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Four Years of the ASEAN Journal of Religion, Education, and Society (AJORES): A Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a bibliometric analysis of the ASEAN Journal of Religion, Education, and Society (AJORES) from 2021 to 2024. Using data from both the journal's official archive and the Scopus database, the study examined 29 published articles and 19 indexed entries. Key indicators such as publication trends, authorship patterns, institutional affiliations, country contributions, keywords, and citation performance were analyzed. The results show steady growth in publication output and strong engagement from scholars in Indonesia, Nigeria, and the Philippines. Themes centered around religious education, multiculturalism, and the digital transformation of faith-based instruction. The most cited article received 53 citations, indicating early academic impact. Although cross-national collaboration was limited, opportunities exist for broader cooperation. This study offers insights into the journal's development and provides recommendations to enhance its global visibility and scholarly contribution in the fields of religion, education, and social research.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of academic publishing in recent decades has underscored the importance of evaluating journal performance using bibliometric techniques. Bibliometric analysis has served as a powerful tool for assessing the growth, influence, and thematic trends of scholarly publications, providing both quantitative and visual insights into author contributions, institutional affiliations, and citation patterns. Within this context, newly established journals can benefit from early bibliometric evaluations to understand their development and position in the academic landscape.

The ASEAN Journal of Religion, Education, and Society (AJORES) emerged in 2021 as a peer-reviewed, open-access journal focusing on multidisciplinary research across religion, education, and social issues. Published by Yayasan Bumi Publikasi Nusantara in Indonesia, AJORES positioned itself as a regional platform for scholarly dialogue, welcoming contributions from researchers, educators, and practitioners across Southeast Asia and beyond. With a commitment to academic inclusivity and cross-cultural understanding, the journal accepted theoretical articles, empirical studies, practice-oriented papers, case studies, and reviews. From its inception, AJORES attracted authors from over 10 countries, including Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Uzbekistan.

Despite its relatively recent establishment, AJORES demonstrated consistent annual publication output and thematic diversity. Topics frequently addressed included religious tolerance, multicultural education, faith-based pedagogy, and the integration of digital tools in religious instruction. This adds new ideas and information regarding what religious studies, as reported elsewhere ([Anggraeni & Maryanti, 2021](#); [Azizah et al., 2022](#); [Nugraha et al., 2022](#); [Francis et al., 2023](#); [Rohim & Nugraha, 2024](#); [Thoriq et al., 2023](#); [Darojah et al., 2024](#); [Kayode & Jibril, 2023](#); [Hidayat et al., 2024](#)).

As the journal entered its fourth year, a bibliometric assessment became necessary to evaluate its trajectory, highlight influential contributions, and identify areas for strategic improvement. This study aimed to conduct a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of AJORES publications from 2021 to 2024. It investigated the publication volume, authorship patterns, institutional and geographical affiliations, citation impact, and thematic structures of published articles. The novelty of this study lay in its dual data sourcing (from both AJORES archives and Scopus-indexed records) and its contribution to understanding how a regional, multidisciplinary journal gained scholarly traction over a short period. The findings were expected to inform editorial planning and provide a framework for enhancing international visibility and collaboration.

2. METHODS

This study employed a bibliometric analysis approach to examine the publication trends and citation metrics of the ASEAN Journal of Religion, Education, and Society (AJORES) over four years, from 2021 to 2024. Data were collected from two main sources: (1) the official AJORES archives, which provided open-access metadata of all published articles, and (2) the Scopus database, which offered indexed records including citation counts and author affiliations.

2.1. Data collection

The dataset included all articles published in AJORES from Volume 1 to Volume 3. Metadata extracted comprised article titles, authors, institutional affiliations, countries of origin, years of publication, keywords, and types of articles (e.g., empirical, theoretical, or review). For

citation analysis, secondary data were retrieved from the Scopus database using the search query:

"ASEAN AND journal AND of AND religion, AND education, AND society".

A total of 19 documents indexed in Scopus and published between 2022 and 2024 were included (see

[https://www.scopus.com/results/results.uri?st1=ASEAN+Journal+of+Religion%2C+Education%2C+and+Society&st2=&s=SRCTITLE%28ASEAN+Journal+of+Religion%2C+Education%2C+a](https://www.scopus.com/results/results.uri?st1=ASEAN+Journal+of+Religion%2C+Education%2C+and+Society&st2=&s=SRCTITLE%28ASEAN+Journal+of+Religion%2C+Education%2C+and+Society%29&limit=200&origin=searchbasic&sort=cp-)

[nd+Society%29&limit=200&origin=searchbasic&sort=cp-f&src=dm&sot=b&sdt=b&sessionSearchId=5c14e4be62b6566c882ccefcf1153fff](https://www.scopus.com/results/results.uri?st1=ASEAN+Journal+of+Religion%2C+Education%2C+and+Society&st2=&s=SRCTITLE%28ASEAN+Journal+of+Religion%2C+Education%2C+and+Society%29&limit=200&origin=searchbasic&sort=cp-f&src=dm&sot=b&sdt=b&sessionSearchId=5c14e4be62b6566c882ccefcf1153fff)). Data was taken on May 2025.

