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## Araştırma Makalesi • Research Article

# Mapping 20 Years of Research Using Bangladeshi Newspapers: A Bibliometric Analysis

*Bangladeş Gazetelerini Kullanarak 20 Yıllık Araştırmanın Haritasını Çıkarmak: Bir Bibliyometrik Analiz*

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## MAKALE BİLGİSİ

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## ÖZ

Bangladeş, İngiliz sömürge zamanlarına kadar uzanan uzun bir gazete geçmişine sahiptir. Bangladeş gazeteleri uzun zamandır kitle iletişim araçları ve disiplinler arası araştırmalar için güvenilir bir veri kaynağı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu makale, Bangladeş gazetelerine dayalı olarak araştırmanın alanını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Web of Science veri tabanını kullanarak Bangladeş gazetelerine dayalı araştırma öğelerini aradıktan sonra bibliyometrik bir araştırma uygulandı. Daha sonra Bibliometric R paketlerini kullanarak seçilen verileri analiz ettik. Son 20 yılda toplam 35 belge alındı ve incelendi. Çalışma, araştırma makalelerinin geri alınan materyallerin %77,14'ünü (n = 27) oluşturduğunu buldu. Yayınların çoğunu Bangladeş'teki araştırma enstitülerinden yazarlar üretti (%45,71; n = 16), bunu Almanya (%11,4; n = 4) ve Avustralya (%8,5; n = 3) izledi. Ana araştırma alanı ağırlıklı olarak medya, sağlık ve eğitimi. Dakka Üniversitesi bu alanda en aktif araştırma kurumuydu (%20; n=7). Bangladeşli makaleleri kullanan araştırmalar Health Communication, BMC Public Health, Child Abuse Review, Australian Journal of Politics and History'de yayınlandı. İçerik analizi, konuşma analizi ve çerçeveleme en çok kullanılan araştırma yöntemleri arasındadır. Bu makale, Bangladeş gazetelerinin bir araştırma kaynağı olarak nasıl kullanıldığına dair kanıtlar sunmaktadır. Ayrıca, diğer bulgularla birlikte gazete verilerini kaynak olarak kullanan en iyi araştırmacıların, kurumların ve alanların listesini ortaya koymaktadır. Makale, araştırmacıların gazetelerin bir araştırma kaynağı olarak nasıl kullanıldığına ilişkin mevcut araştırma durumunu anlamalarına yardımcı olacak ve gelecekteki araştırmalar için yönler sunacaktır.

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## ABSTRACT

Bangladesh has a long history of newspapers dating back to British colonial times. Bangladeshi newspapers have long been used as a reliable data source for mass media and interdisciplinary research. This paper examines the terrain of research based on Bangladeshi newspapers. A bibliometric investigation was implemented after searching for research items based on Bangladeshi newspapers using the Web of Science database. We then analysed the chosen data using the Bibliometric R packages. In total, 35 documents have been retrieved and examined over the past 20 years. The study found that research papers accounted for 77.14% (n = 27) of the retrieved materials. Authors from research institutes in Bangladesh produced most of the publications (45.71%; n = 16), followed by Germany (11.4%; n = 4) and Australia (8.5%; n = 3). The main areas of research were predominantly media, health, and education. Dhaka University was the most active research institution (20%; n = 7). Research using Bangladeshi papers has appeared in Health Communication, BMC Public Health, Child Abuse Review, and the Australian Journal of Politics and History. Content analysis, speech analysis, and framing are the most commonly used research methods. This article presents evidence of how Bangladeshi newspapers were used as a source of research. Moreover, it reveals the top researchers, institutions, and areas that used newspaper data as sources, along with other findings. The paper will help researchers understand the current state of research on how newspapers are used as a source of research and will offer directions for future research.

## Introduction

In a democratic society, the mass media is an inevitable part of society. In reference to the media's watchdog role, Thomas Carlyle said that the media is the fourth estate of democracy in a parliamentary session in 1787 in the House of Commons of Great Britain (Schultz, 1998). The press and news media are referred to as the Fourth Estate. The media, particularly newspapers, have been contributing to the public as the primary source of information for several centuries. Thus, much mass media research is carried out on newspaper data.

