

First decade of Jihat Al-Islam: a statistical analysis

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Bibliometrics is statistical analysis of written publications. The paper presents the bibliometric analysis of research journal: *Jihat Al-Islam (2007-2017)*. Data were collected for study from printed volumes and PDF files of the research journal for selected period of ten years. Total numbers of 318 scholarly items were analyzed from different aspects to find out volume wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, and gender wise distribution, ranking of authors, length of articles, cited documents per article, country and city wise and subject wise contribution of authors. The study revealed that articles published in the journals are male dominant; Pakistani authors contribute more as compared to foreign authors. A reasonable number of articles are of length 21-30 pages, followed by 41-50 pages. Majority of the articles are single authored, female contribution is minimal.

Key words: Bibliometrics, Islamic Studies, Statistical analysis, Authorship pattern, Jihat Al-Islam

INTRODUCTION

Statistics is the collection, presentation, and summary of numerical information in such a way that the data can be easily interpreted¹ Bibliometrics is a study in which analyzed different aspects of research and literary work. The bibliometric parameters are used to cover the various aspects of research publications like citation analysis, distribution of articles, authorship pattern and geographical affiliation of authors. The term Bibliometric was first introduced by Alan Pitchard in 1969: He says that “Bibliometrics is the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication”². Bibliometric methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science Bibliometric study shows the productivity, development and standard of the scholarly communication. Bibliometric study is being applied by the social sciences scholars in order to evaluate the logical output of the journals and other publications. Bibliometric facilitates to analysis the large set of data which enables a researcher to understand the trend of the journal regarding extent of papers, citations, authorship and subjects. It may help the organizers of the journals and other publications to improve the quality of their publication³

JIHAT AL-ISLAM

Jihat Al-Islam is representative journal of faculty of Islamic Studies, University of the Punjab. It has been publishing continuously since 2007. The journal is registered with ISSN 1998-4472 (print version) and 2521-425X (online version).It also recognized from Higher Education Commission (HEC) under ‘Y’ category. Dr Muhammad Abdullah is serving as editor of the journal. The journal publishes articles about Quranic Studies, Hadith Studies, Fiqh, History, Sirah, Comparative Religion, Civilization and culture in Urdu, Arabic and English languages. “The journal seeks to place Islam and the Islamic tradition

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as its central focus of academic inquiry and to encourage comprehensive consideration of its many facets.”⁴ Presidential award has been granted to the special issue on Sirah of the journal in 2013. Renowned scholars from Egypt, India, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Africa along with Pakistan contribute their valuable articles. The journal is online available (limited) and can be viewed at <http://pu.edu.pk/home/journal/35>⁵

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is “comprehensive study and interpretation of literature that addresses a specific topic”.⁶ Exploring the literature, it was observed that there was reasonable number of studies in which bibliometric analysis of journals of pure sciences and social sciences discussed. A very few studies were found in which bibliometrics discussed with reference to Islamic Studies nationally and internationally. Let’s review the important studies.

Muhammad Tahir made an in-depth bibliometrics study of Islamic literature in “Quantitative study of Islamic literature”. In this book, he analyzed 1073 journals and 8387 articles from 1761 to 1980 by using database of Index Islamicus. He composed his research under these titles 1. Growth patterns of literature of Islamic Studies 2. Core journals of Islamic Studies 3. Subject dispersion of journals of Islamic Studies 4. Geographical dispersion of journals of Islamic Studies 5. Summary, implications and suggestions for further research.⁷

Sajjadur Rahman and Roslina Othmans applied Bradfordian Law of Scattering (bibliometric technique) on 3,026 citations in “Islamic Economics Literature: A Bibliometric Analysis”. They identified core authors, publishers, sources of literature, and countries of origin.⁸

Raihanah Abdullah and Asmak Ab Rahman (2009) analyzed the Jurnal Syariah, a journal of classical Islamic Law and its applications for the period of 1993-2007. Single authorship is prevalent. Two hundreds and eighty five articles have single author which is 90% of total number of articles published for the period of 1993-2007. The Malay language was dominating and 89% of the articles were written in it. References used in the article of the journal are 98% from books and 39% from journals.⁹

