

PAKISTAN RESEARCH JOURNAL: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY (2005 – 2018)

Mohammad Hussain*

Saddiqa**

Abstract

This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of “Pakistan” Research Journal from 2005 to 2018. The analysis covers authorship pattern, gender-wise distribution, number of articles, paper length, most prolific author, number of references and department wise distribution. The data was collected from different issues of the journal which was analyzed by using MS Access and MS Excel 2016. The study identified 137 articles which were published during the study period and the highest numbers of articles were published in 2017. The trend of male and single author was dominant and most of the papers were published in length 11-15 pages. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa produced the maximum number of articles and the University of Peshawar was the most productive institution. Dr. Fakhrul Islam was the most productive author with 15 articles followed by Dr. Abdullah Khan and Dr. Farmanullah with 8 articles each.

Key Words

Bibliometric Review, Research Productivity, Pakistan Research Journal, Pakistan Study Centre, Pakistan, University of Peshawar.

Introduction

The word bibliometric comes from two different words, biblio and metric. The word biblio comes from Latin and the Greek word “biblion” which means book or paper, and the word “metric” comes from Latin and Greek which mean measurement. So bibliometric

* Lecturer Department of LIS, Khushal Khan Khattak University, Karak

** M. Phil Scholar, Department of LIS, Khushal Khan Khattak University, Karak

means the study and measurement of all forms of written communications (Hussain & Fatima, 2011).

Bibliometric is a type of research method used by library & information science professionals and researchers by applying mathematical and statistical techniques to analyse and measure literature output of a particular subject, through language wise, geographical wise, document type wise, institution wise, topic wise etc.

According to online dictionary for library and information science, “The use of mathematical and statistical methods to study and identify patterns in the usage of materials and services within a library or to analyse the historical development of a specific body of literature, especially its authorship, publication and use” (Reitz, 2014).

The word Bibliometric was recently coined, but bibliometric studies were performed much earlier before the beginning of 20th century. The first statistical study on bibliometric was conducted by Cole and Eales in 1917, they simply counted the number of titles, books journal articles etc. in comparative anatomy from 1543-1860. The second study was carried out by Hulme in 1923, he analysed the journal articles in the English International Catalogue of Science Literature. The third study was conducted by P. L. K. Gross and E. M in 1927 which was basically a citation analysis of journal articles in Chemistry (Thanuskodi, 2010). It is believed that Alan Pritchard was the first to use and introduce the term Bibliometric in 1969, he used this term in his article "Statistical Biography or Bibliometrics" which was appeared in the "Documentation Journal" (Pritchard, 1969).

“Pakistan Research Journal” is HEC recognized peer-reviewed research journal published by Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar. It was an annual publication up to 2019 and now bi-annual published by the centre and is available in both printed and digital formats. The online version of the journals is free of cost and is available on the centre’s website. The objective of the journals is to publish research works on various topics specially related to Pakistan that can add new concepts and ideas to the exiting knowledge. The journal accepts articles from the researchers and authors on topics like history, politics, culture, foreign policy, current affair, social customs, religion, economics, social issues, education and languages. The journal is published not only for the researcher, students and scholars, but for all those readers who take interest in affairs of Pakistan (Islam, 2018).

Literature Review

Hew, Lee, Ooi and Lin (2019) explored research publication in the fields of computer science and engineering produced by ASEAN countries form 2009–2018. The data was collected from Web of Science which was analysed by using VOS viewer. The results show that research in computer science of a country is closely related to its ICT development level and publication from ASEAN countries were increasing throughout the years. Most of the publications were produced by Singapore and Malaysia, these two contributed 80.27% of the total publications. The study also identified research areas for the scholars of ASEAN countries.

Wright and Liang (2019) examined scholarly literature on arts and sustainability development. Different databases were consulted

including agricultural & environmental science, environment complete, Web of Science, Scopus and JSTOR. It was found that 77 articles were published by 137 authors on the topics during the study time. The journals who published most articles were the journal of cleaner production (12), international journal of sustainability in higher education (8), sustainability (7), and the Goose (6).

Kirtania (2018) examined the contribution of Indian's authors in Open Access Social Science Literature published from 2008-2017. The findings show that 1195 articles were published during the time and 2016 was the productive year in which 352 papers were published. United Kingdom contributed highest number of papers followed by USA and Spain. The most productive authors were Professor N B Kanagal and Professor Vikram Patel who published 21 and 12 articles respectively.