"News is a perishable commodity" is a famous quote among journalists, as daily news loses its appeal if it is published with a delay. However, it is true that when old newspapers are preserved in any archive, they become a treasure. Many universities have maintained newspaper archives that offer century-old newspapers to date. Old newspapers stored in a conventional archive or online archive are one of the most valuable research items. There was much research conducted based on old newspaper reports throughout the world. Although primarily researchers from the media field extensively use old newspapers, researchers from other areas also use them (Jones, 2009).

Many mass media researches have been done using newspapers. As old newspapers are easily accessible through online archives, it is now become easier to use old newspapers as a source of research. There was a lot of research conducted based on Bangladeshi newspapers. Some studies investigated the frame of news on various issues. Haque (2020) conducted a research where they tried to explore how Bangladeshi newspaper reports portrayed child maltreatment issues. Similarly, Naziz (2020) analyzed how Bangladeshi newspapers treat road safety issues. A significant amount of research was conducted using the content analysis method based on Bangladeshi newspapers. For example, a content analysis was carried out on the coverage of the conflict in Kashmir in the Bangladeshi newspapers. The paper explored how Bangladeshi newspapers were divided on the question of Kashmir along ideological lines (Sarker & Ahad, 2021). While some research was directly related to media issues (Hassan et al., 2018) others explored the patterns of crime reports in Bangladeshi newspapers. Another piece of research is by interviewing 25 Bangladeshi journalists to explore the press freedom scenario in Bangladesh. The findings were like this: Bangladesh's media system is neither libertarian nor authoritarian.

Although there was much research carried out in Bangladesh using newspapers as data for research, no study showed the complete scenario of the research domain using Bangladeshi newspapers. To address this knowledge gap, the study aims to explore the research domain based on Bangladeshi newspapers. Based on the above discussion, we formulate three research questions to identify core research areas based on Bangladeshi newspapers.

RQ: 1 What are the most common research areas that used Bangladeshi newspapers?

RQ: 2 Researchers from which country have used Bangladeshi newspapers?

RQ: 3 Who are the most influential researchers in this field?

To conduct the research, the study collected all research items available on the Web of science that used Bangladeshi newspapers. Then, we analyzed the metadata of collected documents using the Bibliometric analysis method. We used the Bibliometric package of the R programming language.

There are several advantages to the bibliometric analysis method. It can analyze a large number of data sets quantitatively. After analysis, the study can present a complete summary

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of all research, including key research areas, countries, collaborations, citations, publication trends, and more. So, this paper will contribute to widening the understanding of Bangladesh's mass media research area.

### **Newspapers as a source of research; review of past research**

Whether a newspaper is a reliable source for research is a debatable issue. While some scholars accept newspaper data for their works, others do not. Weicht (1932) considered the newspaper a significant source for understanding the past. He mentioned in his article some instances to show that local newspapers could be an important source of historical material. He also emphasized the positive relationship between the local historian and the newspaper. Clark (1952) in his article titled "The Country Newspaper as a Source of Social History," identified the features of local newspapers that were published after the Civil War. He discussed the contents of these newspapers. Besides, he mentioned the importance of local newspapers in writing history.

Ortiz, Myers, Walls and Diaz (2005) examined the literature on selection bias in media-based data and proposed a theoretical model to explain where these biases come from. They concluded that newspaper data frequently fail to meet acceptable standards for event analysis and that relying on them can corrupt findings and lead to incorrect conceptualizing. Earl, Martin, McCarthy and Soule (2004) discussed identifying bias in newspaper data to study collective action. Aside from that, they discussed methods to deal with bias. They suggested that researchers should use newspaper data with caution. Jenkins and Perrow (1977) compared data from the New York Times with data from the Los Angeles Times for their study. One of the findings of their study showed that, geographical bias inherent in nation press.

