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2021

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Muhammad Jawwad
muhammad_jawwad@aiou.edu.pk

Muhammad Shahid Soroya Dr
provc@mul.edu.pk

Pervaiz Ahmad Dr
pervaiz@aiou.edu.pk

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Jawwad, Muhammad; Soroya, Muhammad Shahid Dr; and Ahmad, Pervaiz Dr, "Mapping the Research Output of Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (JSSH): A Bibliometric Study" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5087.

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Mapping the Research Output of Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (JSSH): A Bibliometric Study

Muhammad Jawwad,¹ Muhammad Shahid Soroya,² and Pervaiz Ahmad³

Abstract

The aim of this study is to map the trends of research published in the Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (JSSH), currently a six-monthly research journal of the Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU, Islamabad, Pakistan) being published since 1995. AIOU is a federally chartered university publishing 22 research journals. Most of AIOU's research journals are recognized by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan including JSSH.

All the bibliographic data of 378 research articles from 27 volumes and 48 issues retrieved from print copies and journal website <<http://jssh.aiou.edu.pk/>> were filtered and analyzed employing bibliometrics with MS Excel. Data analysis and findings include year-wise distribution and authorship patterns of research papers, average number of references per article, year-wise distribution of citations, average citations per article, average citations per year, and average length of articles in number of pages. This study would motivate the researchers to map the statistical output of research journals published in their countries especially the developing world.

Keywords: Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (JSSH), Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU, Islamabad, Pakistan), Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Research output, Statistical review.

Introduction

Bibliometric study is not a new in the research world. Bibliometric studies were executed prior to the mid-20th century. The history reveals the famous term 'Statistical Bibliography' as a start which was used to evaluate periodical literature by E. W. Hulme (1923). Alan Prichard (1969) objected on this term. According to him "the term statistical bibliography is clumsy not very descriptive and can become confused with 'statistical' itself or "bibliographies on statistics." Hence, Prichard introduced a new term "Bibliometrics" and suggested a definition for this subject i.e. the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication. Different words or phrases are used by different authors for defining bibliometrics. According to Hung (2012), bibliometrics includes a set of methods employed to examine or measure texts and information. Whereas Hussain, Fatima and Kumar (2011) explained this term as a discipline where quantitative approached were used to apply mainly to scientific fields and are based principally on various aspects of written articles like subject, author, citations, title, etc. This kind of study has been considered as a standard tool of science policy and research management in the last decades as described by Roy and Basak (2013) and Sengupta (2015) all significant compilations of science indicators depend on publication and citation statistics and other more complex bibliometric techniques.

The research journals are the indicators of literature development in any field of knowledge. They are the main channel to transmit knowledge. In recent decades the cost of research journals is ever-increasing, and libraries are more careful to subscribe/select journals due to lack of enough budgets. The Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (JSSH) is biannually research journal of the Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU), Pakistan, a federally chartered university and is publishing 22 research journals, most

¹ Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: muhammad_jawwad@aiou.edu.pk

² Minhaj University, Lahore, Pakistan. Email: provc@mul.edu.pk

³ Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: pervaiz@aiou.edu.pk

of them are recognized by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan including JSSH being published since 1995.

Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this study is mapping the trends of research published in JSSH and summarizing the predominant research achievements by using the bibliometric method, which will enable us to observe in detail the evolution of its scientific publications. In line with main objective the study has been undertaken the following objectives:

1. To observe year-wise distribution of research papers.
2. To examine the authorship pattern of research papers.
3. To study average number of references per article in the journal.
4. To identify the year-wise distribution of citations, Average Citations per Article (ACPA), and Average Citations Per Year (ACPY).
5. To study average length of the research papers.