Kaneswaran, Krishnan and Raja (2018) examined research growth in library and information science in India from 2008-2016. The result shows 387 articles were published in the said time period, out of which 81 were in 2015, 69 articles in 2014 and 67 in 2016. The most productive authors were Mukherjee, B. With, Gul, S.has and Karthikeyan M. and Vyas who had published 11,7 and 6 papers respectively. The highest number of research articles were published in "Annals of Library and Information Studies" (38) followed by "DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology" (32) and Library Philosophy and Practice (21).

Tripathi, Kumar and Babbar (2018) investigated the research output produced in India in social sciences and humanities from 2005–

2014. The study was based on data from Web of Science. There were 9525 articles published by Indian scholars and the productive years were 2014 and 2013 with papers 1236 and 1117 respectively. The findings also show that 45.5% of publications were of single author, 23.1% were of two and 6.1% were of more than five authors. The articles were published in 1603 journals and the most productive journals were Indian sociology, Indian journal of social and Indian journal of gender studies.

Jan Hussain, Ibrahim and Khan (2016) found that more articles were published in 2013 followed by 2014. Most of the articles were published from the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which remained on the top followed by Islamabad capital territory and Punjab province. Male contribution was dominant over female and book was the most cited document in study.

Naseer (2015) analyzed the authors' productivity and co-authorship patterns in Pakistan while Anwar and Saeed (1999) investigated the research produced by Pakistani librarians. The results of both the studies show that Pakistani librarians published many articles in national and international journals. They also reported in their studies that most productive author was Dr. Anish Khurshid.

Kumar (2014) studied the research productivity of library herald journal from 2011 to 2014. The journals had published 114 articles with an average of 28 papers per year. Most of the articles were published on topics like internet, consortia & web technology (36), library automation (23) and library and library and information science

& information literacy. The contribution of single author was 57% and rest of the contribution was made by joint authors.

Idrees and Anwar (2013) examined research in online journal “Library Philosophy and Practice” from 2006 to 2012. The results show that 701 articles were published in the specified time, highest 201 papers were written in 2011 and least 46 were in 2006. Most articles were contributed from Nigeria followed by India and USA. The findings also reveal that first three positions were occupied by Pakistani authors, Dr. Khalid Mahmood, Dr. Rubina Bhatti and Dr. Farzana Shafique who contributed 11, 10 and 9 articles respectively to the journal.

Thanuskodi (2010) has examined the research published in journal “Library Philosophy and Practice” from 2005-2009. The results show that maximum number of articles were published in 2009 (82) and minimum in 2005 (10). The subjects with most articles were library & internet, user studies and library and Information science. Maximum contributors were of two authors followed by single author and three authors. The study shows that all the articles cited 1935 sources and the journals occupied 1st positions with citations 1026.

Thanuskodi (2010) analysed the research published in “journal of social sciences” from 2003-2007. Different parameters were investigated and found that highest number of articles appeared in the area of economics. Majority of the contributors were foreigners and most articles (136) had an extension of 11 or more pages.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are: -

- To find out the number of articles published and number of citations in each article
- To examine the authorship pattern, gender wise distribution, geographical and institution affiliation of contributor
- To provide subject wise segmentation of articles
- To know the authors productivity and asses the most prolific authors

Research Methodology

The methodology applied in the study is bibliometric analysis, which is used to study in detail the bibliographic features of the articles which were published in Pakistan Research Journal from years 2005 to 2019. The data for the study was collected from various issues of journal which were downloaded from the website of Pakistan Study Centre and some issues were collected from the library. This study has one limitation which is gap in literature created by the unpublished volume of 2008. The data contain issue number, year of publication, names of authors, their respective departments, geographical locations, total number of authors, length of articles and number of references cited in the article. The data was entered, organized, tabulated and analyzed in MS Access, MS Excel 2016 to interpret the results and draw inferences. Moreover, EndNote: 8 was used for making references of the research study.

