



## Review Article

# A Review of The Published Works Registered Within Higher Education Institutions in Afghanistan in The Year (2020-2021)

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### ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT



#### Keywords:

Authorship, Academic Needs, Higher Education Institutions, Year 1399

#### Article History:

Received: 01-03-2024

Accepted: 10-08-2024

Published: 19-08-2024

This study utilized an analytical-statistical strategy. The main goal of this research is to show how much the process of creating textbooks and additional instructional materials is used in Afghanistan's academic system. The results of this analysis suggest that the year 2020-2021 has the fewest registered themes for authoring in comparison to previous years. There is a distinct 30% disparity between the year 2019-2020 and the preceding year. While the quantity of produced works thus far may not be substantial, it is a significant advancement in enhancing the materials and resources available for research inside the academic system of the country. This study focuses on the process of creating textbooks and educational materials in Afghanistan's higher education institutions. It aims to explore how these institutions utilize freshly acquired works and research from other languages to enhance their academic resources and materials. The production of textbooks at Afghanistan's higher education institutions has significantly declined in 2020 compared to the 1990s.

#### Cite this article:

Esmat, A. H., & Esmati, S. A. (2024). A Review of The Published Works Registered Within Higher Education Institutions in Afghanistan in The Year (2020-2021). *Sprin Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(8), 33–37. <https://doi.org/10.55559/sjahss.v3i8.371>

### Introduction

As it tackles recently raised issues from original research carried out in many countries and cultures, authorship plays a critical role in the education and sharing of knowledge. It is necessary to convey this research in human societies using various methods. Authorship also makes it possible for ideas, perspectives, attitudes, and scientific-literary methods to be shared beyond national boundaries. In modern Afghan society, especially among the intellectual and scientific community, there is an unmatched need for access to academic material. Literature may unquestionably effectively meet these needs by providing us with relevant, improved, and significant content. There is a vast and rich history of authorship that dates back thousands of years. Humans have used this technique to exchange and spread their knowledge and ideas throughout history. Writers, authors, and eminent academics from every historical era have endorsed the idea of authorship as a fundamental component of international interaction. However, there are times when writing becomes so necessary that ignoring it could have unanticipated negative effects on a community. Even if there are countless books created in various languages throughout history, there have also been times when writers' enthusiasm was heightened, resulting in exceptional works covering a wide range of topics. Muslim writers made a substantial literary contribution after Islam came into being. They wrote in many languages, most notably Arabic, which was used for administration, religion, and scientific discourse.

Over the course of history, the trajectory of authorship has undergone several variations (Bazoobandi, 1394). Still, the increasing volatility and turmoil have systematically hampered Afghan book writing progress. Still, some people have published books in various fields both in their native country and abroad. However, these efforts have not been directed toward meeting the demands of the scientific community (Ron, 1391). A thorough examination shows that writing is practiced in many countries for different purposes and for different causes, which leads to its success. When people lack motivation and goals, they can't achieve their ultimate goal. Therefore, in the national formal education system, it is essential to give the core elements of the teaching and learning process top priority throughout all educational levels. There don't appear to be any books or articles about authorship in Afghanistan's universities that we could find. For this reason, we have decided to write a piece about the projects that go into making textbooks and other educational materials. Using scientific and empirical methodologies, this essay thoroughly and methodically examines the process of developing textbooks in Afghanistan's higher education institutions in the year 1399 (2020–2021). In addition, it delves into the processes that go into producing textbooks for universities, with a particular emphasis on the ways in which these services help faculty members grow in their careers (Roof, 2015). This particular context makes the current research stand out because it is unique in terms of both data and content, and it is very important.

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<https://doi.org/10.55559/sjahss.v3i8.371>

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The primary goal of this study is to highlight the contributions made by academic faculty members at Afghanistan's higher education institutions. The specific goal of this study is to determine whether the available academic writing services are adequate to meet today's demands. It also seeks to determine whether the amount of academic work produced by Afghani faculty members is sufficient to meet the country's current academic demands. In order to make it understandable for students and researchers to comprehend the volume of academic work produced by higher education professionals in the year 1399 (2020–2021), this research aims to define the significance and give evidence of this process.