Literature Review

Historically several studies have been done and being carried out by different scholars in regard to bibliometric analysis, citation analysis of research articles of journals of various disciplines. This article reviews a few studies conducted on bibliometric study as follows:

Baker, Kumar, and Pandey (2020) exported data of Managerial Finance Journal from Scopus database and investigated a bibliometric analysis between 1996 and 2019. This study analyzed the most frequent authors published in Managerial Finance along with their affiliated institutions and countries. The authors also identified the most often cited articles and uses bibliometric indicators to analyze productivity and stature of journal. The study uses various tools such as bibliographic coupling, keyword analysis and co authorship analysis to analyze the journal's retrieved bibliographic data. Further, in the study authors tried to provide a temporal analysis of journal publishing across different ownership periods. The major findings of study depict between 60 and 70 articles published in each year and its number of citations steadily grows. The authors contributed articles to the journal around the globe, they most often are affiliated with the United States, the United Kingdom and Greece. The temporal analysis of journal's themes exposed that it has extended its scope from accounting research to a much wider array of finance topics. Whereas, bibliographic coupling network analysis displayed that major themes published in journal are: stock markets, corporate governance, banking, financial decision-making and initial public offerings.

Fuad, Lee and Hsu (2020) administrated a bibliometric study of Bioscience Trends Journal which is a peer-reviewed journal belongs to the International Research and Cooperation Association for Bio & Socio-Sciences Advancement (IRCA-BSSA) Group of Japan. The main objective of study was to examine the bibliometric characteristic of Bioscience Trends Journals and study specifically measured: 1) growth rate of the scientific publications, 2) dynamics of authorship and collaboration pattern; 3) core research themes of articles that have been published, and 4) citation pattern of journal. Bibliographical data journal was obtained from the core collection database of the Web of Science (WoS). The researchers divided the retrieved dataset into three interval periods, 2007-2010, 2011-2014 and 2015-2017. Using Bibliometrix data processing and analysis was performed in R software, VOSViewer 1.66, Orange 3.15 and CitNetExplorer. The study results revealed that authors from China and Japan and dominant. Annual journal growth of said journal is 12.83 %. Reaching the end of the first decade, number of first author and the country origin multiplied, 20 and 5 times respectively, compared to the first-year. Research themes are consistent with the Aims and Scope of the Journal with strong emphasizes on molecular biology, biochemistry, and clinical research.

Haq, Satti, Ahmed, and Yasmin (2020) directed a study with an aim to determine the various bibliometric characteristics of the documents published in Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology (JASIST) from 2014 to 2019. They retrieved the data for study from Web of Science – Clarivate Analytics database and analyzed a total of 1,196 documents. According to the

analysis the publication contributed by the authors of 62 countries with average of 199 articles per annum. These articles received 11,941 citations with an average of 9.98 citations per documents. More than half of research were contributed by two countries USA and UK, and amongst the top-10 most contributing organizations, six belonged to one country United States of America. The share recorded very low is from Asian countries. As per point of view of authors JASIST is providing excellent platform for dissemination of innovative ideas in the field of library and information Science since 1950.

In another study Haq (2020) explored the social science research conducted in Pakistan in the duration of 59 years. The reviewed study was carried out on the data retrieved from the Scopus database with the aim to determine the research output in the area of social science by Pakistani authors from 1961 to December 2019. The result of study exhibited that the Pakistani author wrote 9,292 papers on social sciences with an average of 157.49 papers per year, three-fourth of the papers were published in the last ten years of study. As per data retrieved from Scopus the publications received 56,252 citations with an average of 6.05 citations per paper. One-fourth of the total documents were published in the ten most preferred journals. The Pakistan Development Review has been found on the top with 1067 documents. According to the results given by Scopus all documents are divided into 24 sub-categories, computer sciences found a most favorite area followed by art and humanities. Pakistani authors collaborated with 134 countries of the world, the America has a topmost choice for international research collaboration. While the single author pattern dominated in authorship pattern. In author point of view establishment of new universities and up-gradation of the social sciences departments and provision of national digital library by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan and starting of doctorate programs from most of the universities are the key factors of talented growth of publications during the last ten years of study.