Anwar (2007) analyzed the growth of literature on Muslims after the fall of the Soviet Union in late 1991 by using CD-ROM database of Index Islamicus. ‘Europe’ and ‘Muslims’ were searched as keywords in the index. Two hundreds and seventy seven citations were analyzed for two 5-year periods, i.e., 1986-90 and 1992-96. He revealed that the 159.7 percent amount of literature increased. He identified a drastic shift in focus on various subjects dealing with Muslims.¹⁰

Abid Hussain, Muhammad Ibrahim and Saira Saeed made bibliometric analysis of Islamic Studies journal in his “A bibliometric analysis of contributions in Islamic studies (journal):2009-2011”. They analyzed 91 literary items of Islamic Studies journal. They revealed that mostly articles are written by Pakistani male authors individually and books are used as reference in most of articles.¹¹

Saeed-ur-Rahman and Faisal Mehmood took an overview of HEC recognized journals in Islamic studies. They explained the mechanism by Higher Education Commission (HEC) to recognize research journals in different categories such as “W”, “X”, “Y” and “Z” and presented a comprehensive overview of twenty one Islamic studies journals.¹²

Saeed-ur-Rahman updated and expanded his previous work and took an overview of thirty journals presented in “X”, “Y” and “Z” categories in his book. He also provided detail of fourteen journals of Islamic Studies which were presented for recognition in Higher Education Commission (HEC). Moreover; he provided important information, directions and suggestions about the publishing of an article in these recognized journals.¹³

DEFINITIONS

(a) **Author’s institutional affiliation:** The institutional affiliation of the writer of a document. The writer’s affiliation is identified as it appears in the journal.

(b) **Author’s geographical affiliation:** The country in which the writer resides or his/her place of work at the time when the journal article is published in Jihat Al-Islam.

(c) **Most productive institution:** The institution which produces the most number of writers and contributes the most number of articles.

(d) **Research article:** A paper communicating a research that has been done.

(e) **Subject:** The main theme assigned to the article of journal.

(f) **Most prolific author:** A writer who produced the most numbers of articles.

(g) **Authorship patterns:** The level of communication, productivity and collaboration among the authors e. g single authored, two authored

(h) **Ranking:** A position in a hierarchy. e.g ranking of authors

(i) **Length of paper:** The number of pages of an article.

(j) **Citations:** The references mentioned in an article

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were to determine the bibliometric properties of Jihatul-Islam pinpointing the following:

- Types of literary work published
- Quantitative growth of articles by volume
- Observing the language of articles
- Collaboration work analysis
- The ranking of the authors of articles in the journal
- Geographical affiliation of authors (country and city wise)
- The institutional affiliations of contributed authors
- The extent (pages) of articles published in the journal
- Statistics of the citations used per article
- Analysis of trend of research regarding keywords

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Ten volumes of Jihat Al-Islam (2007 to 2017) have 318 published items were analyzed to get the objectives of the study. The recording of bibliographic data was made through printed copies of the journal. However, PDF files of the

journal are also downloaded from Islamic Research Index (www.iri.aiou.edu.pk). Data relating to author’s name, author’s affiliation, gender, article pages, citations, year, volume, length and language of articles were all noted. Editorials, abstracts, book reviews were not included in overall analysis. However, these items are listed in Table-1 and presented in Graph-1. Microsoft Excel software was used for data collection, organization and presentation of bibliometric attributes of the journal.

