

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

March 2021

Bibliometric Analysis of Papers Published During 2016-2020 in 'Tulsi Prajna' Research Journal

SUNIL TYAGI

Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India, suniltyagi1979@gmail.com

Satya Narain Bharadwaj Dr.

Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun, Rajasthan, satya.narayanjvbi@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

TYAGI, SUNIL and Bharadwaj, Satya Narain Dr., "Bibliometric Analysis of Papers Published During 2016-2020 in 'Tulsi Prajna' Research Journal" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5165. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5165>

Bibliometric Analysis of Papers Published During 2016-2020 in 'Tulsi Prajna' Research Journal

***Sunil Tyagi and **Dr. Satya Narain Bharadwaj**

*Assistant Librarian, Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University), Ladnun, Rajasthan, India

**Senior Assistant Professor, Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University), Ladnun, Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to present a bibliometric analysis of the research journal titled “Tulsi Prajna” to provide a summary of research activity in the journal and to characterize its most important aspects.

Methodology: The present study is based on the bibliometrics analysis of the papers published in Tulsi Prajna for the period 2016–2020. The analysis was done in two parts viz analysis of articles and analysis of citations. The analysis mainly covers the year-wise distribution, category-wise classification, authorship patterns, degree of collaboration, geographical distribution of articles and the citation analysis.

Findings: The present analysis displays a trend of growth in contributions published in Tulsi Prajna during the period 2016 to 2020. The analysis showed that 121 papers were published in journal during the period of study. The maximum number of publications were recorded in 2019 (49 articles, 40.5%) while the minimum was in the year 2017 (12 articles, 9.9%). A total of 121 articles published with the annual average growth rate of 24.5%. It has been revealed that the maximum number of papers published as under the category of article i.e. 112 (92.6%), whereas 09 (7.4%) papers published under the editorial material category. The highest proportion of papers were by single authors (79.3%), followed by papers with 2 authors (20.7%). The degree of collaboration in quantitative terms is 0.21. It shows that during the study period, the most authors contributed their papers single. Acarya Mahaprajna topped the list of most prolific authors with 7.44% of total number of publications. The findings of year-wise distribution of citations showed that a good number of citations was in 2019 (1195 citations) followed by 2020 with (589 citations).

Originality: The journals are the indicators of literature growth in respective field of knowledge. The journals are the main channel to disseminate the knowledge. Therefore, the librarians and statisticians are forced for conducting the bibliometric studies.

Key Words: Bibliometrics, Tulsi Prajna, Authorship pattern, Degree of collaboration, Citation analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of scholarly publications through bibliometrics facilitates the interpretation of structures and trends in the respective disciplines. This type of bibliometric analysis affords the identification of characteristics of a particular research field, and may contribute to reveal the future research topics.

The bibliometrics as a mathematical and statistical technique has a wider scope to identify the current research practices in a core subject area, authorship pattern and the dissemination of literature in assessing secondary periodicals by the scientists, citation analysis, etc. that caused the growth of literature. Furthermore, bibliometrics analysis helps to identify the upcoming research areas that specifically of keen interest to the modern scientist community. Bibliometrics apply quantitative approaches mainly to scientific fields that principally based on various aspects of written articles like subject, author, citations, title, etc. This type of analysis may be useful to monitor the growth of literature and the patterns of research.

Bibliometrics has been considered as a standard tool of scientific policy and research management over the last two decades. All the significant compilations of science indicators depend on the publication, citation statistics and more complex bibliometric techniques. Researchers may use the bibliometric methods of evaluation to identify the influence of a single author or to define the relationship of two or more authors or works.

An analysis of research output in particular area of knowledge may reveal new facts that prove beneficial towards the concerned research fraternity. In order to understand the latest trend and pattern of publication distribution, the bibliometric study has been conducted on the research journal *Tulsi Prajna* and the present study remains confined for the period 2016-2020.

‘*Tulsi Prajna*’ is the peer reviewed research journal published since four decades by the Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (JVBI) (Deemed-to-be-University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956) covered the thrust area of Humanities, Indology, Oriental Studies and Jainism. JVBI was established with the inspiration of Gurudev Tulsi in Ladnun, District Nagaur, Rajasthan, India. Gurudev Shri Tulsi remained its first constitutional Anushasta (moral and spiritual guide) followed by Acharya Shri Mahaprajna as its second Anushasta. Acharya Shri Mahashraman is its present Anushasta. JVBI since 1991 is continuously striving hard as the prime institution for the study-teaching and research in the field of Oriental Studies, Indian Culture, Jain Studies, Comparative Religion and Philosophy, Spiritualism, Yoga-Sadhana, Science of Living, etc. and promoting the ideals of Non-Violence, Anekanta, World Peace and Human Welfare^{1,2}.

Scope of the study

The scope of the present study limited to the 10 volumes published between the periods 2016-2020 with two special issues published in 2019 on "Aparigraha" and "Acharya Mahapragya Birth Centenary 1920-2020". The study covers all the articles published during the period of study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present article reviews studies conducted on bibliometric study. The following are some of the related studies worthy for analysis.

Hui, et. al. (2021)³ performed a comprehensive analysis of the worldwide trends in research outputs in the field of premature ejaculation (PE). This study investigated the universal findings of previous PE studies and the trending issues surrounding the condition. They employed the Web of Science Core Collection for data collection. The Excel (2016) and CiteSpace IV were used for information analysis. The information was categorized using journal names, institutions, research frontiers, citation reports, regions/countries, and authors. A sum of 886 publications concerning PE between 2008 and 2018 were identified. The highest number of publications was identified in the Journal of Sexual Medicine published. The United States of America (USA) had the highest number of publications and H-index value.