Results and Discussion

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

Table-1: No of Articles in all Issues

Year	Vol.(No)	Number of articles	Percentage
2005	35,36	13	9.48
2006	37,38	6	4.37
2007	39,40	3	2.18
2009	43,44	5	3.64
2010	45,46	6	4.37
2011	47	8	5.83
2012	48	11	8.02
2013	49	12	8.75
2014	50	16	11.67
2015	51	11	8.02
2016	52	14	10.21
2017	53	17	12.40
2018	54	15	10.40
Total		137	100

Table-1 shows that 137 articles are published in the 18 volumes of PARJ from the year 2005-2018. The volume of 2008 was not published due to some reasons. The highest number 17 (12.40%) articles were published in the year 2017. The 2014 has occupied second position with 16 (11.67%) articles, 2018 has taken third place with 15 (10.40%) articles, 2016 has fourth place with 14 (10.21%) articles, 12(8.75%) articles were published in 2013 has fifth place and 11 (8.02%) in 2012. The results show that lowest number of articles only 3 (2.18%) papers were published in the volume of 2007.

Haq and Al Fouzan (2019) analyzed the trends of publications in “Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal”, their study revealed that highest numbers of articles (45) were published in 2014 followed by 2017 with 43 articles. Warraich and Ahmad (2011) inspected the papers published in “Pakistan Journal of Library and

Information Science” and reported that maximum number of papers

Table-2: Number of Citations/References

Year	Vol.(No)	Number of Citations	Percentage
2005	53,36	316	6.03
2006	37,38	313	5.98
2007	39,40	140	2.67
2009	43,44	271	5.17
2010	45,46	208	3.97
2011	47	241	4.60
2012	48	475	9.07
2013	49	447	8.54
2014	50	725	13.85
2015	51	322	6.15
2016	52	531	10.14
2017	53	667	12.74
2018	54	577	11.02
Total		5233	100

(16) were published in 1997 and minimum (7) were in 2007.

Table-2 describes the year wise citation’s count of the articles. The table shows that a total of 5233 references were cited by authors in writing 137 articles. The results revealed significant growth of references /citations from 2012 to 2018. The data in the table shows that the volume of 2014 have maximum citations (775) while the volume of 2007 have minimum citations (140)

Table-3: Authorship Pattern

Authorship Pattern	Articles	Percentage
Single Author	78	56.93%
Two Authors	48	35.03%
Three Authors	11	8.02%
Total	137	100

Table-3 shows the authorship patterns of the articles to the publication. The single authored papers are 78 (56.93%) in the larger collaborative effort in total numbers of papers. This is followed by two authors' pattern with 48 (35.03%) articles and three authors contributed 11(8.02%) articles.

This trend of working single author is also confirmed with results of previous research. Senthilkumar and Thilagavathy (2017) assessed the research papers which were published in the "Journal of Intellectual Property rights" and reported that majority of articles (58.3%) were written by single author. The bibliometric study of Naseer and Mahomood (2009) which was about the LIS research in Pakistan also revealed that 88.6% articles were produced by single while only 7.2% articles were contributed by two authors.

Table-4: Gender-Wise Distribution of Authors

Gender	Total Authors including Duplicate counts	Percentage	Individual Authors	Percentage
Male	165	82.5	62	81.57
Female	35	17.5	14	18.42
Total	200	100	76	100

Table-4 shows the gender wise distribution of authors. The study reveals that the contribution of male authors are 165 (82.5%) while the female authors are 35 (17.5%) during 2005 to 2018.

The results of previous studies also show that more articles were produced by male authors. Ahmad and Warraich (2013) investigated the patterns of LIS literature produced by Pakistani authors and found that 59% research was conducted by male authors. Similarly, Shadab (2009) conducted the analytical study of “Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal” and identified that 81% contribution was made by male authors. Ibrahim and Jan (2015) presented the overview of articles published in the “Journal of Pakistan Medical Association” and found that 62% contribution was made by male while 38% by female authors.

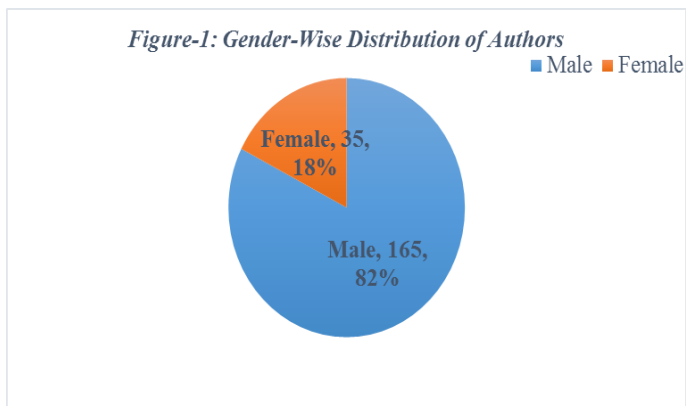


Table-5: Length wise distribution of Papers

Paper Length	2005	2006	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	Percentage
05- Oct	3	0	0	0	1	5	3	4	1	3	0	2	0	22	16.05
Nov- 15	5	1	2	2	3	0	4	4	9	2	1	7	9	49	35.76
16- 20	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	5	4	9	5	4	40	29.19
21- 25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	5.83
26- 31	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	10	7.29
> 31	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	5.83
Total	13	6	3	5	6	8	11	12	16	11	14	17	15	137	100

