



## BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUDDHIST UNIVERSITIES

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### Abstract:

The present study is based on the Bibliometric analysis of 203 research article on Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Universities during the period of 2008-2019. This Study will review on year-wise distribution, Authorship pattern of contributions, Author wise distribution, Institution wise distribution, country-wise distribution, etc. The findings must reveal various aspects of the characteristics and patterns of contributions of the study.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric, Buddhist, Buddhist Universities, Institution Wise Distribution.

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### Introduction:

One of the most important religions in the world is Buddhism. More than 2,500 years ago, in the sixth century B.C.E., Siddhartha Gautama created it in India. From there, it expanded to most of Asia via China, Korea, and Japan before reaching the West. There are around a billion followers worldwide. Instead of being a formal religion, it is a philosophy or moral code that emphasizes impermanence. Through wisdom, meditation, and practice, anyone can achieve enlightenment. (Agarwal, 2015).

### Definition Analysis:

#### 1. Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method used to analyze scientific literature by examining its external characteristics. It involves statistical and mathematical analysis to understand the research

status, trends, and characteristics of specific disciplines. (Sciencedirect, 2024)

#### 2. Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Universities

Buddhism, sociology, liberal arts, and other multidisciplinary facets of the humanities and social sciences are the main areas of study at the JIABU. At least two professionals peer-review every journal that is published.

No previously published work or work that is being considered by another publication should be submitted to the publication of the International Association of Buddhist Universities. The Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Universities' submission guidelines, including the format and reference style, should be closely adhered to by the author.

### Data Analysis & Interpretation:

In views of the objectives of the present study, analysis the terms “International Association of Buddhist Universities” in the during year 2008-2019.

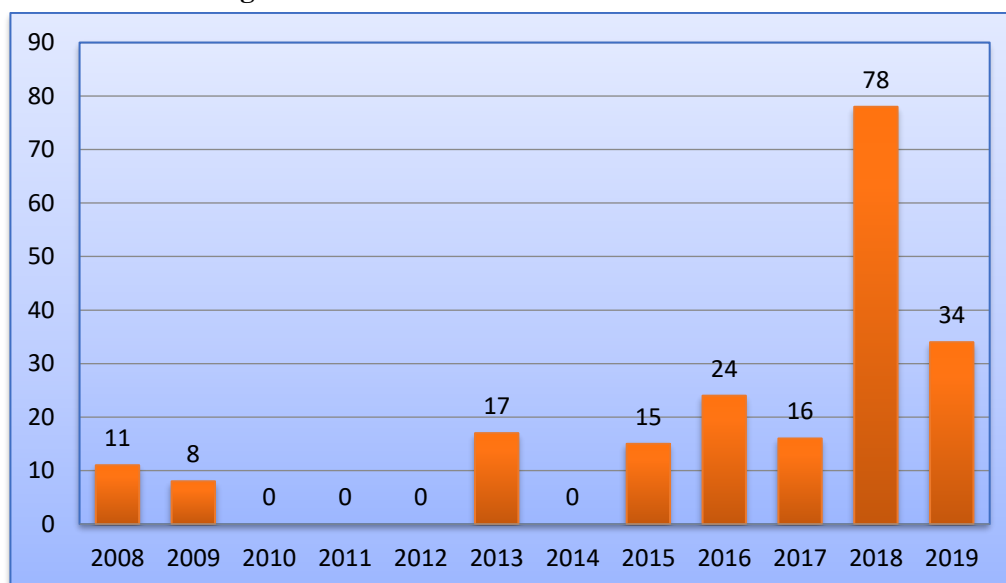
**Figure No. 01 Year wise Distribution of Articles**


Figure No. 01 shows a total of 203 articles were published in the period under study. The highest number of articles were published in the year 2018 i.e. 78, followed 2019 (34), the minimum number of articles were published in the year 2009 with 8 articles and 2010 to 2012 and 2014 not published any kind of publication.

**Table No.02 Year wise Author productivity**

Sr. No.	Year	Single Author	Malty Author	Total Author
1	2008	11	0	11
2	2009	8	0	8
3	2010	0	0	0
4	2011	0	0	0
5	2012	0	0	0
6	2013	17	0	17
7	2014	0	0	0
8	2015	14	1	15
9	2016	21	3	24
10	2017	15	1	16
11	2018	70	8	78
12	2019	26	8	34
<b>Total</b>		<b>182</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>203</b>

Distribution of Year wise Author productivity is given in the Table No.2 The table shows the single authorship is predominant then multi authors. The majority of the contributions are contributed by single author. Majority of the contributions are contributed by single authors with 182. Minimum of the contributed by malty author with 21.