Garg, Lamba and Singh (2020)⁴ analyses the papers published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) using bibliometric techniques for the period of 1992-2019 (28 years) and citations received by these papers until 20th March 2020 as reflected by Google Scholar. The findings indicate that the highest number of articles was published during 2012-2015 followed by 2016-2019. The distribution of output by countries indicates that 39 countries contributed 1,698 articles, including India. Indian authors published the highest percentage (86.1 %) of articles followed by USA and had the highest value of CPP and RCI. Authors affiliated to different institutions of Delhi contributed the most (30.7 %) followed by Karnataka (13.1 %) and Maharashtra (10.5 %). Among the institutions, DRDO-DESIDOC and CSIR-NISTADS topped the list. During the studied period, 1,698 papers obtained 15,538 citations, of which 248 (14.6 %) articles did not receive any citation.

Prieto-Gutierrez and Segado-Boj (2019)⁵ conducted the bibliometric analysis of research published in Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) for the period 2011– 2017. Specifically, it compares this journal's trends with those of other library and information science (LIS) journals from the same geographical area (India, and Asia as a whole) and with the 10 highest-rated LIS journals worldwide. The source of the data used was the multidisciplinary database Scopus. To perform this comparison, ALIS' production was analyzed in order to identify authorship patterns; for example, authors' countries of residence, co-authorship trends, and collaboration networks. Research topics were identified through keyword analysis, while performance was measured by examining the number of citations articles received. Notably, however, collaboration among Asia-based journals was found to be lower than that in the top-indexed journals in the LIS field.

Xu and Yu (2019)⁶ uses the bibliometric analysis and the visual analysis methods to systematically study and analyze the big data publications included in the Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) databases. On the one hand, it analyzes the most influential countries, journals, research institutions. On the other hand, the co-occurrence of

author keywords of the publications are investigated, and the current research hotspots and future development trends are explored. The research in this paper is helpful for relevant scholars to understand the development status and trends in this field.

Haque, et. al. (2019)⁷ conducted a bibliometric analysis of the articles published in *Library Philosophy and Practice (E-Journal)* for the period 2014–2018. During this period, a total number of 1046 scholarly papers have been published by LIS researchers around the world. In all with an average 209.2 articles were published each year and the highest numbers (421) of articles were published in 2018. Nigeria is in top rank with 36.33% contributions among the 35 contributed countries. Two authorships is leading authorship trend, and also Multi-Authored has shown the unique number of contribution with the 0.71 rates of the degree of collaboration.

Abdi, et. al. (2018)⁸ presented a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled “*Information Processing & Management (IP & M)*” for the period from 1980-2015. The analysis showed that 2,913 papers were published in journal of IP&M from 1980-2015. The highest percentage was articles (67.15%) among the published document types. The study identified top 10 prolific authors, top 10 institutions and top 24 prolific countries with number of papers. Researchers from USA have been made the most percentage of contributions (50.88%). Also identified that from the period 1980-1985 to the period 2010-2015 degree of collaboration has been increased in 3 times.

Pratap (2018)⁹ conducted a bibliometric analysis of 161 articles published in 09 volumes (24-32) of 18 issues of *Indian Journal of Agricultural Library and Information Services (IJALIS)* for the period of nine years (2008-2016). The study finds that on an average, 18 research articles were published per volume in a year during the period of study, whereas, maximum number (39.75%) of articles was two authored followed by single authored (32.36%). Karnataka topped the top rank among all the 20 contributed states of India from where maximum number of contribution in the journal.

Verma, et. al. (2018)¹⁰ conducted a bibliometric study of *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)* from 2008 to 2017. A total of 1478 scholarly papers were published. It is found that the average growth rate of paper was 147.8 per year. The highest number of publications is in the year 2011 with 197(13.33%) followed by 2017 with 193(13.06%). Majority of papers during 2008-2017 in LPP are in the form of joint authorship and 41.13% of articles are published in two authorship. From the 35 countries of the world contributed their articles in LPP during 2008-2017. With 42.23% contributions, Nigeria is in top rank while India (24.13%) and USA (9.52%) contribution stood second and third respectively. There are a total of 34907 references cited in 1478 articles from 2008-2017 and highest number of references (5619) has recorded in the year 2017.

Velmurugan and Radhakrishnan (2016)¹¹ presented a bibliometric features and characteristics of the journal titled ‘*Indian journal of biotechnology*’ publishes by NISCAIR, New Delhi. The Analysis has been conducted with 448 contributions published in the journal selected six years

for a period from 2007-2012. The result revealed that the highest number of contributions i.e., 87 (19.41 %) were published in the years 2007. The highest number 436 (97.33 %) articles were contributed by joint authors and the rest of 12 (2.67 %) articles contributed by single author. The degree of collaboration is 0.97. The average length of the articles varied from a minimum of 5.94 pages in the year 2012.

Mahendra (2014)¹² conducted a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled ‘Library Herald’ for the period 2011-2014. The result showed that out of 114 articles single author contributed 65 (57.01%) articles while the rest 49 (42.98%) articles were contributed by joint authors. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 89.47 % and the rest 10.52 % only from foreign sources.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of analyzing the following aspects.