2.2. Analytical Tools and Parameters

Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel to assess the following indicators: Annual publication output; Number of authors per article; Most contributing countries and institutions; Most frequently used keywords; Most cited articles (based on Scopus citation counts)

For network visualization, VOSviewer software was utilized to generate co-authorship maps and keyword co-occurrence networks. These visualizations helped identify collaborative patterns and thematic concentrations within the journal.

2.3. Inclusion Criteria

Only research articles published in AJORES between 2021 and 2024 were included in the analysis. Editorial notes, announcements, or duplicate entries were excluded. For the Scopus-based dataset, only documents indexed under the journal's full title and verified using the eISSN (2964-0814) were considered valid.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings of the bibliometric analysis, which examined 29 articles published in AJORES between 2021 and 2024. The discussion is organized into six subsections: publication output per year, geographical distribution of authors, institutional affiliations, citation performance, topical trends, and collaboration patterns. These findings provide insight into the journal's growth, thematic orientation, and scholarly reach during its first four years.

3.1 Annual Publication Output

Between its inaugural issue in 2021 and the end of 2024, AJORES published a total of 29 peer-reviewed articles across six issues. The journal followed a biannual publication frequency starting in 2023, after publishing only one issue per year in its first two volumes. **Table 1** shows the annual distribution of articles.

Table 1. Annual distribution of articles published in AJORES (2021–2024).

| Year | Volume and Issue | Number of Articles |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2021 | Volume 1, Issue 1 | 6 |
| 2022 | Volume 2, Issue 1 | 5 |
| 2023 | Volume 2, Issue 2 | 8 |
| 2024 | Volume 3, Issue 1 | 5 |
| 2024 | Volume 3, Issue 2 | 5 |

The data indicate a steady increase in the number of articles, with the largest growth occurring in 2023. This upward trend suggests increasing recognition of the journal among scholars and institutions across multiple regions. The transition to a biannual publication cycle also reflected editorial efforts to meet higher submission volumes and diversify content.

3.2 List of Publication in AJORES (2021-2024)

This section presents a consolidated list of all articles published in AJORES during its first four years, from 2021 to 2024 (see **Table 2**). Each entry includes the article title, the corresponding volume and issue, and the reference in APA-style author-year format. This tabulation serves both as a bibliographic record and as the basis for subsequent bibliometric analyses.

The comprehensive list of publications presented in **Table 2** provides insight into the academic scope, author diversity, and thematic orientation of AJORES over its first four years. A total of 29 articles were published between 2021 and 2024, covering a wide range of interdisciplinary topics situated at the intersection of religion, education, and social development.

From a global perspective, this table reflects several important trends. First, the inclusion of articles from multiple countries—especially from Southeast Asia, South Asia, and West Africa—demonstrates the journal's commitment to international academic dialogue. It underscores the capacity of AJORES to serve as a platform for scholars in developing nations who are often underrepresented in high-impact journals. This is particularly relevant for global education and religious studies communities that seek to diversify sources of knowledge production.

Second, the thematic variety found in the article titles suggests that the journal addresses globally significant issues such as religious tolerance, curriculum reform, the digitalization of faith-based learning, gender and cultural norms, and interfaith dialogue. These are not only local or regional issues but also resonate with global educational reform, peace-building initiatives, and culturally responsive pedagogy. The publication of articles such as “The Study of Muslim Culture: Basis for Culturally Congruent Nursing Education” and “Biblical Injunction Why Christians Need to Participate in Politics” reflects an academic openness that bridges faith, policy, and pedagogy.

Third, the reference formatting included in the table enhances its bibliographic utility for international researchers, allowing the articles to be more easily cited and tracked for future scholarship. By standardizing references in author-year format, the journal aligns itself with global academic conventions and improves visibility in citation databases.

Overall, **Table 2** serves not only as a bibliographic record but also as a mirror of AJORES's global relevance. It demonstrates how localized knowledge, when curated in a structured and accessible format, can contribute meaningfully to international scholarly conversations. The journal's capacity to facilitate this exchange positions it as an emerging intellectual node in the global network of religion and education research.

3.3. Geographical distribution of authors

The analysis identified authors from 10 countries, primarily from Southeast Asia and Africa:

- (i) Nigeria emerged as the most represented country, with affiliations from Kwara State University, Al-Hikmah University, and other theological and educational institutions.
- (ii) Indonesia followed closely, with consistent participation from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, and other Islamic educational institutions.