Ghaffar, Hyder and Bishai (2001) examined whether newspaper reports could be used as a source for injury data in developing countries. They analyzed reports published in three local newspapers in Pakistan from January 1, 1999 to June 30, 1999. The findings showed that newspapers recorded more injury-related incidents than the police. They suggested that newspapers can be used as a source to measure the coverage of police data on injuries. In his article, Gaff (2017) developed a method for searching archived newspapers for information on archaeological sites. He showed his method's effectiveness through a case study utilizing newspapers from Allen County and Fort Wayne. As a result of his research, many archaeological sites that were undocumented in the past.

### **Bangladeshi newspapers; a historical review**

Modern print journalism came to present Bangladesh during British colonial period. The first important newspaper in Bangladesh, Rangpur Bartabaha, was published in Rangpur district in Bangladesh in 1847 (Moslem, Rahman & Dhar, 2015). This weekly newspaper, with a circulation of 100 copies, was published every Tuesday. The owner and the editor of the newspaper was Gurucharon Roy. Landlord Kalichandra Roy patronized Gurucharon Roy to publish the newspaper. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857 (a revolt by soldiers against British rule), Rangpur Bartabaha opposed the British government. The government ruthlessly suppressed the rebellion. After the rebellion was crushed, India's Governor-General Lord Canning passed a law to control the newspapers. As a result of that dark law, Rangpur Bartabaha was compelled to close their publication (Jahan, 2008). Until the mid-1850s, no newspapers were published in Dhaka, the current capital of Bangladesh. In 1856, a weekly newspaper named The Dhaka News was published from Dhaka. It is possible that it was the first newspaper published from Dhaka (Salam, 2015). Alexander Forbes was the editor of this newspaper. The cost of this publication was two annas each copy. The annual membership fee was 6 taka. The Dhaka News, also known as Planters' Journal, supported the interests of indigo planters. Because, indigo planters patronized the publication. This weekly newspaper ran for 13 years

before ceasing publication in 1869 (Jahan, 2008). In 1874 'Paril Bartabaha', a bi-monthly publication, was published. This was the first newspaper published under the editorship of a Muslim journalist. Anisuddin Ahmed was the editor. It was printed in Manikgonj, which was then part of the Dhaka district. Following the Paril Bartabaha's publication, other Muslims followed the step of Anisuddin Ahmed. They published Ahmadi, Kohinoor, Islam Ava, Akhbar-e-Islamia and many more newspapers from Dhaka and other areas of East Bengal. A Bengali Hindu named Priya Nath Sen may have started the first English-language daily newspaper 'The Herald' in 1916 from Dhaka. A few years after the partition of India in 1947, a number of newspapers, such as The Azad, The Ittehad and The Morning News, were moved from Calcutta to Dhaka. They continued publishing from Dhaka (Salam, 2015).

During the 1971 liberation war, newspapers played a key role in rejecting press censorship of Pakistani government and reporting accurate information (Haider, 2015). The press, as well as all publications in general, were constantly monitored and censored. In the last week of March 1971, the Pakistani army burned down three of the country's most prominent newspapers, Dainik Ittefaq, The People, and Sangbad, all of which were published in Dhaka. The army ordered that, newspaper had to avoid words like Bangladesh, ganabahini, muktijoddha/muktifouz, and Joy Bangla. They advocated using the words 'rebel' or 'Indian agents' instead of muktijoddha/muktifouz. Furthermore, the Pakistani administration began publishing newspapers on March 29 in order to disseminate its propaganda. Despite the apparent dangers, people from all throughout the country, including ordinary citizens, freedom fighters, and intellectuals, began printing daily newspapers and other magazines to boost popular morale in the face of ongoing crackdowns and mass killings. At the beginning of the war, the majority of these newspapers were published by individuals associated with freedom fighters (Yusuf, 2013).

### **Newspapers in contemporary Bangladesh**

According to a report by Bangladesh's Department of Films and Publications, 1279 daily newspapers are published in Bangladesh. Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, publishes 502 daily papers and the rest of the country 777 daily papers. Besides 1198 weekly newspapers are published in the country. There are 3160 newspapers and periodicals are published in total (Department of Films and Publications, 2021). A study indicates that television is the most popular source of information in Bangladesh. 75% of the audiences depend on television for news. Following television, Facebook has established itself as a major news source (9.4%). 8.4% of audiences are dependent upon newspapers for news. It means, newspaper is the third popular news source. Around 18% of Bangladeshi, both urban and rural, do not follow any news media ("18pc people don't", 2020).

