

## **BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF *THE GOVERNMENT*: AN ANNUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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### **Abstract**

*“The Government”* is a qualitative Political Science Journal being published by the University of Sindh Jamshoro, Pakistan. This Journal is recognized by the Higher Education Commission, Islamabad. The study in hand deals with the bibliometric analysis of this reputed Political Science Journal (2012-2015). Data was collected from the print as well as online record of the journal. A total number of 55 articles were scrutinized from different aspects like gender contribution; authorship pattern, subject wise coverage. Approximately 13 articles have been published per annum. Political Science and Social Studies are the major subjects addressed as compared to the other subjects.

**Key words:** *Bibliometrics, Political Science, Bibliometrics analysis, Statistical analysis- documents*

### **Introduction**

Bibliometrics is a quantitative and statistical research study of various aspects of research journals or literature on a topic. The Bibliometric study of a research publication is used to cover the pattern of publications, citation analysis, authorship and geographical distribution. The term Bibliometrics is derived from two words “biblion” (Greek): book and “metron” (Greek): “measure” and was used for the first time by Pritchard 1969. Bibliometric study of a scholarly

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journal acts like a portrait of that journal. It shows the standard, productivity and maturity of the research publication. It is also used as an instrument for the collection development process by giving valued and much more needed information to the library personnel to select or discard a document from the library stock. There are two types of bibliometrics: descriptive and evaluative. Descriptive bibliometrics is further divided into geographic, time span and subjects' bibliometrics. Evaluative bibliometrics is referred to reference and citations. Librametrics and scientrometrics are synonyms of bibliometrics.

### **“The Government” Journal**

*“The Government”* is a representative Higher Education Commission (HEC) recognized Journal of the Department of Political Science, University of Sindh Jamshoro Pakistan. The Government publishes original work and tries to facilitate readers as per their taste and flavor. This important scholarly document addresses various subjects like history, local and foreign politics, media and politics. This esteemed Journal is indexed in EBSCO database, IPSA (International Political Science Abstracts) database and Ovid. The editorial team of this Journal works their level best to publish high quality and standard piece of scholarly document to attract the attention of national and international researchers and academicians.

### **Previous studies**

Literature review is an integral part of the research process. The authors search for local and foreign literature on bibliometrics investigation and find a good number of bibliometric studies on research journals.

Ibrahim & s.u. Jan, (2015) have examined 913 original articles published from 2009 to 2013 in the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA) using the bibliometric's parameters. The range of original published articles was recorded from 148 to 214 in the selected period. The majority of the articles references are from 21 to 30 and three authored articles were ranked as highest.

Sharif, A. (2012) analyzed the three core Pakistani medical journals; Journal of Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA), Journal of Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad (JAMC), and Journal Of College of Physician and Surgeons- Pakistan (JCPSP), the results revealed that contribution of more than three authors were prominent and the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA) was the most cited journal, the trend of self-citation were found in two journals. Akhtar Husain, Nishat Fathma and Devendra Kumar (2011) discussed the year-wise distribution of research papers, authorship pattern and discipline-wise distribution of articles.

S.Thanuskodi (2011) studied the bibliometric phenomenon of the Indian Journal of Chemistry. The findings revealed that the maximum numbers (27%) of research papers were published in the year 2005. It also reported that 91% of the articles were written by Indian scholars. Ahmed Bakeri Abubakar & Yahya Ibrahim Harandi (2010) examined that 66.9% of the total literature published were co-authored. Asha and Anil (2010) carried out a bibliometric study of Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics. It was discovered that there were 4798 citations appended to 400 articles in five volumes (2003-2007) of the Journal. It was also reported that the most cited documents were articles from research journals.

Nykiforuk CL, Osler GE and Viebeck S. (2010) wrote about the bibliometric analysis of medical literature “the evaluation of smoke-free spaces policy literature”. Zainab, Ani and Anur (2009) conducted the bibliometric analysis of Malaysian Journal of Computer Science. They covered the articles published from 1985-2007. Turk (2008) studied the URL citations of LIS articles. Ullah, M., & Farooq Butt, I. (2008) have evaluated the Pakistani medical journals using the principles of citation analysis for the purpose of rating, the major results shows that 9079 citations of 567 articles were analyzed for rating. Three Pakistani medical Journals known as Journal of Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad (JAMC), Journal of Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA) and Journal of College of Physician and Surgeons- Pakistan (JCPSP) were rated as top among forty-nine Pakistani medical journals.

Davarpanah and Aslekia (2008) conducted the bibliometric study of international LIS journals from 2002-2004. They reported that 158 out of 894 articles had no references. Singh, Mittal and Ahmad (2006) were of the view that 61 percent research papers were single-authored and maximum number of articles were submitted and published in the year 2003. Patra, Bhattacharya and Verma (2006) conducted the bibliometric study of Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA). The study covered the growth, pattern and authors' distributions. Shokeen and Kaushik (2004) in their bibliometric study were of the view that 81% of the total citations were from journal articles. The results also showed that 398 citations were under ten years.