- To examine year-wise distribution of papers;
- To examine categories-wise classification of papers;
- To examine the authorship pattern of papers;
- To examine the page length of articles;
- To analysis the number of references given in an articles; and
- To quantify average articles published per volume and issue.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in the present study is bibliometric analysis to study in detail the bibliographic features of the articles published in “Tulsi Prajna” research journal during the period 2016-2020. The data required for analysis was collected from the print copy of “Tulsi Prajna” available with Vardhaman Granthagar (Central Library), Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University), Ladnun, Rajasthan, India. The data were analyzed using MS-Excel worksheet for executing simple operations like addition, subtraction, percentage and averages, etc.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

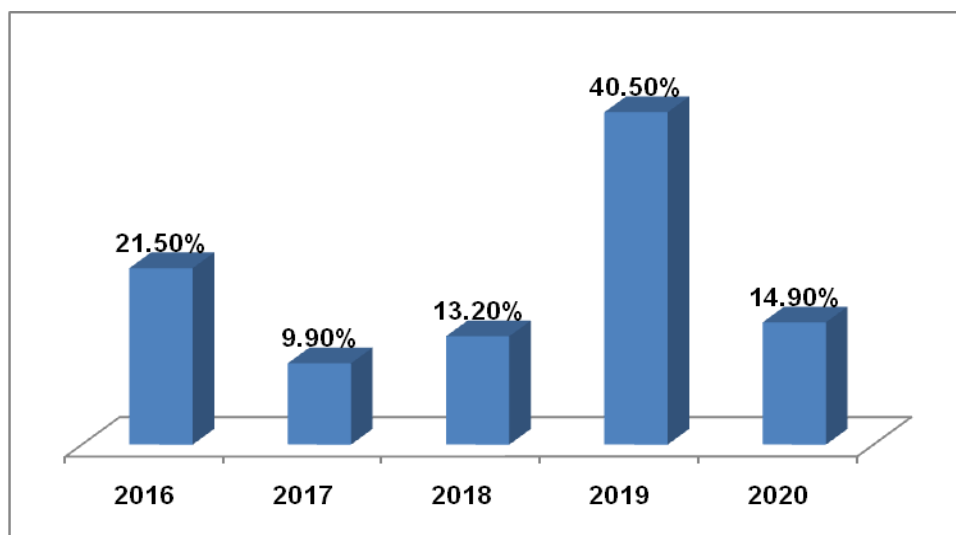
The analysis was done in two parts: 1) Analysis of articles 2) Analysis of citations.

Year-wise distribution of papers

Table-1 highlights the data on year wise distribution of articles contributed in the source journal Tulsi Prajna during 2016-2020. During the period of study 2016 to 2020, a total of 121 articles in Tulsi Prajna have been produced. The journal on an average has published 24 papers per year and 12 papers per volume. However, out of total 121 articles, the maximum number of publication was recorded in 2019 (49 articles, 40.5%) while the minimum was in the year 2017 (12 articles, 9.9%).

Table-1: Year-wise distribution of papers

Year	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
2016	26	21.5%	21.5%
2017	12	09.9%	31.4%
2018	16	13.2%	44.6%
2019	49	40.5%	85.1%
2020	18	14.9%	100
TOTAL	121	100%	

**Fig.1: Year-wise distribution of papers****Table-2: Distribution of contributions according to year and volumes**

Year	Volume No.	Number of Articles	Volume No.	Number of Articles	Total Number of Articles	Percentage (%)	Number of articles/ volume
2016	169-170	15	171-172	11	26	21.5%	13
2017	173-174	6	175-176	6	12	09.9%	06
2018	177-178	8	179-180	8	16	13.2%	08
2019	181-182	42	183-184	7	49	40.5%	24.5
2020	185-186	8	186-187	10	18	14.9%	09
TOTAL		79		42	121	100%	12.1

Distribution of contributions according to year and volumes

The data given in table-2 presents the year wise and volume wise distribution of articles in the source journal during the period of study 2016-2020 and it was found that maximum number of articles (42) was published in the volume (181-182) and less number of articles (6) were published in the volumes of 173-174 and 175-176 respectively. On an average, 12.1 articles per volume were published.

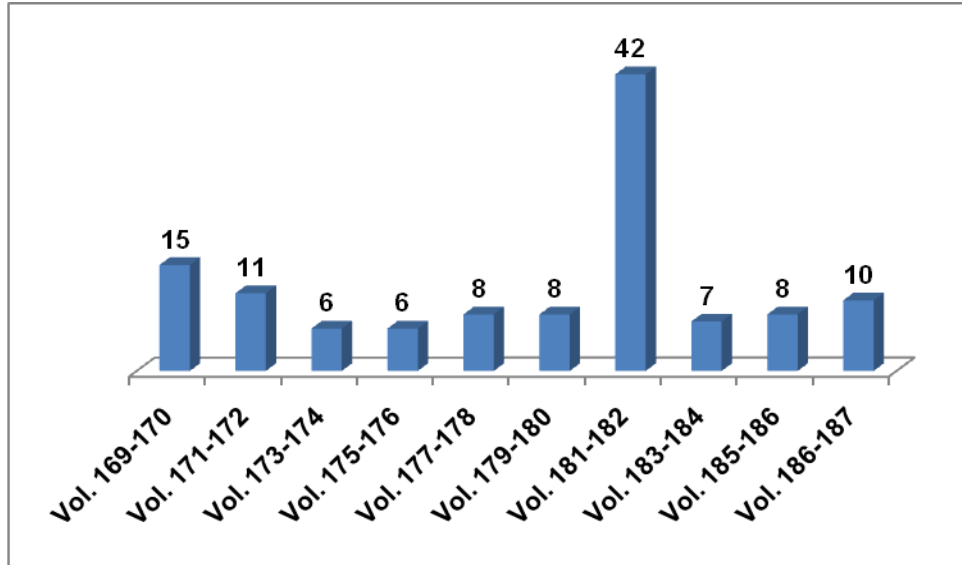


Fig.2: Distribution of contributions according to year and volumes

Table-3: Year-wise growth of publication

Year	Number of Articles	Growth Rate	Average Growth Rate (%)
2016	26	0	0
2017	12	-14	-53.8
2018	16	04	33.3
2019	49	33	206.3
2020	18	-31	-63.3
TOTAL	121	-8	24.5

