



### VISHWA GURU SRILA PRABHUPAD : A SCIENTOMETRIC PORTRAIT

**Dr. Ashwini Anand Vaishnav**

*Former Professor and Head*

*Dept. Of Library and Information Science*

*Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University*

*Chatrapati Sambhajanagar (Aurangabad) – 431004 (M.S.) Bharat (India)*

#### Abstract:

**Purpose:** To project contributions of Vishwa Guru Krishna Kripamoorthy Shri Shri Shrimad A. C. Bhaktivedant Swami Prabhupad - the Spiritual Ambassador of Bharat (India) in the field of spirituality, so as to attract talented younger generation to the spirituality, which is badly needed for the youth to handle their stressful life in technological age.

**Scope:** Srila Prabhupad had published 6852 publications including letters, however, for the detailed analysis the scope of present study is limited to only 107 books written by him.

**Objective:** To develop scientometric portrait of the Vishwa Guru, Spiritual Ambassador of Bharat (India) - Srila Prabhupad.

**Methodology & Approach :** Methodology given by Sen and Gan (1990), Lancaster (1991), Lydesdruff (1995), Dodse (2000) and Sangam (2010) was used, calculated collaboration co-efficient, productivity co-efficient, fifty percentile age, productivity life, etc.

**Findings:** Productivity age of Prabhupad was 43 years, on an average he wrote 2.48 books per year, his productivity life began at the chronological age of 39 years, was highly productive at the productivity age of 41 & chronological age of 79 years. His productivity co-efficient was 1: 1.1, at the productivity age of 39 years and chronological age of 77 years he attained fifty percentile age.

**Practical Applications & Significance :** Scientometric portrait is useful to distinguish leading intellectuals in the particular field, inspire others and mentor those who are committed for scientific advancement, hence such studies work as model for developing scientometric portrait of scholars from any discipline.

knowledge of spirituality is concerned about our values in society & organizations & how these values influence managerial decision making. As spiritual people like Prabhupad have positive relationships, self-esteem, more optimistic. They teach us how to deal with stress, be patient, sense of peace, forgiveness, etc., which is badly needed for the youth to handle their stressful life in technological age.

**Keywords:** Scientometrics; Scientometric portrait; Spirituality; ISKCON; Vishwa Guru Srila Prabhupad; Hare Krishna Movement

**Copyright © 2025 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

#### Introduction:

The field of scientometric study deals with computing and analyzing scientific literature. It is a subfield of bibliometrics (Aswathy & Pal, 2015). The objective of

scientometric portrait is to identify leading scholars, motivate others and mentor those who are committed for scientific advancement. If contributions of such scientists in the field of spirituality are properly



projected, it may be possible to attract talented younger generation to the spirituality.

Vishwa Guru Krishna Kripamoorthy Shri Shri Shrimad A. C. Bhaktivedant Swami Prabhupad is considered as Spiritual Ambassador of Bharat (India). Kolkata in the state of West Bengal, India is the birth place of Srila Prabhupad. His date of birth is 1st September 1896 - the day after Janmashtami. His parents on the day of namkarana samskara kept his name Abhay Charan (who is fearless - have taken protection at the feet of Lord Krishna). He had spark of Krishna consciousness from childhood.

He studied in British school under colonial rule and graduated with the subjects English, Sanskrit, Philosophy and Economics. While he was studying in college, he became supporter of Gandhiji's independence movement and started wearing white handloom cloth (weaved in India) and declined to accept his degree from university (Satsvarupa Das Goswami, 2022).

In 1918, he started working in pharmaceutical company to assist his family and then moved to his own business - The Proyag Pharmacy in Allahabad. In 1922, he met his spiritual guru Bhaktisiddhant Saraswati in Kolkata and got initiated in 1932. Being devotee of Krishna, his spiritual guru asked him for spreading Krishna consciousness movement in the English speaking world. This instruction made a great impact on Srila Prabhupad and formed the focus for the rest of his life (His mission roots, 2023).

While assisting Bhaktisiddhanta's mission (the Gaudiya Matha) in its work, he wrote English commentary on Bhagvad- Gita. During second world war, in 1944 he started a magazine entitled "Back to Godhead".