### Importance of study

This research is significant for the 2020-2021 era as it aims to enhance our comprehension of the composition process of textbooks inside Afghanistan's higher education system. There has been a significant decrease in the production of textbooks compared to previous decades, such as the 1990s. Additionally, academic staff members are showing a greater interest in becoming authors. The research highlights the utilization of new works and studies from other languages by higher education institutions in Afghanistan to enhance their academic resource management. This contributes to the improvement of instructional materials in terms of standards and relevance. This analysis will provide valuable insights for policy-makers and educators seeking to address the educational requirements of the nation and enhance its overall educational environment.

### Methodology

The study used a statistical methodology, utilizing data obtained from the Ministry of Higher Education, Research, Writing, and Translation of Afghanistan. The process entailed doing a separate investigation of the written works of each individual university, followed by a comprehensive examination of the total number of textbooks created by all universities in Afghanistan during the year 1399 (2020-2021).

### Results

The research discusses the definition, background, objectives, value, and research questions related to textbook authorship. The findings indicate an increase in motivation for writing among the academic staff at some Afghan universities. This heightened motivation is expected to positively impact the writing process in the coming years. Notably, the academic staff of Kabul University, Nangarhar University, Herat University, and Balkh University have shown significant enthusiasm for authoring textbooks in various fields. Furthermore, the experience of academic members and researchers suggests that the quality of translated works has markedly improved in the year 2020.

Universities in Afghanistan, as centers of learning, and their academic staff, who are among the academic and scientific assets of the society, are expected to contribute significantly to the advancement of this process. The translated works from foreign languages in the year 1399 (2020-2021) are presented in the following tables.

**Table 1.** Registered Compilation Works Table Educational Institution: Kabul University

No	University	Faculty	Department	Desired Rank	Type of Work	Book Title	Date
1	Kabul	Literature	Arabic	Pohandwal	Compilation	Eloquence Revised	99-03-08
2	Kabul	Economics	Management	Pohandwal	Compilation	Principles of Public Administration Revised	99-03-08
3	Kabul	Sharia	Fiqh and Usul Fiqh	Pohandwal	Compilation	Principles of Fiqh 1 "Book of Allah's Sections"	99-04-22
4	Kabul	Sharia	Fiqh and Usul Fiqh	Pohandwal	Compilation	Fiqh 3: Rules of Sales	99-04-27
5	Kabul	Agriculture	Plant Protection	Pohandwal	Compilation	Diseases of Cultivated Plants Revised	
6	Kabul	Fine Arts	Graphics	Pohandwal	Compilation	Color Knowledge	
7	Kabul	Psychology	Psychology	Pohandwal	Compilation	Family Psychology and Population Control	99-05-28
8	Kabul	Agriculture	Animal Sciences	Pohandwal	Compilation	Animal Nutrition	99-05-28
9	Kabul	Fine Arts	Painting	Pohandwal	Compilation	Composition	
10	Kabul	Pharmacy	Pharmacology	Pohand	Compilation	Pharmacology 3	

**Table 2.** Basic Information of Registered Scientific Subjects of the Ministry of Higher Education for the Year 1399 (2020) Educational Institution: Balkh University

No	University	Faculty	Department	Desired Rank	Type of Work	Book Title	Date
1	Balkh	Education	Chemistry	Pohandwal	Compilation	Corporate Social Responsibilities: Challenges and Opportunities in Afghanistan	99-03-01
2	Balkh	Education	Geography	Pohandwal	Compilation	Regional Geography of the Continents and Oceans, and Antarctica for 4th Grade and 8th Semester	99-04-15
3	Balkh	Medicine	Pathology	Pohandwal	Compilation	Systemic Pathology 3 Credit	99-04-27
4	Balkh	Education	English	Pohandwal	Compilation	Teaching Methods 1	99-05-21

**Table 3.** Basic Information of Registered Scientific Subjects of the Ministry of Higher Education for the Year 1399 (2020) Educational Institution: Kandahar University