ANALYSIS

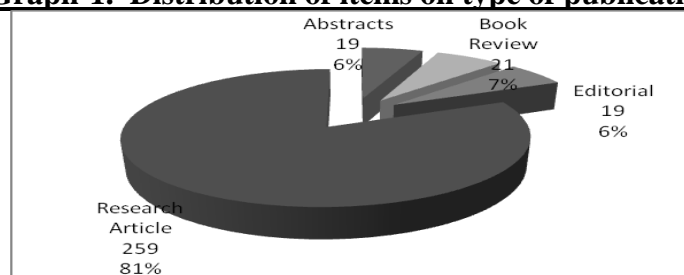
Distribution of items on type of publication

Majority of the published items, 259 (81%) published in Jihat Al-Islam came under the category of Research Article. Book Reviews are on 2nd position with 21 items. The rest of categories are equal i.e. Abstracts and Editorial, 15 (6%). Total literary work of Jihat Al-Islam in ten years consists of 5820 pages.

Table-1. Distribution of items on type of publication

Publication Type	Publications	Pages	Percent
Abstracts	19	182	5.97%
Book Review	21	143	6.60%
Editorial	19	53	5.97%
Research Article	259	5442	81.45%
Total	318	5820	100

Graph-1. Distribution of items on type of publication



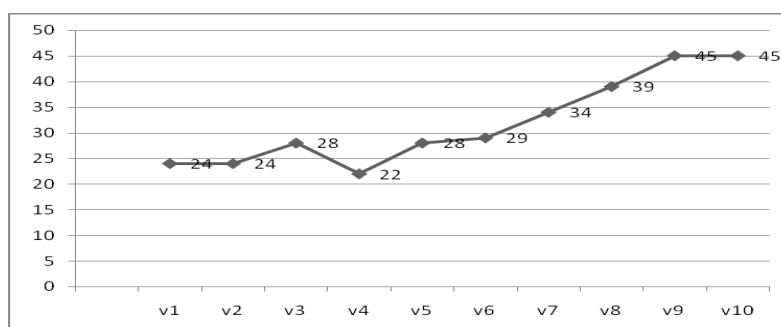
Volume wise distribution of papers

Table-2 portrays the year wise publication statistics of Jihat Al-Islam. Within this specified period of 2007-2017, a total number of 19 issues including 318 items have been published. Volume number four was published as a special number. The highest number of 45 items was published in the vol.9 and vol.10 (2015-17) at a rate of 14 %. The lowest number of items was published in the vol. 4 (2010-11) having 22 articles at a rate of 7%. The average number of publication per vol. is 32 items (rounded off to nearest figure). Graph-2 demonstrates upward trend after volume number four.

Table 2. Volume wise distribution of papers

Vol. No.	Year	Issues		Total	Percent
		i1	i2		
v1	2007-08	13	11	24 ¹⁴	7.55%
v2	2008-09	11	13	24 ¹⁵	7.55%
v3	2009-10	14	14	28 ¹⁶	8.81%
v4	2010-11	22		22 ¹⁷	6.92%
v5	2011-12	14	14	28 ¹⁸	8.81%
v6	2012-13	14	15	29 ¹⁹	9.12%
v7	2013-14	15	19	34 ²⁰	10.69%
v8	2014-15	19	20	39 ²¹	12.26%
v9	2015-16	24	21	45 ²²	14.15%
v10	2016-17	23	22	45 ²³	14.15%

Graph 2. Volume wise distribution of papers



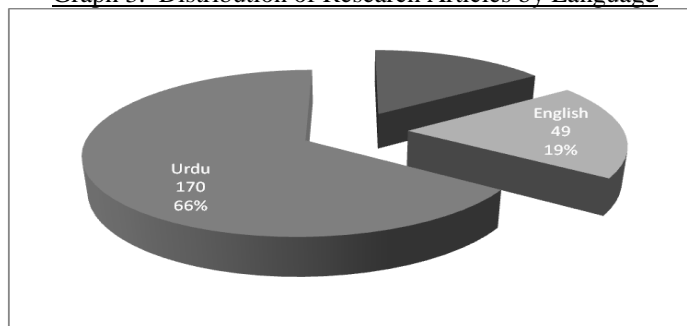
Distribution of Research Articles by Language

Further division of Research Article shows that highest number of articles was written in Urdu language that is 170 (66%), followed by 49 (19%) in English language and 40 (15%) in Arabic language.