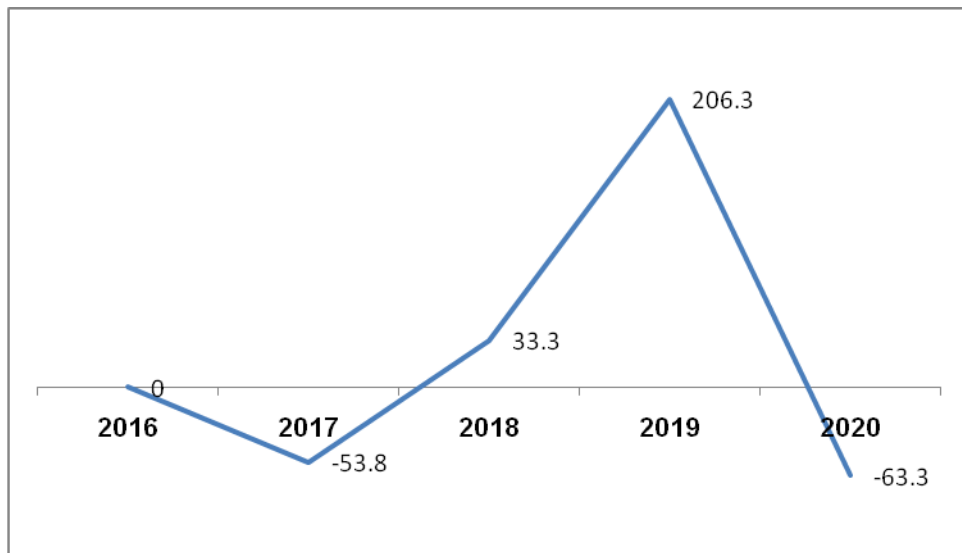


Fig.-3: Year-wise growth of publication

Year-wise growth of publication

The fluctuations in publication pattern of articles were also considered throughout the period of study. The number of articles published during 2016-2020 was depicted in table-3. A total of 121 articles published with the annual average growth rate of 24.5%. By observation, it found that the year 2018 to 2019 growth rate is positive, but in the year 2017 and 2020, the growth rate is negative. The highest growth rate is recorded in the year 2019 with growth rate 206.3% followed by in the year 2018 with 33.3%. The following formula has been applied for calculating the growth rate:

Where,

r = Publication growth in percentage

P0 = Number of publication in the base year

P1 = Number of publication in the present year

$$r = \frac{P1 - P0}{P0} \times 100$$

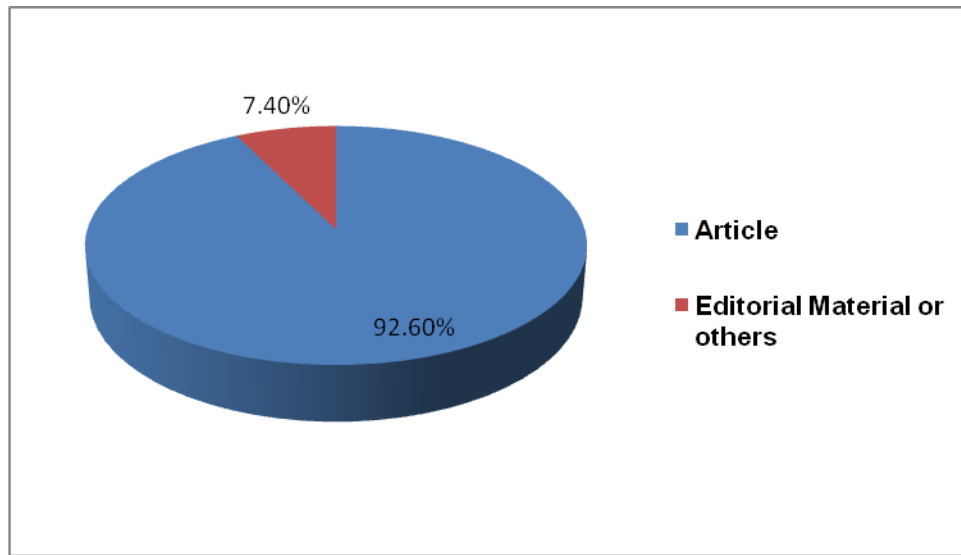


Fig.4: Category-wise classification of papers

Table-4: Category-wise classification of papers

Category	Number of articles	Percentage (%)
Article	112	92.6%
Editorial Material or others	09	07.4%
TOTAL	121	100%

Category-wise classification of papers

Table-4 and table-5 presents the category-wise classification of the articles published during period from 2016 to 2020. The study shows that the maximum number of papers published as

under the category of article i.e. 112 (92.6%), whereas 09 (7.4%) papers published under the editorial material category. It was found that maximum number of articles (46) was published in the year 2019 and less number of articles (10) was published in the year 2017.

Table-5: Year-wise and category-wise classification of papers

Category	Year					Total Articles	Percentage (%)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Article	26	10	14	46	16	112	92.6%
Editorial Material or others	0	02	02	03	02	09	07.4%
TOTAL	23	12	16	49	18	121	100%

Authorship pattern of papers

The authorship pattern of papers was studied to determine the percentage of single and multiple authorships. As shown in table-6, our author sample consists of 146 authors for 121 papers. Table-6 exposes that during 2016-2020 the highest proportion of papers were by single authors (79.3%), followed by papers with 2 authors (20.7%). Table 6 displayed that out of 121 papers single author contributed 96 (79.3%) papers.