Hugar and Kannappanavar (2020) is a study conducted to investigate the publication trend of research contributions of SAARC countries, citations, etc. Researchers collected the data from the SCI mago Journal and Country Rank database and accessed the data on SAARC countries in the month of November 2018 and downloaded all the required information from 2008 to 2017. This article studied SAARC countries publications, citations, citations per document, self-citations and degree of self – citations. The results of study revealed that on an average 6054 articles are published during the study period. More than the average citations publications during the ten years of study is from India (78%) of citations and stood 1st rank in the study. Whereas Pakistan and Bangladesh got 8% and 6% citations and stood 2nd and 3rd rank. Nepal got highest 76% of citations per document and stood 1st rank among the SAARC countries in the last ten years from 2008 to 2017. Further, it was found that the degree of self-citation is 0.24, which is very lowest. The study suggested that the SAARC countries are underdeveloped so government of SAARC countries has to encourage more and more publications, then only their socio-economic level may increase. Individuals, as well as organizations, should take more interest to publish their research articles in high impact journals both at national and international level.

Abdi, Idris, Algulyev, and Algulyev (2018) presented a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled “Information Processing & Management (IP & M)” for the period from 1980 to 2015. The main aim of the study was to provide a summary of research activity in current journal and characterized its most important aspects. The analysis covers mainly the year-wise distribution of articles, category-wise classification of papers, authorship patterns of papers, degree of collaboration, most prolific contributions of papers, institutions-wise distribution of contributions, geographical distribution of papers, and citation analysis of the IP&M journal. Gaviria-Marin, Merigo and Popa (2018) from the historical record of Journal of Knowledge Management presented an exclusive bibliometric analysis of its publications from 1997 to 2016 and identified its main trends. To achieve the study objective authors formulated two procedures: a performance analysis and a science mapping analysis of journal. The performance analysis uses a series of bibliometric indicators such as h-index, productivity and citations. This analysis considers different dimensions, including papers, authors, universities and countries. VOS viewer software is used to carry out the mapping of science of journal, which, based on the concurrence of key words and co-citation points of view, seeks to graphically analyze the structure of the references of this particular journal. The results of study showed there is a positive evolution in the number of publications (although

with certain oscillations), which shows a growing interest in publishing in Journal of Knowledge Management. The United States of America and the United Kingdom lead the publications in this journal, although at a regional level, Europe is the most productive. This study is useful for obtaining a quick snapshot of what is happening in the journal. Keeping in view the medical research in Pakistan,

Baladi and Umedani (2017) initiated a bibliometric study with the aim to measure the growth of scientific research, authors' productivity, affiliation with the institute and geographic locations published in the Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences during the period of 2001 to 2010. They have downloaded the data for the study from websites of e-journal of Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences (PJMS) and Pak Medi-Net Com. The study results discovered that a total number of 1199 articles were published during the studies period in PJMS 10 volumes and 40 issues with contribution of 3798 (3%) authors. The average number of papers per issue is 30%, and gender wise contribution of males is higher 3050 (80%) than the females 748 (20%). It is also found that majority of articles were multi-authored 1052 (87%) as opposed to single author contribution 147 (13%). All 1199 articles were covered under four major disciplines i.e. Basic medical sciences, medicine & allied, surgery & allied and radiological sciences and 39 sub-specialties according to medical subject headings (MeSH). It was also exposed that 467 (39%) articles were published in Pakistan and 732 (61%) articles produced by other 32 countries which reveals it to be the internationally circulated journal. The Karachi city of Pakistan has produced 199 (16%) articles as highest as its national level and followed by Tehran (Iran) 77 (6%) as followed internationally.

Bakri and Willett (2011) searched citation of the Scopus and Web of Science databases and compared the bibliometric data through bibliometric analysis of 19 departments of computer science in Malaysian universities with expert peer reviews of Malaysian research performance. The paper results show that the total 1,631 academicians are working in computer science departments of Malaysian universities and they contributed for a total of 508 publications in Web of Science, which indicates an extremely low level of author productivity. It is also observed that the both publications and citation rates are low, although this is at least in part due to some Malaysian universities having only a teaching function. In contrast to this more of the departments' publications were identified in Scopus than in Web of Science. The authors found statistically significant relationships between the departments' publication and citation counts and the rankings of the departments' as the two evaluations have been carried out of the research performance of Malaysian universities.