Table 3. Distribution of Research Articles by Language

Language	Published Article	Percent
Arabic	40	15.38%
English	49	18.85%
Urdu	170	65.77%
Total	259	100

Graph 3. Distribution of Research Articles by Language



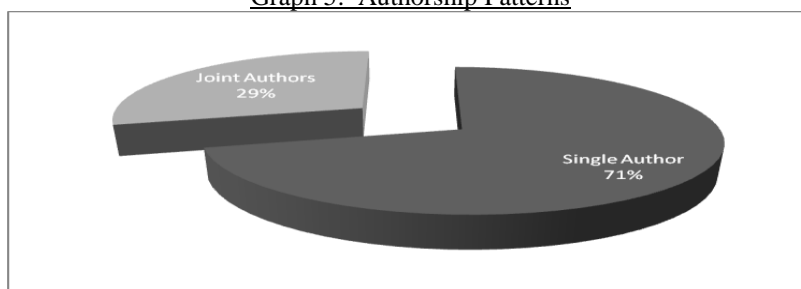
Authorship Patterns

Table-4 exhibits that most of articles 184 (70 %), out of a total of 259 articles are single authored followed by 75 (29 %) which are two authored articles. It is also reflected that majority of articles published in the Jihat Al-Islam have single authorship. It indicates a slow increase in multi- authored works and a predominance of single authored contributions

Table 4: Authorship Patterns

Authors	Papers	Percent
One	184	70.76%
Two	75	29.23%
Total	259	100

Graph 5: Authorship Patterns



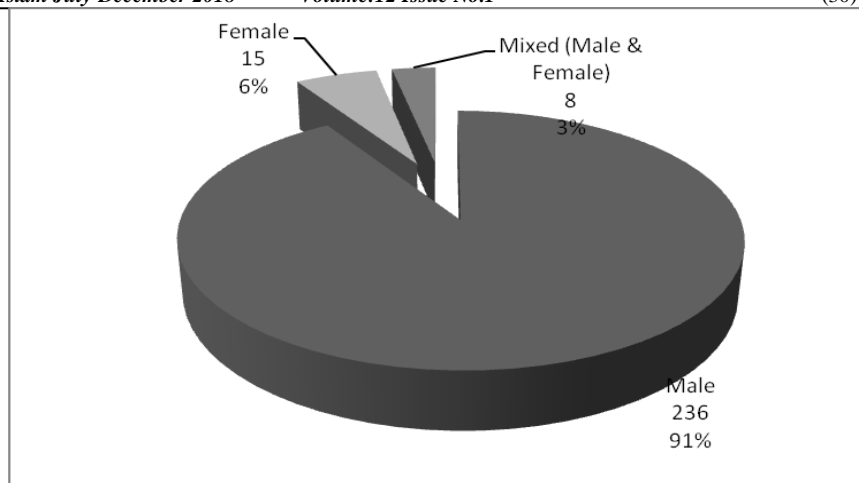
Gender-wise Authorship pattern

While examining by gender of authors, it was observed in Table-5 that majority of authors 174 out of 184 published articles were written by male scholars while 10 articles by female scholars individually. Similarly 62 articles out of 75 articles were written by two male authors while 05 articles contributed by two female scholars each. Only 08 articles were contributed in the journal by male and female authors jointly. So 315 male and 19 female scholars contributed as principal and co-author.

Table 5: Gender-wise Authorship pattern

Gender of Author	Single Author	Two Author	Total	Percentage
Male	174	62	236	91.11%
Female	10	05	15	05.79%
Mixed (Male & Female)	0	08	08	03.08%
Total	184	75	259	100

Graph 5: Gender-wise Authorship pattern



Ranking of Authors

The total 334 authors contributed 259 articles as principal author and co-author. The most prolific authors are Muhammad Yaseen Mazhar Siddiqui who contributed 11 (3%) articles, Mahmood Akhtar Abdul Ghaffar, Irfan Khalid Dhiloon, Muhammad Abdullah and Muhammad Feroz-ud-Din Shah Khagga With 6 (2%) articles, Muhammad Abdul Ali Achakzai, Muhammad Hamayun Abbas Shamas and Muhammad Shahbaz Manj with 5 (1.5%) articles each. Twenty six authors contributed two articles each and 207 authors wrote only one article in the journal.