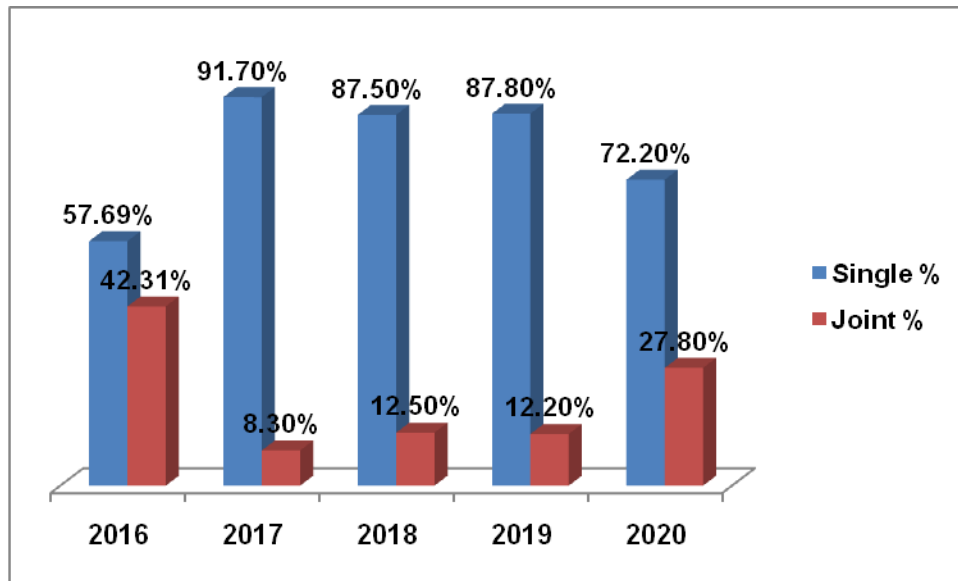


Fig.5: Authorship pattern of papers

Degree of collaboration

The degree of collaboration in quantitative terms is depicted in table-7. As a result, the degree of collaboration is 0.21. As shown in table-7, the value of DC varies from the study period. DC was 0.42 during 2016, 0.08 during 2017, 0.13 during 2018, 0.12 during 2019, and 0.28 during 2020. The following formula has been applied for calculating the Degree of Collaboration (DC):

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

Table-6: Authorship pattern of papers

Authorship	Year					No. of Articles	Percentage (%)	Total Authors
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Single Author	15	11	14	43	13	96	79.3%	96
2 Authors	11	01	02	06	05	25	20.7%	50
More than 2 Authors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0
Total Articles	26	12	16	49	18	121	100%	--
Total Authors	37	13	18	55	23	--	--	146
Single %	57.69%	91.7%	87.5%	87.8%	72.2%	79.3%	--	--
Joint %	42.31%	8.3%	12.5%	12.2%	27.8%	20.7%	--	--
Average author per article	1.42	1.08	1.13	1.12	1.28	--	--	--

Table-7: Degree of collaboration

Authorship	Year					No. of Authors
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Single Authored papers	15	11	14	43	13	96
Multi authored papers	11	01	02	06	05	25
Degree of Collaboration	0.42	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.28	0.21

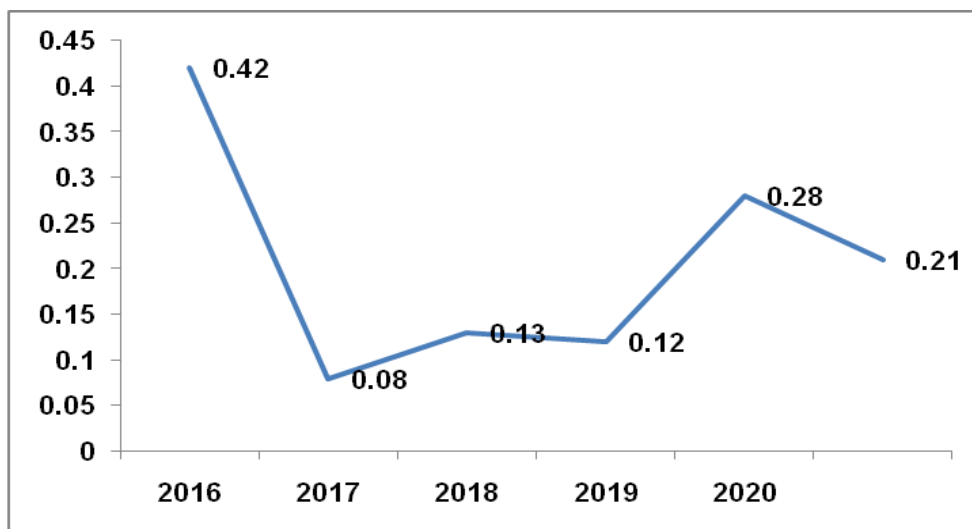


Fig.6: Degree of collaboration

The geographical distributions of contributions

Table-8 shows the geographical distribution of papers of the source journal under study. All the papers have been contributed by India and no articles have been contributed from the foreign countries.

Table-8: The geographical distributions of contributions

Geographical Distribution	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
India	121	100%
Foreign	0	0%
TOTAL	121	100%

The language of contributions

Table-9 shows the language of the papers published in the source journal under study. The majority 65(53.7%) papers have been contributed in Hindi language and 56(46.3%) papers have been contributed in English language.