In continuation of bibliometric studies on Malaysian research journals Bakri and Willett (2008) captivated a bibliometric study of Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science's (MJLIS) to analyze the publication and citation patterns from 2001-2006. The researchers of study downloaded the publication data of journal from 2001 to 2006 from the Wilson Web Journal Directory and citation data from Google Scholar. According to study results the number of publications has increased. As per citation data available from Google Scholar the complete set of 161 articles paying attention to a total of 87 citations, 52 of which were self-citations, with 14% of the MJLIS articles having been cited at least once. Moreover, the analysis statistically showed a different picture in the types of article, in the numbers of references per article and in the lengths of the articles and there is a reasonable spread of types of article. The journal subjective coverage of reviews and of articles are information retrieval, information literacy, and cataloguing and classification. The citations to the journal are currently dominated by papers from a small number of authors working in the area of bibliometrics. The present study is a next link to these already conducted studies and will contribute a worthy examination in the field of bibliometric studies.

Materials and Methods

The Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (JSSH) has been selected as the source journal. To achieve the research objectives of this study the data was retrieved from Journal's website <<http://jssh.aiou.edu.pk/>> from 1995 to 2019. It was noted the most of journals are not available on the website, so researchers personally visited the AIOU Central Library for physical access or verification of original articles from print copies of journal.

All original research articles from print copies and journal websites have been scanned and extracted data was entered in the Excel Spread Sheet. All the bibliographic data of 378 research articles from 27 volumes and 48 issues were filtered and analyzed according to specific/appropriate bibliometric methodologies.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The analysis was done in two ways: 1. Analysis of articles, 2. Analysis of citations. The total number of 378 research articles were published during the period of study 1995-2019.

Year-wise Distribution

Table 1 shows the details of research articles published during the period 1995-2019 that the maximum number of articles were published in 1999 (34; 8.99%). The minimum number of articles (5; 1.32%) were published in the year 2002.

Table 1. Year-wise Distribution from 1995 to 2019 (n=378)

Year	Volume	No. of issues	No. of articles	% of 378
1995	1 and 2	2	18	4.76
1996	1	1	9	2.38
1997	1 and 3	2	17	4.50
1998	4	2	20	5.29
1999	5 and 6	3	34	8.99
2000	7	2	19	5.03
2001	8	2	18	4.76
2002	9	1	5	1.32
2002, 2003	9 and 10	1	10	2.65
2003	11	1	12	3.17
2004	12	2	17	4.50
2005	13	2	13	3.44
2006	14	2	16	4.23
2007	15	2	11	2.91
2008	16	2	12	3.17
2009	17	2	15	3.97
2010	18	2	15	3.97
2011	19	2	11	2.91
2012	20	2	10	2.65
2013	21	2	11	2.91
2014	22	2	10	2.65
2015	23	2	15	3.97
2016	24	2	19	5.03
2017	25	2	16	4.23
2018	26	2	16	4.23
2019	27	1	9	2.38
Total		48	378	100

Authorship Patterns of Research Articles

The authorship pattern was studied to determine the percentage of single, double and more than three authorships. Table 2 presents the authorship patterns as 573 authors contributed 378 research articles. The table depicted that during study period 1995-2019 the highest proportion of research articles (235; 62.17%) were by single authors, followed by articles with two authors (98; 25.93%), three and more authors (45; 11.90%). As the total 378 articles are written by 573 authors so the average number of

authors per article is 1.51. The table 2 also displayed year-wise picture of average authors per article and single author and joint authors contribution. It also showed that out of 378 articles single author contributed 235 (62.17%) articles while the rest of 143 (37.83%) were contributed by joint authors.