The newspaper sector in Bangladesh is evolving towards market driven journalism with acceleration (Mahmud, 2011). Besides, when it comes to supremacy on ownership concentration, then business groups have a strong position in this sector. These groups now hold most of the major Bengali and English newspapers. For instance, Prothom Alo and Daily Star are owned by the Transcom Group. Two other major newspapers, Jugantor and Samakal, belong respectively to the Jamuna group and the Ha-meem group. Bachundhara Group publishes its Kaler Kontho (Rahman, 2016).

The freedom of the press is ensured by Article 39(2) of Bangladesh's Constitution. But this freedom is not unrestricted; rather, it is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the law on several grounds (Shupto, 2020). Press freedom is still in jeopardy in the country (Hussain, 2021). According to reports in the foreign media, the Bangladeshi government frequently intervenes in the affairs of the media by dictating what should be published, which is an authoritarian method of controlling the media (Safi, 2017).

## Data and methodology

This paper applies bibliometric analysis to assess, analyze, and summarize available research on Bangladeshi newspapers. We searched on the Web of Science using the term "Bangladeshi newspapers" on June 29, 2021. We found 35 documents in the Web of Science Database directly or indirectly used by Bangladeshi newspapers. Among them were 29 research articles, five proceeding papers, and one early access paper. We accepted it all as our data.

Later, we finalized these 35 documents as our raw data and exported the data in several formats like plain data, excel and BibTex, and RIS. In the data analysis process, we used the programming language R. We operated Rstudio and first selected the Bibliometrix package we activated earlier. Then we went to the console and typed our code, which opened the window of Biblioshiny. Biblioshiny is a unique package designed for non-coders to conduct bibliometric research. After our command, the Rstudio created a Biblioshiny page. On that page, we imported our raw data in plain data format. Then we click the start button. The biblioshiny presented us with different types of results and figures. We downloaded only the necessary figures and results. Later, we used excel to produce better graphs and charts using the results found by Biblioshiny. In the last phase, we organized our results and tried to link them up with our research questions. Among the findings, we present the big picture of Bangladeshi mass media research that used newspapers as data.

Researchers have already employed bibliometric methods to estimate publishing activity across different disciplines. For example Araújo et al. (2018) used bibliometric analysis to identify identify and categorize the most used publications in the customer relationship management (CRM) field. Pasadeos and Renfro (1992) used bibliometric analysis to examine public relation research. The bibliometric analysis takes an objective and quantitative perspective for describing, reviewing and tracking research activities in a field (Chen & Xiao, 2016).

To obtain information about existing literature, the present study uses the central collection of the Web of Science (WOS). WOS is a research platform managed by Clarivate Analytics that provides access to over 50,000,000 papers published in leading journals in various research fields (Merigó et al., 2015). The WOS main collection includes records from 1996.

## Findings

### Summary of the data

A total of 35 research items were found during the investigation. There are 27 journal publications, two early access journal articles, one letter, and five proceeding's papers among them. This research detects works produced by 101 authors from 12 countries between the years 2000 and 2021. Only nine of them are written by a single writer, while the remainder is written by a group of people. These numbers suggest that most of the research based on Bangladeshi publications has been carried out collaboratively. Not all research carried out in Bangladeshi newspapers was published in Bangladesh. On the contrary, these documents came from 34 different sources from 12 different countries.

Table 1 summarizes the data gathered through the WOS core collection. According to the table, the 35 selected documents received a total of 323 citations. The average number of citations per document is 9.257. The average quotes per document are very low if we take into account the entire 21-year period.