Table No. 03 Shows Most Productive Author

Sr. No	Authors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sanu Mahatthanadull	9	3.83
2	Dion Peoples	7	2.98
3	Anon Anando	4	1.70
4	Jana Igunma	4	1.70
5	Arvind Kumar Singh	3	1.28
6	Nadnapang Phophichit	3	1.28
7	Ven. Hui Chen	3	1.28
8	Venerable Yuande Shih	3	1.28
9	Asanga Tilakaratne	2	0.85
10	Bhikkhuni Tran Thi Binh	2	0.85
11	Helen Rosen	2	0.85
12	José A. Rodríguez Díaz	2	0.85
13	Justin McDaniel	2	0.85
14	Lim Kooi Fong	2	0.85
15	Nantakorn Piyabhani	2	0.85
16	Neekee Chaturvedi	2	0.85
17	P.B. Tan	2	0.85
18	Padmasiri de Silva	2	0.85
19	Phe Bach	2	0.85
20	Phramaha Somphong Khunakaro	2	0.85
21	Samart Sukhuprakarn	2	0.85
22	Sanjoy Barua Chowdhury	2	0.85
23	Sarah Shaw	2	0.85
24	Soraj Hongladarom	2	0.85
25	Thunnawat Wattanaseth	2	0.85
26	Tony Sin-Heng See	2	0.85
27	Veerachart Nimanong	2	0.85
28	Zachary David Walsh	2	0.85
29	Zhang Jingting	2	0.85
30	Author Publishing One (1x157)	157	66.81
<b>Total</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>100</b>

It can be observed from Table No.03 that, the most productive authors are Sanu Mahatthanadull who had contributed 9 (3.83%) papers. And this followed by Dion Peoples each contributed 7 (2.98%) papers. The rest 157 (66.81 %) authors each published one articles.

Table No. 04 Institute-Wise Distribution of Articles Published

Sr. No.	Affiliation	Frequency	Percentage
1	International Buddhist Studies College, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Thailand	88	37.45
2	Mahamonkut Buddhist University, Thailand	9	3.83
3	College of Religious Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand	7	2.98
4	School of Buddhist Studies and Civilization Gautam Buddha University, INDIA	5	2.13
5	British Library	4	1.7
6	Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Thailand	4	1.7
7	Mahidol University, Thailand	4	1.7
8	School of Management Shinawatra university, Bangkok, Thailand	3	1.28
9	Bachelor of Political Science Program in Political Science, School of Administrative Studies, Maejo University Chiangmai, (Thailand)	2	0.85
10	Department of Continuing Education at the University of Oxford	2	0.85
11	Department of History and Indian Culture University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India	2	0.85
12	Department of Humanities and Social Sciences Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, India	2	0.85
13	Department of Religious Studies, University of Pennsylvania	2	0.85
14	International Buddhist College, Thailand	2	0.85
15	K. J. Somaiya Centre for Buddhist Studies, Vidyavihar, Mumbai	2	0.85
16	kim Quang Buddhist Temple, Sacramento, CA	2	0.85
17	Monash University, Australia	2	0.85
18	National University of Singapore (NUS)	2	0.85
19	Ramannaratha Buddhist University, Myanmar	2	0.85
20	University Kebangsaan, Malaysia	2	0.85
21	University of Colombo, Sri Lanka	2	0.85
22	Won Institute of Graduate Studies Private Practice, Woodbury, New Jersey	2	0.85
23	Institutes Publishing One (1x76)	76	32.34
23	Not available	7	2.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>100</b>

Table no. 4. Shows that the total 235 authors contributed their contributions in the The Journal of International Association of Buddhist Universities. It found that total 235 authors from 98 institutions, highest authors were from International Buddhist Studies College, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Thailand, and Mahamonkut Buddhist University, Thailand, followed by the College of Religious Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand and respectively.