Table 2. Authorship Patterns

Authorship	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2014	2015-2019	No of Articles	% of 378	Total Authors
Single	88	61	39	30	17	235	62.17	378
Two	9	17	20	20	32	98	25.93	144
Three and more	1	3	8	7	26	45	11.90	51
Total Articles	98	81	67	57	75	378	100.00	
Total Authors	109	103	104	92	165	----	----	573
Average authors per article	1.11	1.27	1.55	1.61	2.20	----	----	----
Single %	89.80	75.31	58.21	52.63	22.67	62.17	----	----
Joint%	10.20	24.69	41.79	47.37	77.33	37.83	----	----

Gender-wise Authorship Patterns

During the study period total 378 research articles were published by 573 authors. Table 3 shows the authorship patterns gender-wise that male authors were contributed (303 + 114 + 36) 453 research articles and female authors contributed (75 + 30 +15) 120. The study result shows that percentage of male authorship (79%) is significantly higher than the female authorship (21%) as a whole. Meanwhile the male authors as a single authorship pattern contributed maximum articles (303; 52.88%), followed by the multiple authorship pattern too.

Table 3. Authorship Patterns Gender-wise

Authorship	Gender	1995 - 1999	2000 - 2004	2005 - 2009	2010 - 2014	2015 - 2019	Total authors	% of 573
Single	Male	88	67	56	39	53	303	52.88
	Female	10	14	11	18	22	75	13.09
Two	Male	8	17	21	22	46	114	19.90
	Female	2	2	7	5	14	30	5.24
Three and more	Male	1	3	7	6	19	36	6.28
	Female	Nil	Nil	2	2	11	15	2.62
Total		109	103	104	92	165	573	100

Degree of Collaboration (DC)

Calculation of degree of collaboration is an important factor in bibliometric analysis in quantitative matter. Subramanyam (1983) proposed the formula to calculate the degree of collaboration as follows:

$$\text{Degree of collaboration (DC)} = \frac{\text{No. of multi authored papers}}{\text{No. of single authored papers} + \text{No. of multi authored papers}}$$

As a result of present study the degree of collaboration is: $195/573 = 0.34$. Table 4 describe the overall value of degree of collaboration (DC) which varies from the study period. It has been observed that the DC during 1995-1999 was 0.10, between 2000 – 2004 was 0.25, during 2005 – 2009 was 0.42. Whereas in 2010 – 2014 was 0.47 and during 2015 -2019 as 0.77, this variation indicates that there is significant increase in DC for the study period and has been increased in 3 times gradually. The study results reveal the commonness of team research in the area of social sciences and humanities.

Table 4. Year-wise Degree of Collaboration (DC)

Authorship	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010 -2014	2015-2019	No. of authors
Single authored articles	88	61	39	30	17	378
Multi authored articles	10	20	28	27	58	195
Degree of collaboration	0.10	0.25	0.42	0.47	0.77	0.34

Major Contributors to JSSH

From 1995 to 2019 total 378 research articles were contributed by 573, as shown in table 1. Table 5 presents the details of the major contributors to the JSSH, as shown in table Mahmudur Rehman and Rashid A. Naeem contributed highest number of research articles (12; 3.17%) each, then comes Abdul Siraj, Syed with the contribution of (10; 2.65%) articles. Bakht Rawan and Hassan Raza, Syed come on the position third with the contribution of (8; 2.12%) each article, followed by Asad Ali Khan (7; 1.85%) and Shahzad Ali (6; 1.59%). As displayed in the table the major contributors are from Allama Iqbal Open University (AIU) and Islamia University Bahawalpur (IUB).

Table 5. Most Frequent Authors (Top Five)

Rank	Name	Institution	No of articles	% of 378
1	Mahmudur Rehman	AIU	12	3.17
1	Rashid A Naeem	AIU	12	3.17
2	Abdul Siraj, Syed	AIU	10	2.65
3	Bakht Rawan	AIU	8	2.12
3	Hassan Raza, Syed	AIU	8	2.12
4	Asad Ali Khan	IUB	7	1.85
5	Shahzad Ali	IUB	6	1.59

Institutions-wise Distribution of Papers

This section of study presents institution-wise distribution of research articles published by authors as associated with organizations. Table 6 describe the most publishing institutions through their authors' contribution. The maximum contribution of authors (191; 33.33%) are from the host institute AIU. Next contribution is from neighboring institute IUI (29; 5.06%), followed by BZU (25; 4.36%), QAU (22; 3.84%) and IUB (19; 3.32%).