To devote fulltime to his work and writing, Srila Prabhupad withdrew himself from business in 1950 and in 1959, he got initiated as sanyasi and began

writing of an English translation and commentary on Shrimad Bhagvatam - the master piece of his writings . Srila Prabhupad navigated by cargo ship to America. In America he started teaching people Vaishnava tradition in 1965, when his age was 69 years. During 1966 and 1968 he established temples in several American cities. In 1967, at San Francisco, he started Ratha-Yatra for the first time in America.

The foundation of ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness ) also known as Hare Krishna Movement took place in New York city, on 13th July 1966. Srila Prabhupad and his disciples developed ISKCON into a worldwide organization, not only this but temples, restaurants and farm communities were established along with the Bhaktivedant Institute and food for life.

During 1966 and 1977 Srila Prabhupad circled the world fourteen times for delivering lectures. Simultaneously he was writing books. His books on the subjects Vedic Philosophy, religion and culture, formed veritable library. In more than 102 languages his books have been translated by his decuples. The Bhakti Vedanta Book trust - his publishing company - was established in 1972 became the world's biggest publisher in the field of Indian religion and philosophy. In 1973 he created Bhaktivedant Institute to support Vedic teachings (Hare Krishna Mandir, 2024). His life is an inspirational story of unwavering faith, dedication, compassion, and commitment to Sanatana Dharama and especially Sri Krishna Bhakti.

His Devine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedant Swami Prabhupad, the founding father of ISKCON, kept his body on 14th November, 1977, in his quarter at Krishna-Balarama temple in Vrindavana, India when he was girdled by his shishyas chanting Hare Krishna Mahamantra. (BTG Editors, 2024, May 8)

During Maha Kumbh - 2025 at Prayagraj, India the most esteemed Akhil Bhartiya Akhara Parishad

recognised Sri Srimad Om Vishnupada 108 A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Srila Prabhupad, the Acharya of Brahma-Madhva-Gaudiya Vaishnava Parampara as 'Vishwa Guru' for his outstanding contribution to spread Sanatana Dharma, distribute the message of Bhagavad -Gita all over the world and propagate globally Hari nam sankirtan, in the august presence of Acharya Mahamandaleshwar Shri Kailashananad Giriji Maharaj of Niranjani Akhara, Shri Mahant Ravindra Puriji Maharaj, President of Akhil Bhartiya Akhara Parishad and other respected saints of various Akharas on 10th February, 2025. The function was presided over by H.G. Madhu Pandit Das, President ISKCON, Bangalore. H. G. Madhu Pandit Das and H. G. Chanchalapati Das of ISKCON, Bangalore, India received the citation on behalf of Late Srila Prabhupada from Acharya Mahamandaleshwar Shri Kailashananad Giriji Maharaj (Akhil Bhartiya Akhara Parishad, 2025, February 16, P.9).

#### Methodology:

The information about documents Published by Vishwa Guru A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Srila Prabhupad was gathered from different websites viz. Prabhupad Books (n. d.), Prabhupada.de. (n. d.), Srila Prabhupada's original pre 1978 books. (n. d.), Satsvarupa Das Goswami (1987) as well as books available with the library of ISKCON, Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar (Aurangabad), Maharashtra, India.

From the analysis of these sources it was found that Prabhupad on his own had published 62 books, while based on his lectures his disciples during his life time had published 45 books and disciples posthumously published 45 books. Apart from this Prabhupad had written 36 articles, 130 editorials and 6579 letters. As

publications of his disciples are compilations based on his lectures and published during Prabhupada's life time, hence they are considered as publications of Prabhupad. Present analysis covered publications of srila Prabhupad. For data analysis, methodology given by Sen and Gan (1990), Lancaster (1991), Kalyane and Kalyane (1994), Kalyane and Vidyasagar Rao (1995), Lydesdruff (1995), Dodse (2000) and Sangam (2010) was used viz.

- ❖ *Collaboration Co-efficient* – The ratio of number of collaborative papers to the total number of papers published.
- ❖ *Fifty Percentile Age* – The number of years during which 50% of the papers were published starting from the year of publication of first paper.
- ❖ *Productivity Co-efficient* – The ratio of 50 percentile age to total productivity age.
- ❖ *Productivity Life* – the count from the year in which first paper by an author was published till the latest year of publication.
- ❖ *Publication Outlets* – The sources preferentially chosen by the author to communicate results of research.