Wallace Koehler, et.al. (2000) examined four journals including three online and one offline. The paper discussed that there was a great deal of difference in the bibliometric nature of these journals. Khan, et.al. (1998) conducted a bibliometric study on Library and Information Science Literature (1966-77) in Bangladesh. This study shows that 116 authors contributed during the afore mentioned period.

308 papers were published with an average of 9.62 articles per year and 2.6 articles per author.

Mote and Deshmukh (1996) studied the journal titled *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*. It was revealed that journals were the most referenced tools of communication amongst the library professionals. Mahapatra (1994) discussed the citation analysis of nine LIS journals from 1975-85. There were 1456 research articles and 9182 citations with an average of 6.31 citations per research paper. Tsay (2008) made citation analysis of the *Journal of American Society for Information Science and Technology*. The findings revealed an increase of 2 to 3 times in average number of references per paper from 1985 to 2004. Similarly, Mukherjee (2009) indicated that articles written by single authors were higher in number in the journal. The issues of *D-Lib Magazine* from July 1995 to May/June 2008 were studied by Park (2010). Regarding authorship; two and more authors (57%) contributed the highest. The number of single male authors is higher with a ratio of 74%. Seventy percent authors belong to United States and the average number of citations was fifteen.

### **Objectives of the study**

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

- 1- To examine the authorship pattern with geographical affiliation of authors
- 2- To know the gender wise contribution
- 3- To calculate published articles per annum.
- 4- To explore the citation pattern
- 5- To carry out thematic analysis of the articles.
- 6- To assess the ranking of authors

### **Materials and Methods**

This study is a multi-faceted bibliometric study aimed to portray the features and relevant parameters of the Journal. The various parameters which were used as a source of information include: title, abstract, gender, contents and citations. Efforts were made to study all the published articles from 2012 to 2015 with a supplementary issue of 2015. The initial enquiry revealed that the Journal in hand consisted of 55 original articles. The data collected were first examined manually for brevity and to check if they were correct. The data were then fed into the Excel sheet for processing. The findings were discussed

and recommendations were made. Conclusion was drawn for simplicity and brevity.

### Data analysis and interpretation

**Table 1: Annually Published Articles**

Year	Issue. No	Original Articles	Percent	Cumulative percent
2012	1	11	20.00	20
2013	2	11	20.00	40
2014	3	10	18.18	58.18
2015	4	14	25.45	100
2015	3*	9	16.35	74.54
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	
Average Article Per Year = 13.75				
*Supplementary				

The analysis of Table 1 reflects that “The *Government*”: An Annual Research Journal of Political Science of University of Sindh has published about 13 articles per year. It is also evident from Table 1 that 2015 is more productive year followed by 2012 and 2013. It is also noteworthy that a supplementary issue has also been published in 2015.

**Table 2: Gender of all Authors**

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Male	54	61.36	61.36
Female	34	38.64	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>	

“The GOVERNMENT” has more male contributions as per Table 2. The female contribution is less than the male.

**Table 3: Length of Articles**

Years	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31 Plus	Total	Percentage
2012	1	6	4	0	0	11	20.00
2013	0	8	3	0	0	11	20.00
2014	2	6	2	0	0	10	18.18
2015*	0	4	4	1	0	9	16.36
2015	0	2	11	1	0	14	25.45
Total	3	26	24	2	0	55	100
Percent	5.45	47.27	43.64	3.64	0.00	100	

Table 3 reveals that about half of the articles are of length 6 to 10 pages followed by articles of length 11 to 20. Articles having more than 20 pages length are next to nil. Very small sized articles having length (1 to 5 pages) are also less in number.

**Table 4: Authors pattern**

Years	One	Two	Three	Four	Total	Percentage
2012	4	3	4	0	11	20.00
2013	2	9	0	0	11	20.00
2014	3	2	4	1	10	18.18
2015*	2	1	2	4	9	16.36
2015	0	4	9	1	14	25.45
Total	11	19	19	6	55	100.00
Percent	20.00	34.55	34.55	10.91	100	

Table 4 contains information related to authorship pattern. Joint authorship seems to be the more frequent trend in this reputed Journal. 19 articles each are two

authored and three authored authorship style. About one fifth of the articles are single authored. More than three authors trend is minimal in “The Government”.

**Table 5: Geographical Affiliation of first Author**

S.#	Cities/Zones/Country	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2015	Total	Percent
1	Jamshoro	7	9	6	4	4	30	54.55
2	Karachi	3	1	1	1	3	9	16.36
3	Islamabad	0	0	0	1	3	4	7.27
4	Faisalabad	0	1	0	1	1	3	5.45
5	Peshawar	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.82
6	Tandojam	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.82
7	Multan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.82
8	Patiala,(India)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.82
9	No Geographical Affiliation	1	0	2	2	0	5	9.09
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>25.45</b>	<b>100</b>	