Table 6. Authors' Contribution: Top Five Frequent Institutions

Rank	Authors' institutional affiliation	Single author	Two authors	Three or more authors	Total	% of 573
1	Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan (AIOU)	146	34	11	191	33.33
2	International Islamic University, Islamabad-Pakistan (IIU)	18	10	1	29	5.06
3	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan-Pakistan (BZU)	16	8	1	25	4.36
4	Quaid e Azam University, Islamabad-Pakistan (QAU)	15	5	2	22	3.84
5	Islamia University, Bahawalpur-Pakistan (IUB)	13	5	1	19	3.32

Citation Analysis

The references provided by the authors at the end of their research articles considered as the basis of citation analysis. Citation helps the researchers to traces a connection between two papers, one which cites and the other which is cited. It is one of the popular methods applied to identify the previous studies' worth, popularity and usefulness. Table 7 gives a detail analysis of citations that there are 10,072 (2431 local; 7641 foreign) in total contributed by 378 articles. The maximum number of sources cited in year 2015 in 15 research articles are 727 (64 local; 663 foreign) with the Average Citation per Article (ACPA) 48.47 (4.27 local; 44.20 foreign) and Average Citation per Year (ACPY) 29.08 (2.56 local; 26.52 foreign). The year 1995 has produced 18 articles with 704 (210 local; 494 foreign) citations with the ACPA 39.11 (11.67 local; 27.44 foreign) and ACPY 28.16 (8.4 local; 19.76 foreign), followed by the year 2016 with 19 articles provided 629 citations (57 local; 572 foreign) as ACPA 33.11 (3.00 local; 30.11 foreign) and ACPY 25.16 (2.28 local; 22.88 foreign).

Table 7. Citation Analysis of the Articles During 1995-2019

Year	No. of articles	No. of citations			ACPA			ACPY		
		Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total
1995	18	210	494	704	11.67	27.44	39.11	8.4	19.76	28.16
1996	9	52	127	179	5.78	14.11	19.89	2.08	5.08	7.16
1997	17	81	164	245	4.76	9.65	14.41	3.24	6.56	9.8
1998	20	108	262	370	5.40	13.10	18.50	4.32	10.48	14.8
1999	34	144	468	612	4.24	13.76	18.00	5.76	18.72	24.48
2000	19	129	314	443	6.79	16.53	23.32	5.16	12.56	17.72
2001	18	79	196	275	4.39	10.89	15.28	3.16	7.84	11
2002	5	112	85	197	22.40	17.00	39.40	4.48	3.4	7.88
2002, 2003	10	100	137	237	10.00	13.70	23.70	4	5.48	9.48
2003	12	145	104	249	12.08	8.67	20.75	5.8	4.16	9.96
2004	17	93	233	326	5.47	13.71	19.18	3.72	9.32	13.04
2005	13	86	157	243	6.62	12.08	18.69	3.44	6.28	9.72
2006	16	166	238	404	10.38	14.88	25.25	6.64	9.52	16.16
2007	11	39	280	319	3.55	25.45	29.00	1.56	11.2	12.76
2008	12	106	196	302	8.83	16.33	25.17	4.24	7.84	12.08
2009	15	87	364	451	5.80	24.27	30.07	3.48	14.56	18.04
2010	15	99	358	457	6.60	23.87	30.47	3.96	14.32	18.28
2011	11	82	261	343	7.45	23.73	31.18	3.28	10.44	13.72
2012	10	67	219	286	6.70	21.90	28.60	2.68	8.76	11.44