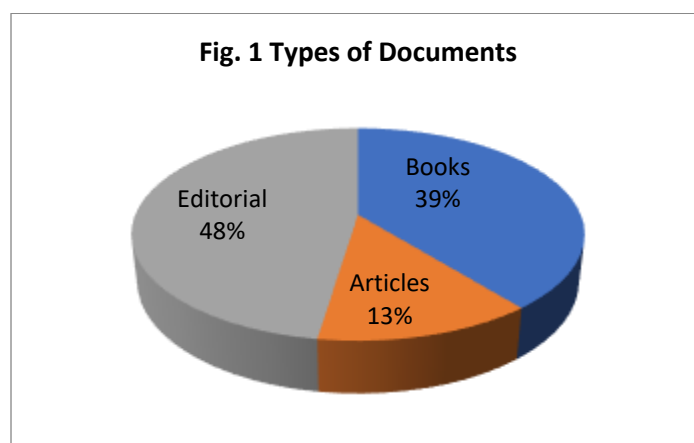
#### Scientometric Portrait of Vishwa Guru Srila Prabhupad:

Attempts have been made to analyze publications of Srila Prabhupad by

- ❖ Types of documents,
- ❖ Year wise frequency of publications,
- ❖ Authorship pattern,
- ❖ Domain wise publications ,
- ❖ Publication outlets,
- ❖ Language of publication.

## 1. Types of documents

From the year 1935 to 1977 Prabhupad published 6852 publications including letters . Excluding 6579 letters, the 273 publications were grouped under various types of documents and are presented in figure 1. It can be noted from figure 1 that he had published 107(39%) books, 36 (13%) articles and 130 (48%) editorials of Back to Godhead magazine. However for further analysis only 107 books written by him were considered.



## 2. Year wise frequency of publications

Srila Prabhupad had published 107 books during 43 years of his productivity life. (Table 1). His productivity age began in the year 1935 at his chronological age of 39 years. He had published highest number of 23 books during 1975 at the productivity age of 41 and chronological age of 79 years. At the productivity age of 39 years and chronological age of 77 years he attained fifty percentile age. His productivity co-efficient is 1:1.1.

**Table 1 : Frequency of Publications: Year wise distribution**

| Year | No. of Publications | Cumulative Publications | Productivity age of Prabhupada | Chronological age of Prabhupada |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1935 | 02                  | 02                      | 1                              | 39                              |
| 1936 | 00                  | 02                      | 2                              | 40                              |
| 1937 | 00                  | 02                      | 3                              | 41                              |
| 1938 | 00                  | 02                      | 4                              | 42                              |
| 1939 | 00                  | 02                      | 5                              | 43                              |
| 1940 | 01                  | 03                      | 6                              | 44                              |
| 1941 | 00                  | 03                      | 7                              | 45                              |
| 1942 | 00                  | 03                      | 8                              | 46                              |
| 1943 | 00                  | 03                      | 9                              | 47                              |
| 1944 | 00                  | 03                      | 10                             | 48                              |
| 1945 | 00                  | 03                      | 11                             | 49                              |
| 1946 | 00                  | 03                      | 12                             | 50                              |
| 1947 | 01                  | 04                      | 13                             | 51                              |
| 1948 | 00                  | 04                      | 14                             | 52                              |