Table 6: Ranking of Authors

Rank	Author	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Muhammad Yaseen Mazhar Siddiqui	11	3.29%
2	Abdul Ghaffar	6	1.80%
2	Irfan Khalid Dhiloon	6	1.80%
2	Mahmood Akhtar	6	1.80%
2	Muhammad Abdullah	6	1.80%
2	Muhammad Feroz-ud-Din Shah Khagga	6	1.80%
3	Muhammad Abdul Ali Achakzai	5	1.50%
3	Muhammad Hamayun Abbas Shamas	5	1.50%
3	Muhammad Shahbaz Manj	5	1.50%
4	Abdul Rauf Zafar	4	1.20%
5	Atique Tahir	3	0.90%
5	Muhammad Arshad	3	0.90%
5	Muhammad Saadullah	3	0.90%
5	Muhammad Saeed Ahmad Atif	3	0.90%
5	Muhammad Shamim Akhtar Qasmi	3	0.90%

6	26 Authors	2	15.57%
7	207 Authors	1	61.98%

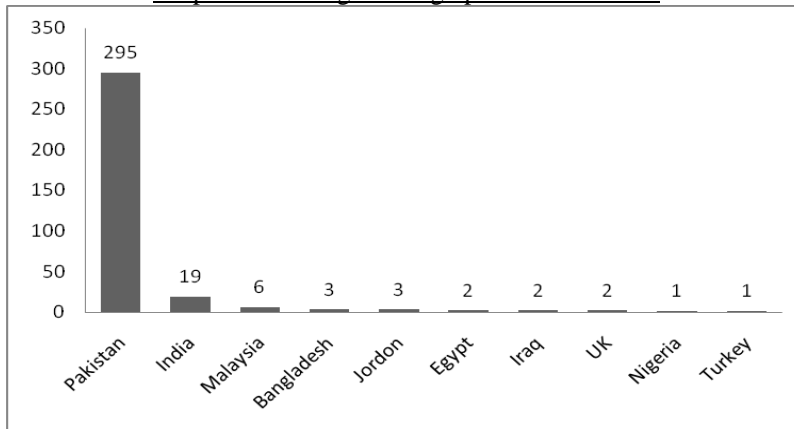
Ranking of Geographical Affiliations

Table-7 displays that the papers published in journal have been originated from 10 countries. Out of 334 articles, the majority were contributed by Pakistani with 295 articles (88%), followed by India with 19 articles (6%), Malaysia with 6 (2%), Bangladesh and Jordon with 3 (0.90%), Egypt, Iraq and UK with 2 (0.60%) and Nigeria and Turkey scholars with 1 (0.30%) respectively. Geographical distribution clearly shows that there is a large dominance of Pakistani authors in the journal.

Table 7: Ranking of Geographical Affiliations

Rank	Authors	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Pakistan	295	88.62%
2	India	19	5.69%
3	Malaysia	6	1.50%
4	Bangladesh	3	0.90%
4	Jordon	3	0.90%
5	Egypt	2	0.60%
5	Iraq	2	0.60%
5	UK	2	0.60%
6	Nigeria	1	0.30%
6	Turkey	1	0.30%