No	University	Faculty	Department	Desired Rank	Type of Work	Book Title	Date
1	Kandahar	Medicine	Surgery	Pohandwal	Compilation	Neurosurgery 2 Credit for 5th Grade	99-04-27
2	Kandahar	Medicine	Surgery	Pohandwal	Compilation	General Surgery 4 Credit for 1st Semester	99-04-27
3	Kandahar	Engineering	Civil	Pohandwal	Compilation	Road Construction Engineering Analysis and Design	99-04-15

**Table 4.** Basic Information of Registered Scientific Subjects of the Ministry of Higher Education for the Year 1399 (2020) Educational Institution: Sheikh Zayed University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title	Date
1	Sheikh Zayed	Education	Chemistry	Professor	Authorship	General Chemistry for Semester 1-2	99-05-21
2	Sheikh Zayed	Medicine	Microbiology	Professor	Authorship	Medical Parasitology	99-05-14
3	Sheikh Zayed	Engineering	Technical Sciences	Professor	Authorship	Material Resistance	99-04-08

**Table 5.** Basic Information on the Registration of Scientific Subjects, Ministry of Higher Education, Year 1399 AH (2020). Educational Institution: Faculty of Education

No.	Faculty	Department	Section	Title	Type	Book Title
1	Education	Natural Sciences	Physics	Professor	Authorship	Radio Engineering
2	Education	Education Sciences	Education	Professor	Authorship	Fundamentals of Education
3	Education	Islamic Studies	Hadith Tafsir	Professor	Authorship	Hadith 2 (Explanation of Hadiths of Faith and Belief) 2 Credits

**Table 6.** Educational Institution: Herat University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title
1	Herat	Sharia	Fiqh Law	Professor	Authorship	Theory of Ownership in Fiqh Law "Real Rights 1
2	Herat	Education	Chemistry	Professor	Authorship	Quantitative Analytical Chemistry 4 Credits

**Table 7.** Basic Information on the Registration of Scientific Subjects, Ministry of Higher Education, Year 1399 AH Educational Institution: Parwan University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title
1	Parwan	Law	Administration and Diplomacy	Professor	Authorship	International Organizations
2	Parwan	Social Sciences	History	Professor	Authorship	Contemporary History of Russia

**Table 8.** Educational Institution: Polytechnic University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title
1	Polytechnic	Civil Engineering	Transportation Engineering	Professor	Authorship	Geometric Design of Roads

**Table 9.** Educational Institution: Baghlan University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title
1	Baghlan	Literature	Dari	Professor	Authorship	Artificial and Ornamental Prose of Dari Persian

**Table. 10** Educational Institution: Nangarhar University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title
2	Nangarhar	Agriculture	Plant Protection	Professor	Authorship	Nematology

**Table. 11** Educational Institution: Badakhshan University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title
1	Badakhshan	Literature	Dari	Professor	Authorship	Prosody "for the subject of Literary Techniques"

**Table 12.** Educational Institution: Bamyan University

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Title	Type	Book Title
1	Bamyan	Natural Sciences	Chemistry	Professor	Authorship	Fundamentals of Biochemistry

## Discussion

Textbook compilation must adhere to teaching and learning criteria, organizing textbooks according to instructional design principles rather than imitative or translated models. This approach ensures that various educational dimensions are effectively addressed (Sabzalieva, 2019). Consequently, in designing and compiling any activity in a textbook, special attention must be given to the student's prior knowledge, current abilities, and future prospects. Therefore, compilation based on instructional design should consider the following points:

- Attention to the student's prior knowledge
- Precise and developmental design
- Focus on higher performance levels
- Emphasis on active learning methods
- Attention to social learning
- Application of learned concepts in new environments
- Importance of integrative approaches
- Evaluation in the service of learning
- Pathway to new learnings
- Consideration of out-of-class assignments with an emphasis on presenting learning outcomes in class (Bazoobandi, 1394).