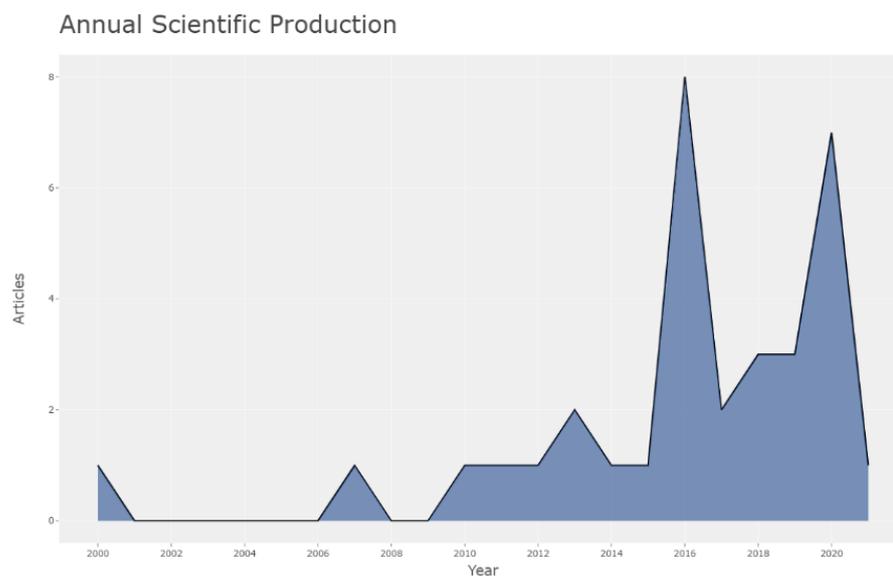
This bibliometric analysis reveals that research based on Bangladeshi newspapers can be characterized by low productivity, average citations per document and strong collaboration between authors.

**Table 1:** Data highlights

Main information about data			
Description	Results	Description	Results
Timespan	2000:2021	Authors	
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	34	Authors	101
Documents	35	Authors per Document	2.89
Document Types		Single-author documents	8
articles	27	Multi-author documents	93
article; early access	2	Average citations per documents	9.257
letter	1	Average citations per year per doc	1.467
Proceeding's paper	5	References	1444

### Annual production

Data from the last two decades was retrieved. Among them, there were signs of sporadic research in the early decades. For example, there was only one article published in 2000 and none until 2007. Even after 2007, no new study was found in the next two years. In comparison to the first decade, research increased gradually throughout the next ten years. In 2016, the number of research conducted utilizing the Bangladeshi newspaper reached an all-time high of eight. Following minor fluctuations, a surge in research occurred in 2020, resulting in a total of seven research items. From 2000 through 2021, Figure 1 depicts changes in scientific production in the Web of Science (WOS).



**Figure 1:** Annual Scientific Production

### The most relevant sources

Bangladeshi newspapers from 34 different sources were included in the research. Table 2 provides the most relevant sources for which the majority of papers have been published. Despite the fact that Bangladesh is neither a European nor a wealthy Arab country, the country's research has been published in a number of SSI, SSCI, and SCOPUS indexed publications. The number of articles published in the Accounting Audtng & Accountabty Journal is the highest. Aside from that, many high-indexed journals such as BMC Public Health, European Journal of Contraception And Reproductive Health Care, Health Communication, Child Abuse Review,

Asian Journal of Psychiatry, Australian Journal of Politics and History, Media War And Conflict, Springerplus Publications, and others are available.

**Table 1:** The most relevant sources

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Articles</i>
<i>Accounting Auditing &amp; Accountability Journal</i>	2
<i>2018 2nd International Conference On Computer Communication And Signal Processing (Iccosp): Special Focus On Technology And Innovation For Smart Environment</i>	1
<i>2018 International Conference On Bangla Speech And Language Processing (Icbslp)</i>	1
<i>Asian Journal Of Psychiatry</i>	1
<i>Australian Journal Of Politics And History</i>	1
<i>Bmc Public Health</i>	1
<i>Child Abuse Review</i>	1
<i>Cogent Social Sciences</i>	1
<i>Companion Of The 2018 Acm Conference On Computer Supported Cooperative Work And Social Computing (Cscw'18)</i>	1
<i>Comparative Education Review</i>	1