Table No. 05: Country-Wise Distribution of Articles

Sr. No.	Country	Frequency	Percentage
1	Thailand	133	56.6
2	USA	19	8.09
3	India	13	5.53
4	United Kingdom	11	4.68
5	Sri Lanka	9	3.83
6	Australia	5	2.13
7	China	4	1.7
8	Myanmar	4	1.7
9	Taiwan	4	1.7
10	Singapore	3	1.28
11	Bhutan	2	0.85
12	Japan	2	0.85
13	Malaysia	2	0.85
14	Netherlands	2	0.85
15	Spain	2	0.85
16	Uganda	2	0.85
17	Vietnam	2	0.85
18	Argentina	1	0.43
19	Belgium	1	0.43
20	Brazil	1	0.43
22	Czech Republic	1	0.43
23	Germany	1	0.43
24	Hungary	1	0.43
25	Indonesia	1	0.43
26	Korea	1	0.43
27	Nepal	1	0.43
28	NA	7	2.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>100</b>

It can be observed from Table No 05 that, there were as many as 27 countries carrying out research and produced 203 articles. Table no.05 provides ranked List of countries contributing to this field, the number of publications of each country and their share in percentages. Thailand is the top producing country with 133 (56.06%) publications of the total Output. Also it can be stated that papers not mentioned their country of publication are more than other countries in this study.

**Table No. 06 International Collaboration Pattern of Articles**

Year	No. of Countries Single	No. of Countries Collaboration	Total no. of publication
2008	11	0	11
2009	8	0	8
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	17	0	17
2014	0	0	0
2015	15	0	15
2016	23	1	24
2017	16	0	16
2018	78	0	78
2019	33	1	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>203</b>

It can be observed from the table no. 06 shows that, out of 203 articles, only 2 articles are written in collaboration with International Institutions.

**Table No 07: Channels of Communication**

Sr. No	Channels of Communications	No. of Publication	Percentage
1	Article	201	99.01
2	Book Review	2	0.99
<b>Total</b>		<b>203</b>	<b>100</b>

It can be observed from table no. 07 shows that, 203 (99.01%) of the Articles was published, followed by Book Reviews with 2 (0.99%) contributions, all analysis and total content of Research analyzed.

#### Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (Dt) Of Publications

The Growth of literature of Knowledge Organization is being measured with the Scientometric indicators Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (Dt). The RGR is obtained from the following formula used by Karpagam R, et.al, (2011);

$$R(P) = \frac{\log_2 p - \log_1 p}{2T - 1T}$$

Hence R(P)=Relative Growth Rate of Articles over the specific period of Time.

$\log_e 1p$ =Log of initial number of articles,

$\log_e 2p$ = log of final number of articles

$2T-1T$ = the unit difference between the initial time and final times.

The Dt.is obtained with the following formula;

$$Dt(P) = \frac{0.693}{R(P)}$$

**Table No. 08 Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time for Publication**

Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (DT) of publications								
Year	Total No. of publication	Cumulative Frequency	W1	W2	RGR	Mean [R(A)]	DT(A)	Mean DT(A)
2008	11	11		2.39		0.19		0.39
2009	8	19	2.39	2.94	0.55		1.26	
2010	0	19	2.94	2.94	0		0	
2011	0	19	2.94	2.94	0		0	
2012	0	19	2.94	2.94	0		0	
2013	17	36	2.94	3.58	0.64		1.08	
2014	0	36	3.58	3.58	0	0.5766	0	2.01
2015	15	51	3.58	3.93	0.35		1.98	
2016	24	75	3.93	4.31	0.38		1.82	
2017	16	91	4.31	4.51	0.2		3.47	
2018	78	169	4.51	5.12	0.61		1.14	
2019	34	203	5.12	5.31	0.19		3.65	

Table No 08 It noticed that the mean relative growth for the first six years 2008 to 2013 is (0.19), and 2014 to 2019 (0.5766) While the Doubling time for different years [Dt(p)]gradually increased from (0.5766) in 2008 to 2013 in 2.01. The mean doubling time for the first five years (i.e. 2000to 2004) is only (2.08) which is increased to (9.856) during the last five years (2015 to 2019). Thus as the rate of growth of publications was decreased, the corresponding Doubling Time was increased.

#### Findings:

1. The highest numbers 78 (38.42 %) of papers were published in 2018 contributing.
2. The highest numbers of articles has been published by single authors 182 (89.66%).
3. Most productive authors are Sanu Mahatthanadull who had contributed 9 (3.87 %) papers.
4. Highest authors were from International Buddhist Studies College, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Thailand contributed 88 (37.45%) times.
5. 27 countries carrying out research and produced 203 articles. Thailand is the top producing country with 133 (56.06%) publications of the total Output.
6. Out of 203 articles, only 2 articles are written in collaboration with International Institutions.
7. Thus as the rate of growth of publications was decreased, the corresponding Doubling Time was increased.

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