Table-9: The language of contributions

Language	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
Hindi	65	53.7%
English	56	46.3%
TOTAL	121	100%

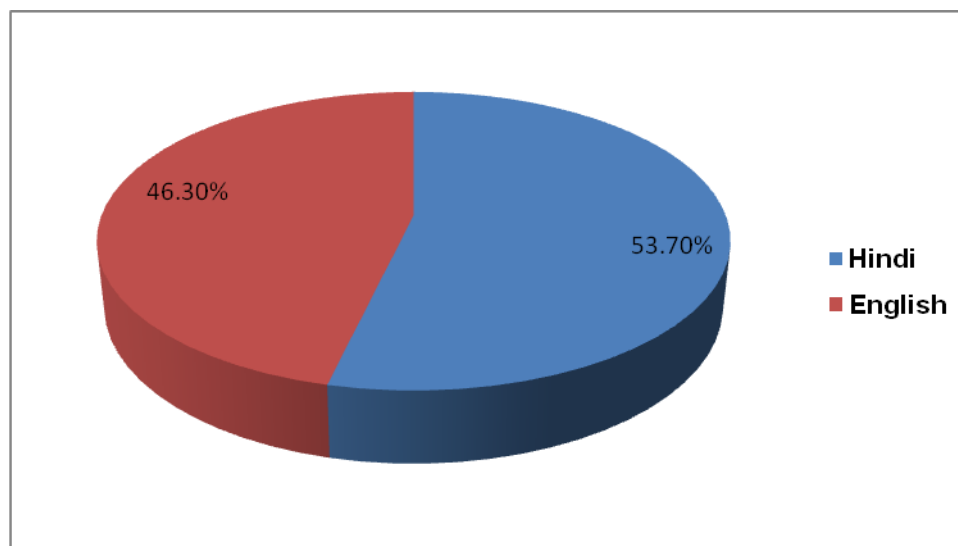


Fig.7: The language of contributions

Distribution of page length of articles

Table-10 presents the data of distribution of the page length of the articles published in the source journal during the period of study. It was found that majority of the articles 47(38.8%)

were published in the source journal between 6-10 pages, followed by 35(28.9%) between 11-15 pages, 26(21.6%) for more than 16 pages and 13(10.7%) up to 5 pages.

Table-10: Distribution of page length of articles

Length of Pages	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage (%)
1-5	06	0	01	04	02	13	10.7%
6-10	14	01	05	20	07	47	38.8%
11-15	04	02	06	16	07	35	28.9%
More than 16	02	09	04	09	02	26	21.6%
TOTAL	26	12	16	49	18	121	100%

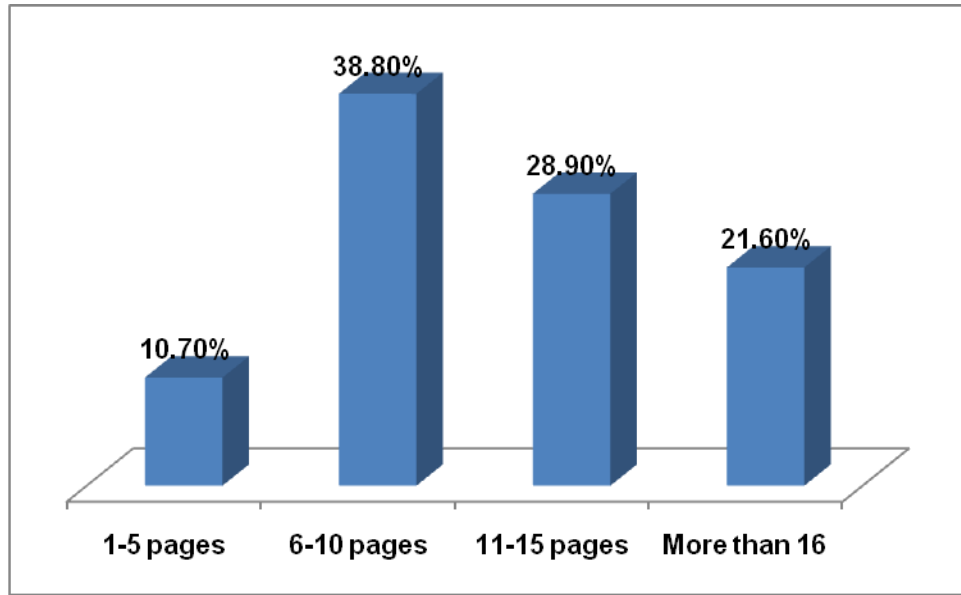


Fig.8: Distribution of page length of articles

Most prolific authors

The data depicted in table-11 highlight some of the prolific authors who significantly contributed (more than 2 articles) to the journal under study. The total output was contributed by 146 authors as single or joint. On the basis of analysis of the data, Acarya Mahaprajna topped the list with 7.44% of total number of publications.

Subject distributions of the articles

The data in table-12 highlights the discipline under which articles published in the source journal. The analysis shows that majority of articles 43(35.54%) published under Jainology followed by Humanities 35(28.93%), Prakrit and Sanskrit literature 16(13.22%), Philosophy 14(11.57%) and Non-Violence 13(10.74%).

Analysis of citations

The references supplied by the contributors at the end of articles has been considered as the basis of the citation analysis. Citation traces connection between two articles, one which cites and the other which is cited. As shown in table-13, there are 3202 citations provided for the total contributions of 121 papers. It has been revealed that maximum number of citations 1195(37.3%) accounted in 2019 followed by 589(18.4%) citations in 2020, 545(17.0%) citations in 2016, and 441(13.8%) citations in 2017, and 432(13.5%) citations in the year 2018. It was revealed that out of total 3202 citations, on an average per article 28.4 citations were cited.