An effort was made to know the about geographical affiliation of the first author of the published papers. It is amazing to note that about half of the articles are published from Jamshoro followed by Karachi. The contributions from other parts of the country are less. Only India has one paper published in this Higher Education Commission recognized Journal. The contributors of Five out of 55 articles have not mentioned their geographic affiliations. It is worth mentioning here that there is contribution from Baluchistan in this annual *Journal*. Table 6 : Citation Pattern of Articles

Year	Journals	Books	Thesis	Web/URL	Newspaper	Speeches	Reports	Others	Total	Percentage
2012	25	59	0	28	12	0	7	3	134	14.26
2013	12	117	0	34	9	3	2	2	179	19.04
2014	26	70	0	26	8	3	3	2	138	14.68
2015*	66	56	3	26	2	0	5	0	158	16.81
2015	114	134	0	64	10	0	5	4	331	35.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>percent</b>	<b>25.85</b>	<b>46.38</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>100</b>	

The analysis of Table 6 shows that *books* are the most cited source of documents followed by *journals*. *Web sources* have also been consulted by the authors while writing these papers. Newspapers, Reports are the sources of documents cited by the researchers in their scholarly documents. The citation of *Theses* is not notable as much as compared to other cited documents. Very little attention is given to *Speeches* by the writers.

**Table 7: Ranking of 1<sup>st</sup> Authors**

S. No	Ranking	Name of Contributor	Number of contribution	Country	Affiliation
1	1 <sup>st</sup>	Dr. Bashir Memon	4	Pakistan	Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
2	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Dr. Mughees Ahmad	3	Pakistan	Chairman, Department of Political, Government College University, Faisalabad
3	=2 <sup>nd</sup>	Dr. Farhat Naz Rahman	3	Pakistan	Associate Professor Department of Islamic Studies, Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi
4	=2 <sup>nd</sup>	Dr. Aftab Ahmed Mangi	3	Pakistan	Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
5	=2 <sup>nd</sup>	Pervaiz Ali Mahesar	3	Pakistan	Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
6	=2 <sup>nd</sup>	Jamshed Ali Baloch	3	Pakistan	Teaching Assistant, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
7	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Dr. Yasmeen Yousif Pardesi	2	Pakistan	Chairperson, Department of Political Science University of Sindh Jamshoro
8	=3 <sup>rd</sup>	Dr. Naima Tabassum	2	Pakistan	Assistant Professor, Area Study Centre, Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
9	=3 <sup>rd</sup>	Dr. Ghazal Khawaja Hummayun Akhtar	2	Pakistan	Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi
10	=3 <sup>rd</sup>	Ahmed Hussain Shah Bukhari	2	Pakistan	Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
11	=3 <sup>rd</sup>	Imran Ali Noonari	2	Pakistan	Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro



Table 7 deals with ranking of authors. Dr. Bashir Memon, Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies, University of Sindh, Jamshoro has stood first position by writing four research papers for this *Journal*. Dr. Mughees Ahmad, Dr. Farhat Naz Rahman, Dr. Aftab Ahmed Mangi, Pervaiz Ali Mahesar and Jamshed Ali Baloch have published three papers each in this illustrious Journal.

**Table 8: Theme of Articles**

S.#	Theme	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2015	Total	Percentage
1	Agriculture	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.82
2	Biography	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.82
3	Diplomacy	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.82
4	Economy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.82
5	Education	0	1	0	0	1	2	3.64
6	Foreign Policy	0	1	1	0	0	2	3.64
7	International Relations	1	0	0	1	1	3	5.45
8	Islam and Terrorism	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.82
9	Islamic Study	1	0	0	0	2	3	5.45
10	Journalism	1	1	1	2	0	5	9.09
11	Kashmir Affair	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.82
12	Leadership	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.82
13	Management	0	0	0	1	1	2	3.64
14	Nuclear Program	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.82
15	Philosophy	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.82
16	Politics	2	5	4	1	4	16	29.09
17	Public Administration	0	0	2	0	1	3	5.45
18	Social Study	3	0	1	2	2	8	14.55
19	Terrorism	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.82
	Women Rights	0	1		0	0	1	1.82
Total		11	11	10	9	14	55	100
Percentage		20.00	20.00	18.18	16.36	25.45	100.00	

It is also evident from Table 8 that political science/politics is more addressed subject in this HEC recognized journal. Social Studies is the second most popular subject in this journal. Journalism and Islamic studies have also been given some coverage in the GOVERNMENT. Ibrahim and Saeed Ullah Jan conducted a bibliometric study of an HEC recognized journal. Majority of the articles are of 6-10 pages and the contribution of male authors is more than female. The writers in the territory of *Jamshoro* have contributed more as compared to other parts of the country.

### Conclusion and Discussion

This study was designed to carry out the bibliometric study of a reputed HEC recognized Journal. It is a portrait of a journal. The study investigated that the year 2015 has proved to be most productive. Dr. Bashir Memon, Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies, University of Sindh, Jamshoro has clinched first position in ranking of authors in “*The Government*.” It was reflected from the citation analysis of the Journal that books are the most cited documents followed by journal articles. The Journal is regularly focusing on quality publication with a steady momentum towards better ranking in HEC list.

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