- (iii) The Philippines was the third most represented, primarily through authors affiliated with the Department of Education, Lante Christian Academy, and Sultan Kudarat State University.
- (iv) Other notable contributors included authors from Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Malaysia, Yemen, and India.

This broad geographic reach supports AJORES's goal of becoming a regional hub for interdisciplinary scholarship on religion, education, and society. The dominance of Nigeria and Indonesia reflects their strong academic output in religious and educational studies, as well as established networks with the journal's editorial team.

Table 2. List of articles published in AJORES (2021–2024).

| No | Title | Volume & Issue | Reference |
|----|--|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Acceptability and Participation of Muslim Students in the GPH-MILF Peace Process | Vol 1, No 1 (2021) | Camral (2021) |
| 2 | Boko Haram's Misinterpretation of Islam: A Challenge to National Unity and Development | Vol 1, No 1 (2021) | Jamiu (2021) |
| 3 | Correlation of Science in Al-Quran Perspective | Vol 1, No 1 (2021) | Ragadhita and Nandiyanto (2021) |
| 4 | The Weaknesses of the Curriculum in the Teaching of Arabic | Vol 1, No 1 (2021) | Jamiu (2021) |
| 5 | Computational Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Science and Islam with VOSviewer | Vol 1, No 1 (2021) | Al Husaeni and Al Husaeni (2021) |
| 6 | Book Review on Soteriology: An African Outlook | Vol 1, No 1 (2021) | Adeoye (2021) |
| 7 | Linguistics and Semantics Difficulties in Arabic Language Among Senior Secondary Schools in Ekiti | Vol 2, No 1 (2022) | Jamiu (2022) |
| 8 | Factors that Aid the Proliferation of Monarchies | Vol 2, No 1 (2022) | Oke and Adesegun (2022) |
| 9 | Biblical Injunction Why Christians Need to Participate in Politics | Vol 2, No 1 (2022) | Adeoye and Dauda (2022) |
| 10 | Yoga and Its Spirituality | Vol 2, No 1 (2022) | Kamraju (2022) |
| 11 | The Study of Muslim Culture: Basis for Culturally Congruent Nursing Education | Vol 2, No 1 (2022) | Organia et al. (2022) |
| 12 | Augustine and Cappadocian Fathers' Summation of the Doctrine of the Trinity | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Adeoye (2023) |
| 13 | ICT Tools for Teaching the Arabic Language | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Sanni (2023) |
| 14 | Female Genital Mutilation: Parental Perception and Religious Point of View | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Saadu et al. (2023) |
| 15 | Affiliation Motive as a Factor in the Health of the Socio-Spiritual Environment in the Family | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Khushvaktovna and Fayzievna (2023) |
| 16 | Impact of Traditional Qur'anic Schools on Islamic Education | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Kayode and Jibril (2023) |
| 17 | Ecopsychology, Restorativeness, Spiritual Values and Emotional Disturbances among Undergraduate Students | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Ahmad and Bakar (2023) |
| 18 | Can Digital Transformation Improve the Quality of Islamic Learning? | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Al Husaeni and Rahmat (2023) |
| 19 | Correlation between Meditation and Buddhism: Bibliometric Analysis | Vol 2, No 2 (2023) | Chano et al. (2023) |
| 20 | Mechanism of Development of Students' Spiritual Development Following Professional Training | Vol 3, No 1 (2024) | Mamirjonovna (2024) |
| 21 | Correlation between Meditation and Religion: Bibliometric Analysis | Vol 3, No 1 (2024) | Chano et al. (2024) |

Table 2 (continue). List of articles published in AJORES (2021–2024).

| No | Title | Volume & Issue | Reference |
|----|--|--------------------|--|
| 22 | Female Having Education in the World of Technology | Vol 3, No 1 (2024) | Karmaker and Rahman (2024) |
| 23 | Effect of Religion, Gender, and Overconfident Interactions on Investment Decisions | Vol 3, No 1 (2024) | Situngkir et al. (2024) |
| 24 | Social Media Da'wah Strategy in Implementing Islamic Da'wah | Vol 3, No 1 (2024) | Hidayat et al. (2024) |
| 25 | Influence of Faith-Based Schools on Pupils' Religion Tolerance | Vol 3, No 2 (2024) | Sulyman et al. (2024) |
| 26 | From the Sky Versus to the Sky: Religion and the Endless Philosophical Feud | Vol 3, No 2 (2024) | Sumarna and Gunawan (2024) |
| 27 | The Role of Cultural Beliefs in Shaping Marital Practices: A Study of Mëranao Families | Vol 3, No 2 (2024) | Daud (2024) |
| 28 | Female Having Education in the World of Technology (duplicate title) | Vol 3, No 2 (2024) | Karmaker & Rahman (2024) |
| 29 | Evaluation of Apprenticeship Class in a Private Christian Elementary School in the Philippines | Vol 3, No 2 (2024) | Ahillon Jr. et al. (2024) |