2013	11	89	301	390	8.09	27.36	35.45	3.56	12.04	15.6
2014	10	24	219	243	2.40	21.90	24.30	0.96	8.76	9.72
2015	15	64	663	727	4.27	44.20	48.47	2.56	26.52	29.08
2016	19	57	572	629	3.00	30.11	33.11	2.28	22.88	25.16
2017	16	64	418	482	4.00	26.13	30.13	2.56	16.72	19.28
2018	16	56	549	605	3.50	34.31	37.81	2.24	21.96	24.2
2019	9	92	262	354	10.22	29.11	39.33	3.68	10.48	14.16
Total	378	2431	7641	10072	184.38	534.17	718.55	97.24	305.64	402.88

Length of Articles

Table 8 displays the length of research articles published during the study period. Out of 378 articles 184 articles (48.68%) covered 11-20 pages while 94 articles (24.87%) falls within the range of 21-30 pages, followed by 78 articles (20.63%) covered 1-10 pages. The table 4 also shows the year-wise length of articles published.

Table 8 Length of Articles Published During 1995-2019

Year	Articles length (# of pages)					Total articles
	1 - 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41 and above	
1995	5	7	5	0	1	18
1996	3	4	1	0	1	9
1997	6	9	1	1	0	17
1998	9	9	2	0	0	20
1999	11	21	2	0	0	34
2000	8	6	4	1	0	19
2001	6	8	3	1	0	18
2002	0	2	2	0	1	5
2002, 2003	4	6	0	0	0	10
2003	6	5	0	1	0	12
2004	4	8	4	1	0	17
2005	6	6	1	0	0	13
2006	2	8	5	0	1	16
2007	2	6	2	0	1	11
2008	1	7	2	2	0	12
2009	0	9	5	1	0	15
2010	0	7	8	0	0	15
2011	0	6	3	1	1	11
2012	1	5	4	0	0	10
2013	1	5	5	0	0	11
2014	0	4	6	0	0	10
2015	1	7	5	1	1	15
2016	1	10	8	0	0	19
2017	0	4	9	3	0	16
2018	0	9	5	1	1	16
2019	1	6	2	0	0	9
Total	78	184	94	14	8	378
% of 378	20.63	48.68	24.87	3.70	2.12	100.00

Discussion

The followings are several useful facts exposed from the analysis of the journal JSSH.

1. At the start of publication, the journal has some irregularities in volume number and issues which shows some management level issues, but later in the years the administration streamlines the publication pattern.
2. The authorship patterns study presents that single authors contributed most of articles, but the number of multiple authorship articles trend gradually amplified by the years and male gender found foremost.
3. The degree of collaboration (DC) is 0.34. It indicated that during the study period most authors contributed their articles as a single author. Whereas the trend towards multi-authored increases very fast and during period 2015-2019 DC has been increased in 3 times.
4. The study findings show that the most prolific authors belong to host institute Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) and this association ranked the AIOU on top contributing institute.
5. The study finding during period of study 1995 to 2019 showed the good number of citations were produced in 378 articles i.e. 10,072 (2431 local; 7641 foreign). Out of which maximum number of sources were cited in year 2015 i.e. 727 (64 local; 663 foreign) with the ACPA 48.47 (4.27 local; 44.20 foreign) and ACPY 29.08 (2.56 local; 26.52 foreign).
6. The average length of articles published ranged between 11-20 pages (48.68%). Which established from 184 articles. It founds this is ideal length for research articles.

Conclusion

The JSSH focuses on the field of social sciences and humanities, and its 25 years regular publications placed it in the recognition list of Pakistan Higher Education Commission (HEC). The researchers from all over the country contributed their research articles in this esteemed journal. It is highlighted that the articles are the key method of communication by researchers. The objective of this study is to present bibliometric analysis for the purposes to identify different scientific indicators, analysis of scientific results in the field of social sciences and humanities published in the journal during 1995-2019. The JSSH has produced 378 articles by 573 authors during the study period. The journal improved its standard gradually and provide a platform to social scientists for publishing their research articles. In general perspective, this study provides an information base to the researchers and readers of the journal to obtain a general picture of the most significant data of JSSH. Nevertheless, note that the results presented in this work are dynamic and may change over time, with certain variables increasing or decreasing their position in the future.

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