Table-11: Highly prolific authors

Sr. No.	Author	Affiliation	TNP
1.	Acarya Mahaprajna	JVBI, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India	9(7.44%)
2.	Dr. Samani Sashi Prajna	JVBI, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India	4(3.31%)
3.	Dr. Samani Shreyas Pragya	JVBI, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India	4(3.31%)
4.	Dr. Samani Bhaskar Pragya	JVBI, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India	3(2.48%)
5.	Prof. Dayanand Bhargava	J R Rajasthan Sanskrit University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India	3(2.48%)
6.	Prof. Dharam Chand Jain	Jaynarayan Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India	3(2.48%)
7.	Dr. Anand Prakash Tripathi	JVBI, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India	3(2.48%)
8.	Dr. Pratap Sanchetee	JVBI, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India	3(2.48%)
9.	Dr. Samini Rohini Pragya	JVBI, Ladnun, Rajasthan, India	3(2.48%)
10.	Dr. Pradyuman Shah Singh	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India	3(2.48%)

* JVBI = Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University)

** TNP = Total Number of Publications

Table-12: Subject distributions of the articles

Sr. No.	Subjects	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
1.	Jainology	43	35.54%
2.	Humanities	35	28.93%
3.	Non-Violence	13	10.74%
4.	Philosophy	14	11.57%
5.	Prakrit and Sanskrit Literature	16	13.22%
TOTAL		121	100%

Range of citations

Table-14 presents the data of range of citations produced in the source journal during the period of study. It was revealed that maximum numbers of citations 31(25.6%) were found between the range of 11-20, followed by 27(22.3%) between the range of 21-30, 23(19.0%) between range of

1-10, 16(13.2%) between range more than 50 citations, 14(11.6%) between range from 31-40 and 10(8.3%) citations between the ranges of 41-50.

Table-13: Analysis of citations

Year	Volume No.	Total Number of Citations	Percentage (%)	Average of Citation/Volume	Average Citation per Item (ACPI)
2016	167-170	545	17.0%	272.5	20.96
2017	173-176	441	13.8%	220.5	36.75
2018	177-180	432	13.5%	216	27.0
2019	181-184	1195	37.3%	597.5	24.39
2020	185-188	589	18.4%	294.5	32.72
TOTAL		3202	100%	320.2	28.4

Table-14: Range of citations

Range of Citations	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage (%)
1-10	05	02	02	12	02	23	19.0%
11-20	09	02	05	10	05	31	25.6%
21-30	07	02	03	10	05	27	22.3%
31-40	02	00	02	09	01	14	11.6%
41-50	01	02	02	02	03	10	8.3%
More than 50	02	04	02	06	02	16	13.2%
TOTAL	26	12	16	49	18	121	100%

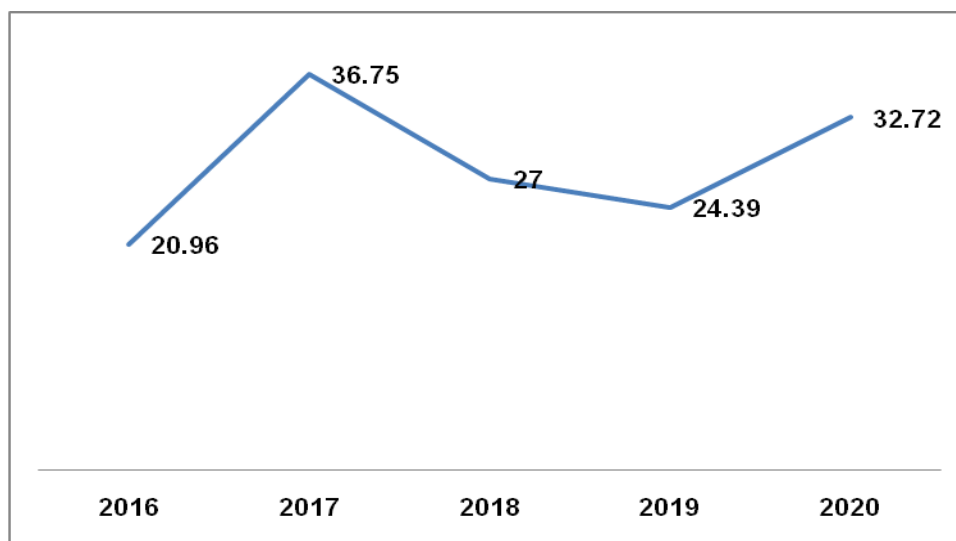


Fig.9: Average Citation per Item (ACPI)

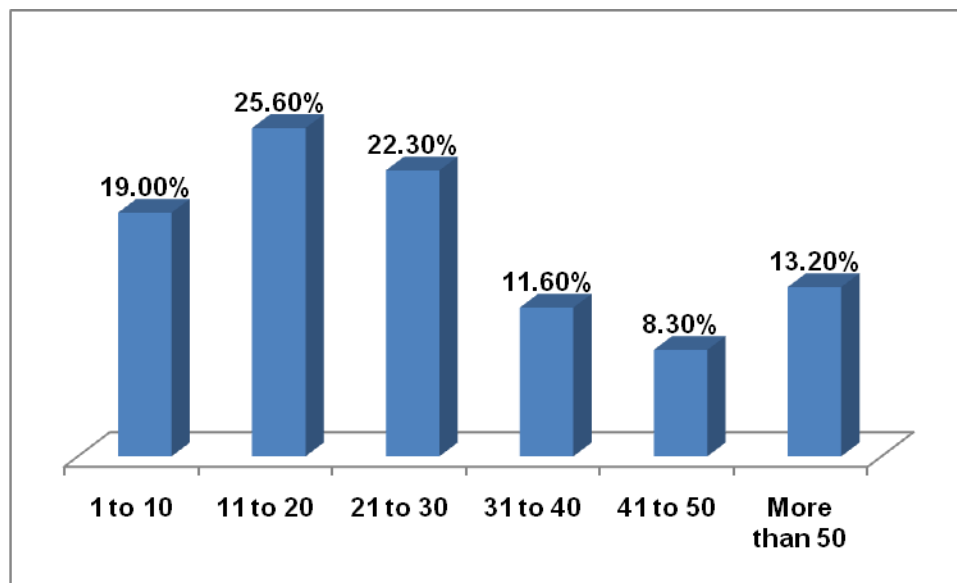


Fig.10: Range of citations

FINDINGS OF STUDY

The followings are several useful facts discovered from the analysis of the journal Tulsi Prajna:

- The analysis displays a trend of growth in contributions published during 2016 to 2020 and average number of contributions per year is 24. However, out of total 121 articles, the maximum number of publication was recorded in 2019 (49 articles, 40.5%) while the minimum was in the year 2017 (12 articles, 9.9%).
- A total of 121 articles published with the annual average growth rate of 24.5%. The highest growth rate is recorded in the year 2019 with growth rate 206.3% followed by in the year 2018 with 33.3%.
- The maximum number of papers published as under the category of article i.e. 112 (92.6%), whereas 09 (7.4%) papers published under the editorial material category.
- Highest proportion of papers were by single authors (79.3%), followed by papers with 2 authors (20.7%).
- The degree of collaboration in quantitative terms is 0.21. It shows that during the study period, the most authors contributed their papers single.
- Majority 65(53.7%) papers have been contributed in Hindi language and 56(46.3%) papers have been contributed in English language.
- Majority of the articles 47(38.8%) were published in the source journal between 6-10 pages, followed by 35(28.9%) between 11-15 pages, 26(21.6%) for more than 16 pages and 13(10.7%) up to 5 pages.
- Acarya Mahaprajna topped the list of most prolific authors with 7.44% of total number of publications.

- Majority of articles 43(35.54%) published under Jainology discipline followed by Humanities 35(28.93%), Prakrit and Sanskrit literature 16(13.22%), Philosophy 14(11.57%) and Non-Violence 13(10.74%).
- The findings of year-wise distribution of citations showed that a good number of citations was in 2019 (1195 citations) followed by 2020 with (589 citations), 2016 with the (545 citations), etc. respectively.
- Maximum numbers of citations 31(25.6%) were found between the range of 11-20, followed by 27(22.3%) between the range of 21-30, 23(19.0%) between range of 1-10, 16(13.2%) between range more than 50 citations, etc. respectively.

CONCLUSION

The journals are the vital source of information and are considered as the main medium for disseminating the research results and information about new ideas in a particular discipline. The journals help for the in-depth study of a respective subject and are the indicators of literature growth in any particular field of knowledge. Analysis of scholarly publications through bibliometrics facilitates the interpretation of structures and trends in the respective disciplines. This type of bibliometric analysis affords the identification of characteristics of a particular research field, and may contribute to reveal the future research topics. Bibliometric method has been used for various purposes viz identification of different scientific indicators, analysis of scientific results and to predicting the potential of a field. Bibliometric analyses can be implemented at a conceptual or intellectual level to investigate authorship and collaboration pattern.

The present analysis displays a trend of growth in contributions published in Tulsi Prajna during 2016 to 2020. The journal has published 121 papers during the period of study. The analysis exposed that the maximum number of publication was recorded in 2019 (49 articles, 40.5%). A total of 121 articles published with the annual average growth rate of 24.5%. The highest growth rate is recorded in the year 2019 with growth rate 206.3%. The maximum number of papers published as under the category of article i.e. 112 (92.6%), and the highest proportion of papers were by single authors (79.3%).

The results of the present study may represent a useful means of performing future diagnostics of the Tulsi Prajna research capacity. The methodology applied in the present study could be applied to analysis of other journals, as it may contribute to identifying the trends and likely future developments.

REFERENCES

1. www.jvbi.ac.in (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
2. https://jvbi.ac.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=385&Itemid=873 (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
3. Hui, J., Wang, L., Liu, R. et al. (2021). A bibliometric analysis of international publication trends in premature ejaculation research (2008–2018). *International Journal of Impotence Research*, 33 (86–95). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41443-019-0224-x> (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
4. Garg, K. C., Lamba, M. and Singh, R. K. (2020). Bibliometric analysis of papers published during 1992-2019 in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 40(6), 396-402.
5. Prieto-Gutierrez, J.J. & Segado-Boj, F. (2019). Annals of library and information studies: A bibliometric analysis of the journal and a comparison with the top library and information studies journals in Asia and Worldwide (2011–2017). *The Serials Librarian*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0361526X.2019.1637387> (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
6. Xu, Z. and Yu, D. (2019). A Bibliometrics analysis on big data research (2009–2018). *Journal of Data, Information and Management*. 1(3–15). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42488-019-00001-2> (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
7. Haque, M. A., Islam, M. A., Hasan, M. N., Akanda, A. K. M. and Eamin, A. (2019). Bibliometric analysis of the e-journal of library philosophy and practice during the period of 2014-2018, *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3028> (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
8. Abdi, A., Idris, N., Alguliyev R. M., Aliguliyev, R. M (2018). Bibliometric analysis of IP&M Journal (1980-2015). *Journal of Scientometric Research*, 7(1), 54-62.
9. Partap, B. (2018). Indian journal of agricultural library and information services: A bibliometric study (2008-2016), *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1995> (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
10. Verma, M. K., Yadav, S. K. and Singh, S N. (2018). Research publication pattern of library philosophy and practice (e-journal): A bibliometric analysis during 2008-2017, *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1836> (Retrieved on 01/02/2021).
11. Velmurugan, C. and Radhakrishnan, N. (2016). Indian journal of biotechnology: A bibliometric study. *Innovare Journal of Sciences*, 4(1), 1-7.
12. Mahendra, K. (2014). Library Herald Journal: A bibliometric study. *Journal of Education & Social Policy*, 1(2), 123-134.

13. Serenko, A., Bontis, N., Booker, L., Sadeddin, K. and Hardie, T. (2010). A scientometric analysis of knowledge management and intellectual capital academic literature. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 14(1), 3-23.
14. Singh, J., Shah, T. A. and Gul, S. (2014). Growth and visibility of LIS journals: An analytical study. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 61(3), 193-198.