The Table shows the length of papers from 2005 to 2018. The study finds that majority of papers 49(35.76%) were published in length 11-15, 40 articles were in range of 16-20 in length, 22 papers were in range of 5-10 in length, 10 articles were in range of 26-31 in length, 8 articles each found in ranges of 21-25 and of more than 31 in length. The maximum length of a paper was of 45 pages published in volume of 2005.

Anwar (2019) presented the statistics of papers published in the “Journal of Information Technology Education” and reported that majority of papers (64) were published in length 11-15 pages and 53 articles were in range of 16-20 pages. similarly, Jan and Anwar (2013) inspected the publications of “Pakistan Development Review” and described that 51.87% articles were ranged from 12-21 pages and the longest article was of 68 pages.

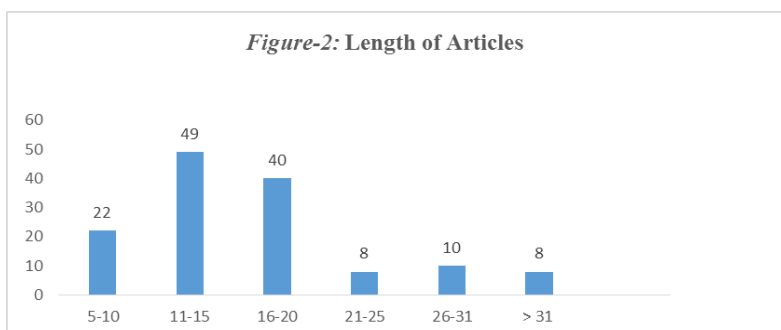


Table-5: Geographical Distribution Based on First Author’s Affiliated Address

<i>Province</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Articles</i>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 88 (66.23%)	Peshawar	67
	Mansehra	3
	Noshehra	4
	Bannu	3
	Mardan	4
	Charsadda	2
	Buner	1
	Malakand	1
	Kohat	1
	Lower Dir	1
	Swat	1
Punjab, 28(20.44%)	Lahore	7
	Bahawalpur	5
	Faisalabad	7

	Abbottabad	3
	Sargodha	2
	Rawalakot	1
	Bahawalnagar	2
	Multan	1
Sindh, 1	Karachi	1
Federal Capital, 17(12.40%)	Islamabad	17
Foreign, 3 (2.18%)	Malaysia	2
	UK, London	1
Total		137

Table-5 shows geographical distribution of articles based on first author’s affiliated address. The authors affiliated to the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa produce the maximum number of articles with 88(66.23%), second place goes to Panjab with 28 (20.44%) authors and 3rdplace goes to Federal Capital Islamabad with 17 (12.40%) authors. Only two articles have been published by Sindh Province. While 3(2.18%) articles were published by foreign authors from two countries. City wise input expounds that Peshawar published 67 articles followed by Lahore and Faisalabad with 7 and 5 articles respectively.

Table-6: Most Productive Authors

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Article Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Dr. Fakhru Islam	15	10.94
2.	Dr. Abdullah Khan	8	5.83
3.	Dr. Farmanullah	8	5.83
4.	Mr. Shahbaz khan	5	3.64
5.	Prof. Abudul Sattar Khan	4	2.91
6.	Dr. Zahid Shah	4	2.91
7.	Dr. Muhammad Ayaz khan	3	2.18
8.	Dr. Sultan Mahmood	3	2.18
9.	12 Authors	Each 2	1.45
Total	118 Authors	Each 1	

Table-6 shows the most productive authors in this study. Total 76 authors (200 authors including multiple counts) produced 137 articles in this present study. Dr. Fakhru Islam is the most productive author with 15 (10.94%) articles, Dr. Abdullah Khan and Dr. Farmanullah with each 8 (5.83%) articles, Mr. Shahbaz khan with 5(3.64%) articles. Prof. Abudul Sattar Khan and Dr. Zahid Shah each produced 4 (2.91%)articles, Dr. Muhammad Ayaz khan and Dr. Sultan Mahmood with each 3 (2.18%)articles and 12 authors with 2(1.45%) articles.