Graph 7: Ranking of Geographical Affiliations



Ranking of Geographical Affiliations in Pakistan

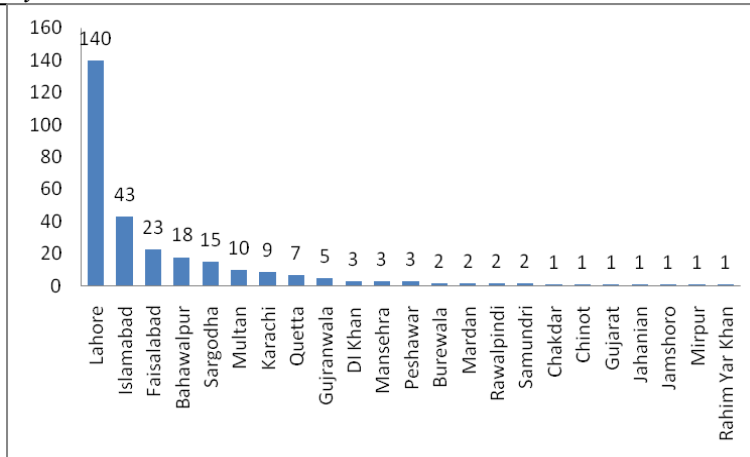
Table-8 shows the ranked list of Pakistani authors by geographical affiliation. Out of 295 articles, the majority belonged to Lahore with 140(47%), followed by Islamabad with 43 (15%), Faisalabad with 23 (8%), Bahawalpur with 18 (6%) and Sargodha with 15 (5%), Multan with 10 (3%) and Karachi with 09

(3%) respectively. Geographical distribution with respect to Pakistan clearly shows that authors from Lahore dominate in further division of Pakistani authors.

Table 8: Ranking of Geographical Affiliations of Pakistan

Rank	Authors	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Lahore	140	47.46%
2	Islamabad	43	14.58%
3	Faisalabad	23	7.80%
4	Bahawalpur	18	6.10%
5	Sargodha	15	5.08%
6	Multan	10	3.39%
7	Karachi	9	3.05%
8	Quetta	7	2.37%
9	Gujranwala	5	1.69%
10	DI Khan	3	1.02%
10	Mansehra	3	1.02%
10	Peshawar	3	1.02%
11	Burewala	2	0.68%
11	Mardan	2	0.68%
11	Rawalpindi	2	0.68%
11	Samundri	2	0.68%
12	Chakdar	1	0.34%
12	Chinot	1	0.34%
12	Gujarat	1	0.34%
12	Jahanian	1	0.34%
12	Jamshoro	1	0.34%
12	Mirpur	1	0.34%
12	Rahim Yar Khan	1	0.34%
12	Not Mentioned	1	0.34%

Table 8: Ranking of Geographical Affiliations of Pakistan



Ranking of Institutional Affiliation of Authors

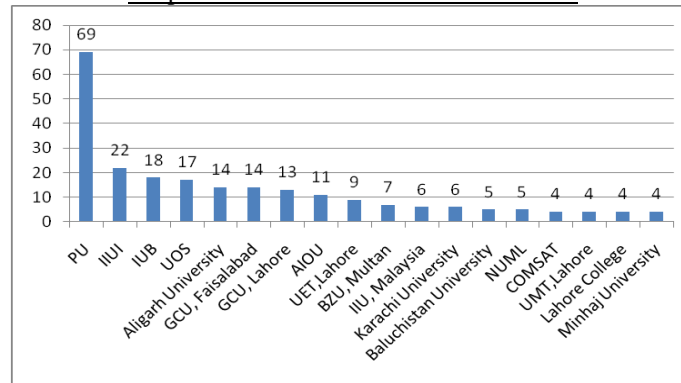
Table-9 shows the affiliation of authors who contributed in Jihat Al-Islam from various institutions. The maximum papers, 69 (21%), were written by authors from the University of the Punjab, Lahore. Next highest contribution was from International Islamic University, Islamabad with 22 (6 %) papers. 3rd position was achieved by Islamia University, Bahawalpur with 18% papers. Authors from the University of Sargodha wrote 17% papers. Aligarh Muslim University, India, GC University (Faisalabad) is on 5th position with 14 papers.

Table 9 Authors’ institutional affiliation.