### Citation Analysis

Most cited documents: Although selected 35 papers received only 323 citations and the average citation is not significant, some papers received a good number of citations. Among our selected papers the highest number of citations received was a paper written by Hamadani et al. (2010). The paper was published in the journal Health, Population, and Nutrition and until 2021 it received 80 citations. In this paper Hamadani et al.(2010) surveyed 801 rural mothers in Bangladesh who have a child aged 18 months. The purpose of the research was to investigate the factors of child development. Among five subcales Magazines and newspapers were one of them. The papers investigated which factors affected child caring mothers. The article with the second highest number of citations was written on the Rana Plaza tragedy. It was one of the great humanitarian crises in the Bangladeshi textile industry. The document titled Rana Plaza collapses afterwards: are CSR compliance and auditing pressures effective? authored by Sinkovics et al. (2016) received 61 citations. This paper authored assessed the situation of garment industries after that incident. They did a case study on 3 local garment industries where they interviewed the owner and worker face to face. Apart from that, they reviewed related newspaper articles. Table 3 shows the most citation receiver papers and their authors.

**Table 2:** Citation Analysis

<b>Authors of Paper</b>	<b>Name of the article</b>	<b>Total citations (2021)</b>
(Hamadani et al., 2010)	Use of Family Care Indicators and Their Relationship with Child Development in Bangladesh	80
(Sinkovics et al., 2016)	Rana Plaza collapse aftermath: are CSR compliance and auditing pressures effective?	61
(Siddiqui & Uddin, 2016)	Human rights disasters, corporate accountability, and the state: Lessons learned from Rana Plaza	37
(Bishwajit et al., 2017)	Factors associated with male involvement in reproductive care in Bangladesh	26
(N. S. Islam et al., 2016)	Sources of Health Information Among Select Asian American Immigrant Groups in New York City	14
(Colombara et al., 2013)	Risk Factors for Severe Cholera among Children under Five in Rural and Urban Bangladesh, 2000–2008: A Hospital-Based Surveillance Study	14
(Hamid & Jahan, 2015)	Language, Identity, and Social Divides: Medium of	12

	Instruction Debates in Bangladeshi Print Media	
(Yaya et al., 2016)	Extent of Knowledge about HIV and Its Determinants among Men in Bangladesh	11
(Kabir & Islam, 2000)	The impact of mass media family planning programmes on current use of contraception in urban bangladesh	11
(Sadath & Rahman, 2016)	Forest in crisis: 2 decades of media discourse analysis of Bangladesh print media	10

### Citation Trends

There were 323 citations for those documents that were selected. The average number of citations per record is 9,257, or an average of 1,467 citations per year. These publications were cited in a paper from ten different countries. Despite the fact that Bangladeshi sources indicated the highest times, UK sources were also located near Bangladeshi sources. The articles were also cited in journals from the United States, China, Germany, and Australia.