Table-7: Institutional Affiliation of Authors

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name of Institutions</i>	<i>No of articles</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	University of Peshawar	60	43.74
2.	The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	9	6.56

3.	International Islamic University, Islamabad	9	6.56
4.	University of Panjab	8	5.83
5.	University of Hazara	8	5.83
6.	University of Agriculture, Peshawar	7	5.10
7.	University of Agriculture Faisalabad	4	2.91
8.	Government College of Management Science, Noshehra	4	2.91
9.	Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad	4	2.91
10.	Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan.	4	2.91
11.	NIHCR Islamabad	4	2.91
12.	University of Science and Technology, Bannu	4	2.91
13.	Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad	3	2.18
14.	Bacha Khan University Charsadda	3	2.18
15.	University of Sargodha	3	2.18
16.	University of Karachi	2	1.45
17.	Government Islamia College Civil Lines, Lahore	2	1.45
18.	Government Post Graduate College Rawlakot	2	1.45
19.	Government College Bahawalnagar	2	1.45
20.	Abbottabad University of Science and Technology	2	1.45
21.	Government Islamia College Civil Lines, Lahore	2	1.45
22.	University of Faisalabad	2	1.45
23.	International Islamic University Malaysia	2	1.45

Table-7 describes the institutional affiliation of authors in this study from 2005 to 2018. It was found that the universities were high productive institutions. It was also confirmed by

S. Thanuskodi (2010) his study. The highest productive institute is the University of Peshawar with 60 (43.74%) articles, the University of Bahawalpur and International Islamic University, Islamabad occupied second place with 9 (6.56%) articles each, University of Panjab and University of Hazara with each 8 (5.83%) article are taken the third place, followed by University of Agriculture, Peshawar with 7 (5.10%) articles, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Government College of Management Science, Noshehra, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, NIHCR Islamabad and University of Science and Technology, Bannu with each 4 (2.91%) articles, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Bacha Khan University Charsadda and University of Sargodha with each 3 articles and Eight institutions and universities each produced 2(1.45%)articles.

Table-8 Department – Wise Distribution

S. No.	Department	No. of Articles	Percentage
1.	Pakistan studies	63	45.93
2.	Political Science	18	13.13
3.	History	8	5.83
4.	IER	13	9.48
5.	Management Science	7	5.10
6.	Sociology	5	3.64
7.	Social Science & Humanity	5	3.64
8.	Social Work	4	2.91
9.	NICHR	4	2.91
10.	Law	4	2.91
11.	English	3	1.45
12.	Islamic studies	3	1.45

Table-8 shows the department wise distribution of article published during 2005 to 2018. The results revealed that the majority of articles published by department of Pakistan studies with 63 (45.93%) articles comes first in the subject distribution of article, Second place goes to department of political science with 18 (13.13%) articles followed by IER department with 13 (9.48%) articles, History department with 8 articles, Department of Management Science with 7 articles, Sociology and Social Science & Humanity department with each 5 (3.64%) articles, Social Work, NICHR and Law department

with each 4 (2.91%) articles, English and Islamic studies department with each 3(1.45%) articles.

Conclusion

“Pakistan” is HEC recognized peer-reviewed research journal published by Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar. It was is an annual publication up to 2019 and now bi-annual published by the centre and is available in both printed and digital formats. The objective of the journals is to publish research works on various topics specially related to Pakistan. The present study aims to examine the research articles that have been published in PARJ. The results show that 137 research papers were written by 200 authors with duplicate counts from 2005 to 2018. The highest number of articles (12.40%) were published in 2017 and the least number of papers (2.18%) in 2007. Furthermore, 5233 references were cited by authors in writing 137 articles with an average of 38.19 references per articles and the volume of 2014 received highest number of citations/references (13.85%). Majority of authors were male (56.93%) while female authors contributed only 17.5% of the total.

