the Czech Republic and Switzerland, with both countries contributing 3.77% to the overall preferences. The top three countries (Pakistan, the UK, and the USA) collectively represent over 79% of the total preferences, underscoring their dominant position in the research landscape.

Table 6: Subject/Themes Preferences

S. No	Subject Themes	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Bibliometric Analysis	6	11.32	11.32
2	Information literacy in medical libraries	4	7.55	18.87
3	Medical Librarians Competencies	3	5.66	24.53
4	Institutional Repositories	3	5.66	30.19
5	Librarians Competencies	3	5.66	35.85
6	Citation analysis	2	3.77	39.62
7	HEC Digital Library services	2	3.77	43.40
8	Online Biomedical Resources	2	3.77	47.17
9	Soft Skills learning	2	3.77	50.94
10	Librarians Faculty Status	2	3.77	54.72
11	Attitude towards ICTs	1	1.89	56.60
12	Health Science Information	1	1.89	58.49



13	Importance of Information literacy	1	1.89	60.38
14	Information literacy for medical libraries	1	1.89	62.26
15	INFORMATION LITERACY in Pakistan	1	1.89	64.15
16	Information literacy Instructions	1	1.89	66.04
17	INFORMATION LITERACY Overview	1	1.89	67.92
18	Information literacy Skills	1	1.89	69.81
19	INFORMATION LITERACY Training in Medical Librarians Response to Covid -19.	1	1.89	71.70
20	Literary Audit	1	1.89	73.58
21	Medical college library website	1	1.89	75.47
22	Medical Informatics.	1	1.89	77.36
23	Medical resource sharing	1	1.89	79.25
24	Pakistan Library and Information Council	1	1.89	81.13
25	Perception Librarians about Information literacy	1	1.89	83.02
26	Professional activities and Competencies	1	1.89	84.91
27	Reading Habit in digital age	1	1.89	86.79
28	Research Contribution of LIS Scholars	1	1.89	88.68
29	Research performance	1	1.89	90.57
30	Resource sharing Problems	1	1.89	92.45
31	Status of Information literacy	1	1.89	94.34
32	Use of Internet by Medical students	1	1.89	96.23
33	Vancouver style of citation	1	1.89	98.11
34	Total	53	100	100.00

Table 6 provides details of subject/theme preferences in research publications. The most frequent subject theme was "bibliometric analysis," representing 11.32% of the total. "Information literacy in medical libraries" accounts for 7.55% of the total, and "Medical Librarian Competencies" and "Librarian Competencies", collectively account for 11.32% of the preferences. This suggests a strong focus on enhancing information literacy skills within the context of medical libraries. The themes of "Institutional Repositories" and "Online Biomedical Resources" each hold 5.66% of the preferences, highlighting the significance of digital repositories and resources in the medical library domain.

Table 7: Ranking of Top Cited Research Articles (Google Scholar)

Rank	Article Title	Journal/ Conference	Cited By	DOIs
1st	University libraries response to COVID-19 pandemic: A developing country perspective	The Journal of Academic Librarianship	210	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2020.102280
2nd	Current status of information literacy instruction practices	Journal of the Medical Library Association	54	https://doi.org/10.3163%2F1536-5050.102.4.009



	in medical libraries of Pakistan			
3rd	Professional activities, needed competencies and training needs of medical librarians in Pakistan	Education Information	for 43	https://doi.org/10.3233/EFI-2010-0895
4th	Developing competencies for medical librarians in Pakistan	Health Information & Libraries Journal	39	https://doi.org/10.1111/hir.12008
5th	Information literacy instruction: An overview of research and professional development in Pakistan	Information Literacy: Key to an Inclusive Society: 4th European Conference, Prague, Czech Republic	32	https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-52162-6_55
6th	Teaching information literacy skills to medical students: perceptions of health sciences librarians	Health Information & Libraries Journal	23	https://doi.org/10.1111/hir.12279
7th	The Journal of Ayub Medical College: a 10-year bibliometric study	Health Information & Libraries Journal	20	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2007.00757.x

Table 7 presents the ranking of top-cited research article published by Dr. Midrar Ullah. The most cited article is “University Libraries Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic,” with 210 citations, constituting 11.32% of the total and ranking first. The second most cited article, “Current status of information literacy instruction practices in medical libraries in Pakistan,” received 54 citations, representing 7.55% of the total. The third article, “Professional activities, needed competencies, and training needs of medical librarians in Pakistan,” accounted for 43 citations, accounting for 5.66% of the total. The article, “Developing competencies for medical libraries in Pakistan” published in the Health Information & Libraries Journal earned 39 citations, accounting for 5.66% of the total. The article “Information literacy instruction: An overview of research and professional development in Pakistan” from the 4th European Conference on Information Literacy in Prague, Czech Republic, also contributed significantly to the discourse on information literacy in Pakistan. The article “Teaching information literacy skills to medical students: perceptions of health sciences librarians” received 23 citations, accounting for 3.77% of the total citations.