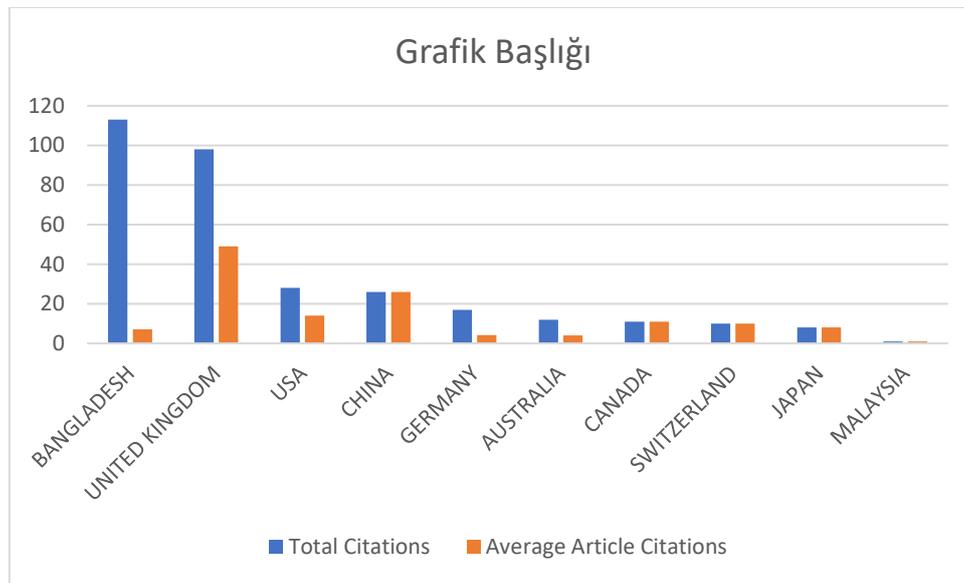


Figure 1: Citation trends

### Authors Impact

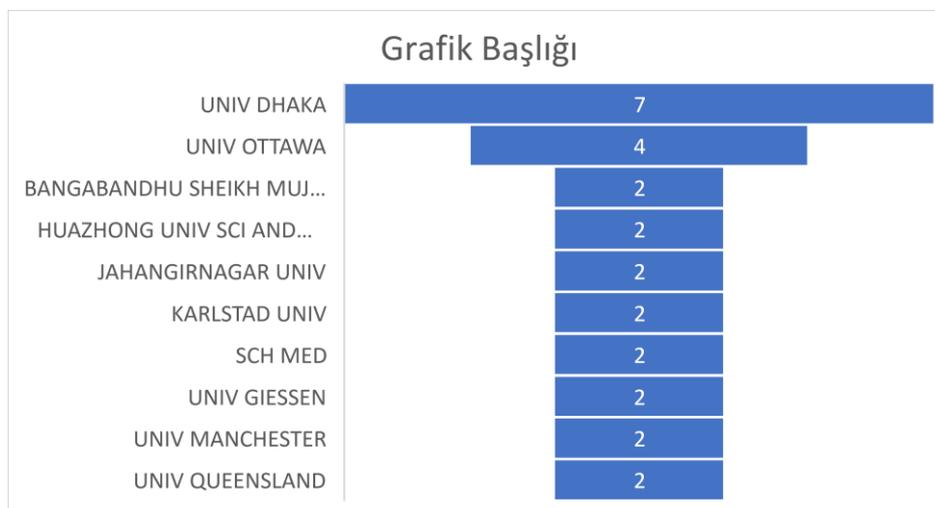
The table shows the top 10 authors whose works contributed the highest impact on this field. Yaya et al. (2016) published two articles and received 37 citations. In terms of citation the most impactful authors are Yaya et al. (2016), Bishwajit et al. (2017) and Kabir and Islam (2000). In terms of H\_index, the most top authors are Yaya et al. (2016) and Bishwdajit et al. (2017).

Table 3: Authors Impact

Author	h_index	Total Citation	Publication Year start
(Yaya et al., 2016)	2	37	2016
(Kabir & Islam, 2000)	2	19	2000
(Rhaman, 2016)	1	2	2016
(Yaya et al., 2016)	2	37	2016
(Roy et al., 2018)	0	0	2018
(Hassan et al., 2018)	0	0	2018
(Ahmed, 2021)	0	0	2021
(Arafat et al., 2020)	1	6	2020
(Siddiquee, 2020)	0	0	2019

### Authors Affiliations

The authors of Dhaka University provided most of the research based on Bangladeshi papers. They released seven articles. The University of Ottawa in Canada is ranked second, with four publications produced by the authors. Along with authors from Bangladeshi universities, many authors from other countries took part in the study using Bangladeshi journals, as shown in the graph. Among them are the Universities of Manchester, Queensland, and Huazhong University of Science & Technology.



**Figure 2:** Authors Affiliations

### Author's Collaboration

The research area has seen more collaborative work, but less international collaboration between the respective authors. Of the selected 35 articles only 9 articles are single-authored. It is demonstrated that in this area most of the research has been done with collaboration. But table 3 signify less international collaboration.

**Table 4:** Author's collaboration

Country	Articles	SCP	MCP
Bangladesh	16	11	5
Germany	4	2	2
Australia	3	2	1
United Kingdom	2	1	1
USA	2	1	1
Canada	1	0	1
China	1	0	1
Japan	1	0	1
Malaysia	1	1	0
Pakistan	1	1	0

Table 5 shows that, although in general most of the works were collaborative, Bangladeshi authors showed less interest in international collaboration. Among 16 papers published from Bangladesh, only five articles are MCP (Multiple Countries Publications). Research in the remaining 11 are national publications (SCP). This means that the research was done by Bangladeshi researchers with no international collaboration.