Rank	Authors	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	University of Punjab	69	20.66%
2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (IUI)	22	6.59%
3	Islamia University, Bahawalpur (IUB)	18	5.39%
4	University of Sargodha	17	5.09%
5	Aligarh Muslim University	14	4.19%
5	Govt College University, Faisalabad	14	4.19%
6	Govt College University, Lahore	13	3.89%
7	Allam Iqbal Open University	11	3.29%
8	University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (UET)	9	2.69%
9	Bahauddin Zakariya University	7	2.10%

10	International Islamic University, Malaysia	6	1.80%
10	University of Karachi	6	1.80%
11	University of Baluchistan	5	1.50%
11	National University of Modern Languages (NUML)	5	1.50%
12	COMSAT	4	1.20%
12	University of Management and Technology (UMT)	4	1.20%
12	Lahore College for Women	4	1.20%
12	Minhaj University	4	1.20%
13	05 Institutes with 03 articles	5	4.49%
14	15 Institutes with 02 articles	2	8.98%
15	49 Institutes with 01 article	49	14.67%
15	Unaffiliated Institutes	8	2.40%

Graph 9- Authors' institutional affiliation.



The length of papers

Length of the majority of the papers, 46%, ranged from 11 to 20 pages. Sixteen 6% papers had length from 1 to 10 pages. Ninety Seven 37% papers had length from 21 to 30 pages. Only twenty seven 10% papers had more than thirty pages. The maximum length of a paper was 40 pages. The average length of papers was 21pages which is the ideal length for research papers.

Table 10. Length of papers

Pages	Articles	Percent
1-10	16	6.18%
11-20	119	45.95%

21-30	97	37.45%
31-40	27	10.42%
Total	295	100

Number of Citations used per article

The thirty seven (14%) papers had citation ranged from thirty one to 40 and 51-60 respectively. Seventeen (6.5%) papers had up to seventy citations (Table 11). Twenty five papers (10%) had up to 90 citations. Twenty one papers had more than 100 citations.

Table 11.Number of citations used per article

Citations	Articles	Percent
0-10	8	3.09%
11-20	20	7.72%
21-30	30	11.58%
31-40	37	14.29%
41-50	30	11.58%
51-60	37	14.29%
61-70	17	6.56%
71-80	21	8.11%
81-90	25	9.65%
90-100	13	5.02%
100+	21	8.11%
Total	259	100

Ranked List by Subjects of Articles

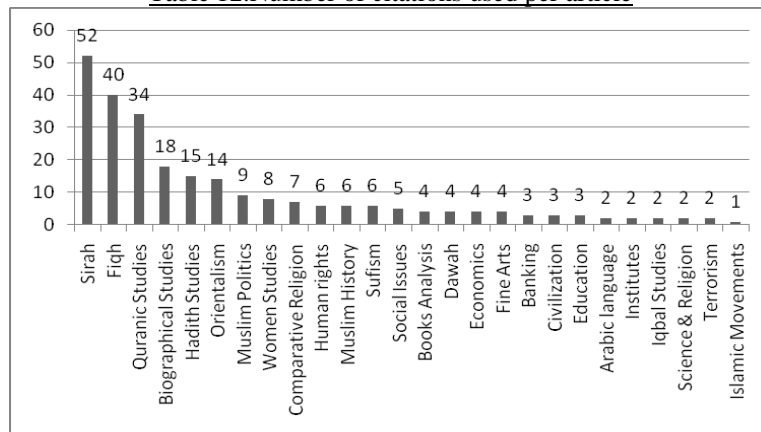
Table-12 displays the ranked list by subject. The most popular subject covered within the period of this study is Sirah & Prophethood with 52 (20%) articles. Fiqh was second subject with 40 (15%) articles. Quranic Studies is placed third with 34 (13%)articles, Biographical Studies is fourth with 18 (7%) articles. Hadith Studies is fifth with 15 (6%) articles.Orientalism is on the sixth place with 14(5%) articles. The subjects of Muslim Politics and Women Studies are ranked at seventh and eighteenth place respectively. Comparative Religion is ranked at ninth (2.70%) place. Two percent articles are written on Human Rights, Muslim History and Sufism. More than one percent articles are written on Social Issues, Book Analysis, Dawah, Economics and Fine Arts.