Table 8: Citations per year in (Google Scholar)

S. No	Year	Citations	Percent	Cumulative percent
1	2023	72	12.59	12.59
2	2022	163	28.50	41.08
3	2021	134	23.43	64.51
4	2020	44	7.69	72.20
5	2019	37	6.47	78.67
6	2018	20	3.50	82.17
7	2017	16	2.80	84.97
8	2016	21	3.67	88.64
9	2015	25	4.37	93.01
10	2014	10	1.75	94.76
11	2013	16	2.80	97.55
12	2012	5	0.87	98.43
13	2011	6	1.05	99.48
14	2010	0	0.00	99.48
15	2009	3	0.52	100.00
Total		572	100.00	
h-index = 12			i10-index = 14	

Table 8 offers details of citations received annually, and key Scholar Google metrics such as the h-index and i10-index are provided to gauge the research impact. Recent years, particularly 2021 and 2022, have witnessed substantial citation counts, with 134 and 163 citations, respectively. Together, these two years contribute to over 41% of the total citations, indicating a sustained influence of the research during this period. The year 2023 emerges as the most prolific year in terms of citations, with a total of 72 citations, accounting for 12.59% of the total. Years like 2019, 2015, and 2016, with 37, 25, and 21 citations, respectively, showcase key milestones in the research impact. The h-index of 12 and the i10-index of 14 further validate the substantial influence of the research.

Findings

Dr. Midrar Ullah has demonstrated commendable scholarly productivity in domain of Library Science Pakistan. He has 53 research items, 572 citations since 2009, an h-index of 12, and an i10-index of 14. His top-cited article garnered 210 citations, attesting to the substantial impact of his work. The analysis of Table 1 reveals a consistent level of scholarly productivity over seventeen years. Journal articles represent the majority of Dr. Midrar's research output (62.26%), emphasizing their significance. Productive years include 2007, 2014, and 2020.

Dr. Midrar's research articles exhibit a diverse distribution in terms of length, accommodating various scopes and depths of investigation. Approximately 40% of the articles range from 6 to 10 pages. He adopts a balanced approach to authorship, with 70% of the research authored by him, 23% co-authored, and 7% supervising students on academic theses, reflecting a well-rounded academic engagement. A significant majority (92.08%) of his research contributions involve collaborative efforts, indicating a strong inclination towards cooperative research projects. Male authors dominate the contributions, constituting 78.22% of the total. The "Health Information and Libraries Journal" emerges as the most preferred publication, accounting for 11.32% of the total preferences. Noteworthy journals and conferences collectively contribute to his research dissemination.

Dr. Midrar's research originating from Pakistan holds a dominant position, accounting for 45.28% of the total preferences. The United Kingdom and the United States of America also play significant roles, collectively representing over 79% of the total preferences. The most frequent subject theme is "bibliometric analysis," representing 11.32% of the total. This is followed by themes related to information literacy, medical librarian competencies, and institutional repositories, highlighting the diverse research interests. His top-cited articles cover a range of critical topics, including the response of university libraries to the COVID-19 pandemic and information literacy practices in medical libraries.

Conclusion

The bio-bibliometric analysis of Dr. Midrar Ullah reveals a distinguished career marked by substantial scholarly productivity and impact. His research contributions, characterized by a diverse array of publications, reflect a multifaceted engagement with the academic community. Collaboration, particularly within the context of Pakistan, plays a pivotal role in his research endeavors. He started his research journey in 2006 and worked on different aspects of librarianship and information sciences, with special reference to medical librarianship. He is actively contributing to his field by involving himself politically and academically.

It is recommended that Dr. Midrar Ullah continue to foster collaborative research efforts, leveraging the strengths of fellow scholars to address complex research questions. Further, he must explore a wider range of publication outlets, including international journals and conferences, which could further amplify the impact of research. Given his experience supervising students on academic theses, Dr. Midrar could consider expanding his mentorship role and nurturing the next generation of researchers in the field of library and information sciences in Pakistan and abroad. He should maintain his active engagement in research and academic activities, ensuring that he remains at the forefront of developments in Library Science.

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