The textbook author must write to convey scientific concepts, and the student, as the reader, must read and speak to demonstrate their understanding. Additionally, discussion and dialogue are essential for education and training. Based on these fundamentals, one can assert that the four language skills—speaking, listening, writing, and reading—are integral to the educational process, indicating that education is mediated through language. If this path is not smooth, direct, and clear, education either goes astray or slows down. Therefore, to achieve the educational goal, one must also consider the pathway through which the objective is pursued (Nematzadeh, 1391). When classifying words in a textbook based on their educational role, the following categories should be noted:

- **Target Words:** These words express the concepts that the authors intend to teach at their respective levels.
- **Marginal Words:** These words appear outside the main text as previously explained instructions.
- **Text Words:** These words revolve around the main issues, and a lack of understanding of them disrupts the comprehension of the issue (Nematzadeh, 1391). Curriculum planning is based on a set of philosophical, psychological, sociological foundations, and documented knowledge (both classical and contemporary). Attention to these foundations ensures that the curriculum is designed and developed in accordance with social philosophy, individual and social needs, and the knowledge required by both individuals and society (Database of the Research, 1399). Considering individual needs, social needs, and the necessary knowledge maintains balance in the curriculum content. Ignoring individual needs results in less acceptance of the curriculum by learners, while neglecting social needs produces a curriculum that fails to foster social adaptation and compatibility, and does not respond to societal needs (Nematzadeh, 1391).

In today's world, the role of knowledge production and its dissemination is crucial, as the development of societies is based on the expansion of knowledge boundaries. Success in this area is achievable if policymakers prioritize textbook compilation and address scientific decline in the academic promotion regulations for faculty members. For the scientific development of the country, knowledge production and a resilient economy must progress in tandem. A developed society is one that surpasses others in all aspects and dimensions of knowledge production, symbolizing wealth and global power (Mozaffari, 1397).

Textbooks should be carefully considered in terms of their content. After designing the objectives, the content should be organized based on these goals. Initially, the general type or approach of the content should be determined based on needs assessment and the specified objectives. According to Karl Krahnke (1987), there are six types of content for education, especially for foreign languages: structural or formal content, conceptual/functional content, situational content, skill-based content, task-based content, and topical content (Welch, 2020). The content of textbooks, especially in the foreign language section, should include elements such as vocabulary. Richards proposed criteria for selecting vocabulary: teachability, similarity, frequency of use, and accessibility (Mohammadi & Danish, 2016, p. 40). Grammar should also be considered, encompassing aspects like simplicity, importance, communicative features, and frequency. Pronunciation, which should include familiarity with sounds, the ability to distinguish sounds, and recognizing sounds in complete contexts, is also important. Additionally, assignments and exercises in the textbook are essential (Mohammadi, 1395).

## Conclusion

Through diligent research and successful communication with the Translation Management Department of the Ministry of Higher Education's Research, Compilation, and Translation Department, we have obtained access to essential information regarding the registration of scientific subjects. This information encompasses the registration of works by faculty members. The

registration procedure relies on the author's name, educational institution, and preferred academic position. Nevertheless, we have excluded certain particulars and solely referenced the title of the project, academic institution, department, and year. Concerning the themes that have been written about, it is important to mention that the majority of them are highly specialized and correspond to the specific expertise of the relevant group or field. Generally, the majority of the written works are in the languages spoken inside a particular country. The findings of this study indicate that Kabul University had the most registered authored works in the year 1399, followed by Kandahar University, Sheikh Zayed University, Balkh University, and other institutions, as depicted in the accompanying chart.

The research findings suggest a positive enhancement in faculty members' motivation to engage in writing at certain universities. The relatively low degree of authorship seen in the given year, along with the proactive measures taken to address this issue, instill optimism for the future of the authoring process in the upcoming years. Out of all the educational institutions, Kabul University's faculty members demonstrated the greatest level of motivation to write works in international languages, with Kandahar University and Balkh University following closely after. Faculty members and researchers have found that the quantity and quality of produced publications are important factors to examine. The most prevalent and influential works in the year 1399 were those that were organized and structured using highly effective ways of learning and teaching.

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