Table 12.Number of citations used per article

Rank	Subjects	No	%
1	Sirah & Prophethood	52	20.08%
2	Fiqh	40	15.44%
3	Quranic Studies	34	13.13%
4	Biographical Studies	18	6.95%
5	Hadith Studies	15	5.79%

6	Orientalism	14	5.41%
7	Muslim Politics	9	3.47%
8	Women Studies	8	3.09%
9	Comparative Religion	7	2.70%
10	Human rights	6	2.32%
10	Muslim History	6	2.32%
10	Sufism	6	2.32%
11	Social Issues	5	1.93%
12	Books Analysis	4	1.54%
12	Dawah	4	1.54%
12	Economics	4	1.54%
12	Fine Arts	4	1.54%
13	Banking	3	1.16%
13	Civilization	3	1.16%
13	Education	3	1.16%
14	Arabic language	2	0.77%
14	Institutes	2	0.77%
14	Iqbal Studies	2	0.77%
14	Science & Religion	2	0.77%
14	Terrorism	2	0.77%
15	Islamic Movements	1	0.39%
16	Jihad	1	0.39%
16	Sociology	1	0.39%
16	Travels	1	0.39%

Table 12.Number of citations used per article



GENERAL FEATURES

The special features of journal are as follows:

- Almost all the English, Urdu, Arabic articles in Jihat Al-Islam include an English abstract. Arabic and Urdu titles of articles are also converted into English.

- ii. Almost all the articles provide complete detail of contributor i.e name, address and affiliation.
- iii. References are included at the end of each article that follows a standard pattern.
- iv. Each issue of the journal includes at least one book review.
- v. Each issue has Urdu editorial.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. There is no consistency in each volume regarding number of articles. Research Articles are eighty one percent of total published items. Lowest items per volume are 22 and highest are 45 items. The average number per volume is 32 items.
2. Most of the articles are written in Urdu language i.e. 170 (65%) articles.
3. Majority of the articles are single authored contributions 184 (70%), 75 (29%) are two authored contributions. Ninety four percent writers are male.
4. The most prolific author is Muhammad Yaseen Mazhar Saddiqui who contributed 11 (3.29%) articles.
5. Pakistani scholars contributed more (88%) followed by India and Malaysia scholars as compared with the rest of the world. Regarding Pakistan, scholars from Lahore and University of the Punjab dominate in contribution.
6. Most of the 119 (46%) articles are published between the range of 11 to 20 pages.
7. The majority of articles have citations between the ranges of thirty one to forty and fifty one to sixty pages.
8. Most article are written on Sirah (SAW) and related subjects.

CONCLUSION

Jihat Al-Islam is bi-annual multilingual publication of faculty of Islamic Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore. The journal is being indexed in Index Islamicus and rated under Y-Category at HEC (Higher Education Commission). The editorial board consists of prominent Muslim scholars. The national and international scholars are contributing their quality work since 2007 in the journal. In last ten years, Jihat Al-Islam contributed 319 literary items (5820 pages) including 259 articles (5420 pages). Sixty five percent articles contributed in Urdu language. Seventy percent articles have sole authorship. Eighty eight percent contributors are Pakistani. Topics of Sirah, Fiqh and Quranic studies appeared as most favorite subjects of scholars for contributing in the journal.

As the contribution of female scholars is only six percent in last ten years, so it is suggested that the female writers/scholars should be encouraged to contribute to this important field of study. The number of reviews of book should be increased. English is considered an international language of communication, scholars should motivate and to produce more work in it. Collaborated contributions should be encouraged; it enhances the quality of

work. The contributions of foreign authors should be increased. Scholars from other universities and institutes should be encouraged to contribute. The articles should be preferred which focused on current matters and contemporary philosophies. Although the journal is available online on Islamic Research Index²⁴ back issues should be available on official website for easy and alternate access.

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- ²²*Jihat al-Islam*, 9:1-2(2015-16):p.iii-iv
- ²³*Jihat al-Islam*, 10:1-2(2016-17):p.iii-iv
- ²⁴<http://iri.aiou.edu.pk>, an index developed by AIOU & HEC