According to the table 5 around 50% of the research conducted by Germany were MCP. Nowadays, international collaboration is crucial to conducting large-scale research.

### Most Common Keywords

The most frequently used keywords in our selected research articles are media, violence, education, and prevention. Due to the fact that communication scholars mostly use newspapers

as a medium of data, media became one of the top keywords. Additionally, foreign-funded NGOs support research on prevention-related topics such as the contraceptive pill or HIV prevention; thus, the prevention keyword shows at the top. Violence is a recurring theme in Bangladesh's Political Culture. As a result, it has become one of the most commonly used keywords. Other often used terms are education, health, infants, and abuse. International collaboration is critical for large-scale research nowadays.



**Figure 3:** Most Common keywords

### Discussion and Conclusion

The current study aimed to examine the domain of the research that used newspapers as a source in the context of Bangladesh. Firstly, the study presented a comprehensive review of literature where authors argue for and against the use of newspapers as a source of research. Then, we provide an overview of the past and present status of newspapers in Bangladesh. The paper presented evidence that there were many types of research carried out by using data from Bangladeshi newspapers. In this context, three main research questions were formulated for the investigation.

Initially, the study selected 35 research papers for analysis from the Web of Science database. Then, the data were analyzed by bibliometric method and the result was presented accordingly. Primarily, the study found that Bangladesh as a country, universities as institutions, and academics as authors placed first in research that used Bangladeshi newspapers.

Based on the first research question, when the major field of studies were examined, it was discovered that not only researchers in the media field but also those in education, health, and a variety of other fields undertook interdisciplinary research based on Bangladeshi newspapers data. The result signifies that along with the media sector the researchers of other fields also rely on the archived newspaper data. Although the newspapers data could be used in research as primary data or complimentary data but still not negligible.

In the scope of the second research question, the results showed that most of the researchers who used Bangladeshi newspapers were from Bangladesh. Researchers from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other places also used newspapers from Bangladesh. It means the value of newspaper data is not confined to a country rather it could be used in global-scale research.

In the framework of the final research question, when the most impactful authors' name were investigated, the top authors were from Bangladesh. The findings showed that in terms of citation, the most impactful authors are Yaya et al. (2016), Bishwajit et al. (2017), and Kabir and Islam (2000). Regarding H\_index, the top authors are Yaya et al. (2016) and Bishwdajit et al. (2017). Although the top authors were from Bangladesh, authors from other countries also came to the top author list who used Bangladeshi newspapers in their research.

Bibliometric analysis is not limited to mass media, but numerous media subtopics have also been studied. For example Valkenburg et al. (2016) conducted bibliometric research on media theory and research issues, while González and Pardo (2021) did their research on publications on Public televisions.

Consequently, the findings revealed that despite many questions about newspaper data on the basis of its validity, accuracy, and availability, researchers still use newspaper data. Our study on Bangladeshi newspapers show that the newspaper data is not only important to the researchers of media field but also crucial to others.

Lastly, as stated in the literature review, no bibliometric analysis has been carried out on Bangladeshi newspapers; this study can be a pioneer in this field. This study can be useful for future studies to analyze and characterize researches that use newspaper data .

This study is also subject to some limitations. Firstly, this bibliometric analysis only included articles published in English. We were unable to include researches that used the Bangla language. Although much research has been done on Bangladesi newspapers in Bangla language. Secondly, even in many studies published in English-language journals that are no longer part of the web of science, we could not include them in our data. The study collected articles from the Web of science (WoS) database. Although WoS is one of the largest databases, encompassing a wide range of multidisciplinary literature, but many high-quality research articles were not included in WoS database.

Thirdly, many good-quality journals of Bangladesh are also published in Bangla. Since the journals were not indexed on the WoS database, we were unable to collect documents from these journals. To narrow these limitations, we have tried to discuss the findings of this kind of research articles in our literature review section. Moreover, we recommend conducting bibliometric analysis in the future by incorporating Bangla languages and other databases.

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