3.4. Institutional Affiliations

Authors represented over 30 different institutions. The most productive institutions (based on the number of contributing authors) were:

- (i) Kwara State University, Nigeria
- (ii) Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
- (iii) Al-Hikmah University, Nigeria
- (iv) Mahasarakham University, Thailand
- (v) Sultan Kudarat State University, Philippines

Many of these institutions focus on Islamic education, theology, or teacher training, aligning closely with AJORES's scope. Furthermore, the majority of contributors were affiliated with public universities or government-funded education institutions, demonstrating the journal's relevance to national education agendas and policy-linked research.

3.5. Citation Analysis

Citation data from Scopus revealed varying levels of academic impact across the articles. The most cited article, *"Computational bibliometric analysis of research on science and Islam with VOSviewer: Scopus database in 2012 to 2022"* ([Husaeni & Al Husaeni, 2022](#)), had received 53 citations as of early 2025. Other highly cited articles include:

- (i) "The Weaknesses of the Curriculum in the Teaching of Arabic" ([Jamiu, 2022](#)) – 17 citations
- (ii) "ICT Tools for Teaching the Arabic Language" ([Sanni, 2023](#)) – 14 citations
- (iii) "The Study of Muslim Culture: Basis for Culturally Congruent Nursing Education" ([Organia et al., 2023](#)) – 8 citations

The relatively high citation counts for a journal established only in 2021 indicate strong engagement from the academic community. Articles that blended empirical findings with religious or cultural insights tended to receive greater attention. Particularly, interdisciplinary studies that linked Islam with science, technology, and education were well-received.

3.6. Annual Publication Output

Keyword frequency analysis highlighted several dominant themes across the four years. The most frequently occurring terms included:

- (i) Religious education
- (ii) Islamic values
- (iii) Multiculturalism
- (iv) Social justice
- (v) Faith and technology
- (vi) Curriculum reform
- (vii) Bibliometric analysis
- (viii) Spirituality

These keywords reflected a strong orientation toward faith-based educational reform, religious pluralism, and the pedagogical applications of spirituality. Several articles addressed tensions and intersections between tradition and modernity, such as the integration of ICT tools in religious language teaching or the examination of political engagement through Christian and Islamic lenses.

Keyword co-occurrence maps generated via VOSviewer revealed clusters centered around three major domains: (1) Islamic education, (2) interfaith social studies, and (3) digital transformation in faith-based learning. This clustering suggested a balanced engagement with both theoretical frameworks and practical educational challenges in religiously plural societies.

3.7. Author Collaboration and Co-Authorship Patterns

The majority of articles were authored by two to four researchers, with several multi-author papers involving cross-institutional collaboration. Co-authorship across countries remained limited, although some international efforts were noted, particularly between Indonesia and the Philippines, and between Nigeria and Malaysia.

Despite the journal's international orientation, there was room to improve collaboration diversity. Encouraging co-authored submissions from multiple countries could enhance both the intellectual richness and citation potential of future issues. The current trend showed that most collaborations remained within the same country, which might reflect institutional partnerships or shared disciplinary networks rather than deliberate international outreach.

4. CONCLUSION

This bibliometric study examined the publication patterns, authorship networks, thematic trends, and citation performance of the *ASEAN Journal of Religion, Education, and Society* (AJORES) over its first four years (2021–2024). The findings indicate a steady and promising trajectory of growth. With 29 published articles from over 70 authors affiliated with more than 30 institutions across 10 countries, AJORES has established itself as a regional platform for scholarly dialogue on religion, education, and society.

The analysis revealed that AJORES has attracted strong contributions from Southeast Asia and West Africa, particularly Nigeria, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The journal's scope successfully encompassed diverse yet relevant topics, including religious education, multiculturalism, curriculum reform, and the integration of technology into faith-based learning. The most cited articles highlighted the global scholarly demand for culturally grounded and interdisciplinary studies.

However, international co-authorship remains limited, suggesting an opportunity for the journal to foster broader collaboration networks. Promoting multi-country research teams and special issues on cross-regional themes could enhance both citation visibility and academic diversity.

Furthermore, the journal's consistent publication growth, along with Scopus-indexed citations of selected articles, demonstrates its increasing academic relevance. The editorial board is encouraged to build upon this momentum by maintaining high-quality peer review standards, supporting early-career researchers, and exploring partnerships with regional academic associations.

In summary, AJORES has made significant strides in its early years and is well-positioned to become a key player in the academic discourse on religion and education in the Global South. This analysis not only provides a retrospective reflection on its achievements but also offers a roadmap for sustained scholarly impact in the years to come.

5. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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