The single author (82.5%) trend was dominant followed by two authors (35.03%). Majority of papers 49 (35.76%) were published in range 11-15 in length followed by 40 (29.19%) articles were in range of 16-20 in length. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa produced maximum number of articles with 88 (66.23%) followed by Panjab with 28 (20.44%). Dr. Fakhrul Islam was the most productive author with 15 (10.94%) articles followed by Dr. Abdullah Khan and Dr. Farmanullah with each 8 (5.83%) articles. It was also found that highest productive institution was the University of Peshawar with 60 (43.74%)

articles, followed by the University of Bahawalpur and International Islamic University with each 9 (6.56%) articles. The department of Pakistan studies published the highest number of articles with 63(45.93%) followed by department of political science with 18(13.13%) and Institute of Education of Research (IER) with 13(9.48%) articles.

References

- Ahmad, Z., & Warraich, N. F. (2013). Patterns of LIS literature produced by Pakistani Authors, 2007-2012. *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal*, 36(2).
- Anwar, M. (2019). Journal of information technology education: A Bibliometric study from 2002 to 2007. *Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal*, 50(1).
- Anwar, M. A., & Saeed, H. (1999). Pakistani librarians as authors: A bibliometric study of citations in LISA-PLUS. *Asian Libraries*, 8(2), 39-46.
- Haq, I., & Al Fouzan, K. (2019). Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal; Bibliometric Review of a Decade (2008-2017). *Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal*, 50(2).
- Hussain, A., & Fatima, N. (2011). A bibliometric analysis of the ‘Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal, (2006-2010)’. *Chinese Librarianship: An International electronic journal*, 31.
- Hew, J.-J., Lee, V.-H., Ooi, K.-B., & Lin, B. (2019). Computer Science in ASEAN: A Ten-Year Bibliometric Analysis (2009–2018). *Journal of Computer Information Systems*, 1-9.
- Idrees, H., & Anwar, M. (2013). Library and Information Science Research: A Bibliometric Study of Library Philosophy and Practice, 2006 to 2012. *Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal*, 44(4), 35-46.
- Ibrahim, M., & Jan, S. U. (2015). Bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association from 2009 to 2013. *Journal of Pakistan Medical Association*, 65(9), 978-983.
- Islam, F. u. Pakistan: Annual research journal. Retrieved from <https://www.pscpesh.org/index.php/current-issue>
- Jan, S., & Anwar, M. A. (2013). Pakistan development review: A bibliometric analysis of the articles published from 1973-2009. *International Journal of Information Management Sciences*, 2(1).

- Jan, S. U., Hussain, A., Ibrahim, M., & Khan, I. (2016). The Dialogue through Bibliometric Lens: From 2006 to 2015. *Dialogue*, 11(4), 463.
- Kirtania, D. K. (2018). Bibliometric Study of Indian Open Access Social Science Literature. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-14.
- Kumar, M. (2014). Library Herald journal: A bibliometric study. *Journal of Education & Social Policy*, 1(2), 123-134
- Maheswaran, M. R., Krishnan, V., & Raja, S. Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (SJHSS) ISSN 2415-6256 (Print).
- Naseer, M. M. (2015). Authors' productivity and co-authorship patterns in Pakistani LIS Literature. *Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal*, 46(4).
- Naseer, M. M., & Mahmood, K. (2009). LIS research in Pakistan: an analysis of Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal 1998-2007. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2009(June).
- Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical bibliography or bibliometric. *Journal of documentation*, 25(4), 348-349.
- Reitz, J. M. (2010). *Online dictionary for library and information science Westport, CT: Libraries unlimited* retrieved from https://www.abc-clio.com/ODLIS/odlis_e.aspx
- Shadab, I. (2009). *Pakistan Library and information science journal A bibliometric study from 1968-2007*.
- Senthilkumar,S.& N. Thilagavathy. (2017). Bibliometrics analysis on "Journal of intellectual property rights" (2011-2015). *International Journal of LibraryScience and Research (IJLSR)*, 7(1), 1-6.
- Thanuskodi, S. (2010). Bibliometric analysis of the journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1.

Thanuskodi, S. (2010). Journal of Social Sciences: a bibliometric study. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 24(2), 77-80.

Tripathi, M., Kumar, S., & Babbar, P. (2018). Bibliometrics of social science and humanities research in India. *Current Science*, 114(11), 2240-2247.

Warraich, N. F., & Ahmad, S. (2011). Pakistan journal of library and information science: A bibliometric analysis. *Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries*, 12(1). Retrieved from <http://journals.pu.edu.pk/journals/index.php/pjiml/article/view/821/456>

Wright, T., & Liang, Y. (2019). Examining the Scholarly Literature: A Bibliometric Study of Journal Articles Related to Sustainability and the Arts. *Sustainability*, 11(14), 3780.