| Year | No. of Publications | Cumulative Publications | Productivity age of Prabhupada | Chronological age of Prabhupada |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1949 | 00                  | 04                      | 15                             | 53                              |
| 1950 | 02                  | 06                      | 16                             | 54                              |
| 1951 | 00                  | 06                      | 17                             | 55                              |
| 1952 | 01                  | 07                      | 18                             | 56                              |
| 1953 | 01                  | 08                      | 19                             | 57                              |
| 1954 | 00                  | 08                      | 20                             | 58                              |
| 1955 | 00                  | 08                      | 21                             | 59                              |
| 1956 | 00                  | 08                      | 22                             | 60                              |
| 1957 | 00                  | 08                      | 23                             | 61                              |
| 1958 | 00                  | 08                      | 24                             | 62                              |
| 1959 | 01                  | 09                      | 25                             | 63                              |
| 1960 | 00                  | 09                      | 26                             | 64                              |
| 1961 | 01                  | 10                      | 27                             | 65                              |
| 1962 | 00                  | 10                      | 28                             | 66                              |
| 1963 | 00                  | 10                      | 29                             | 67                              |
| 1964 | 00                  | 10                      | 30                             | 68                              |
| 1965 | 02                  | 12                      | 31                             | 69                              |
| 1966 | 00                  | 12                      | 32                             | 70                              |
| 1967 | 01                  | 13                      | 33                             | 71                              |
| 1968 | 03                  | 16                      | 34                             | 72                              |
| 1969 | 03                  | 19                      | 35                             | 73                              |
| 1970 | 19                  | 38                      | 36                             | 74                              |
| 1971 | 02                  | 40                      | 37                             | 75                              |
| 1972 | 07                  | 47                      | 38                             | 76                              |
| 1973 | 09                  | 56                      | 39                             | 77                              |
| 1974 | 10                  | 66                      | 40                             | 78                              |
| 1975 | 23                  | 89                      | 41                             | 79                              |
| 1976 | 08                  | 97                      | 42                             | 80                              |
| 1977 | 10                  | 107                     | 43                             | 81                              |

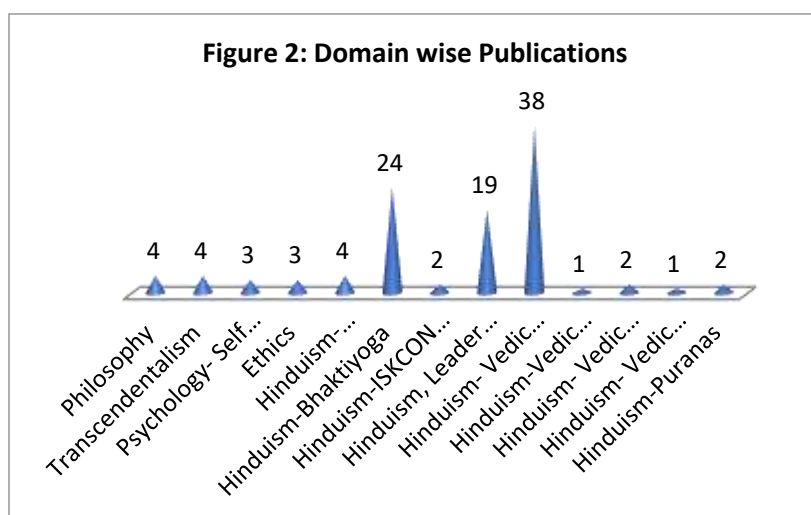
### 3. Authorship Pattern

Multi authorship is widely known as an indicator to measure research collaboration. Even though based on Prabhupad's lectures his disciples during his life time had published 45 books but they have been published in the name of Prabhupad only, hence it can be said that Srila Prabhupad had published all 107 single authored documents, therefore his collaboration co-efficient comes to zero.

## 4. Domain wise Publications

Table 2: Domain wise Publications

| Domain                                 | Total Publications | Percentage    | FPY         | LPY         |
|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Philosophy                             | 04                 | 03.74         | 1950        | 1975        |
| Transcendentalism                      | 04                 | 03.74         | 1965        | 1973        |
| Psychology- Self realization           | 03                 | 02.8          | 1959        | 1973        |
| Ethics                                 | 03                 | 02.8          | 1940        | 1977        |
| Hinduism-Spirituality-Meditation       | 04                 | 03.74         | 1965        | 1976        |
| Hinduism-Bhaktiyoga                    | 24                 | 22.44         | 1935        | 1977        |
| Hinduism-ISKCON (Vaishnavism)          | 2                  | 01.87         | 1947        | 1973        |
| Hinduism, Leader and Education         | 19                 | 17.76         | 1968        | 1975        |
| Hinduism- Vedic scriptures             | 38                 | 35.51         | 1961        | 1976        |
| Hinduism-Vedic scriptures-Upanishad    | 01                 | 0.93          | 1969        | 1969        |
| Hinduism- Vedic scriptures-Mahabharata | 02                 | 01.87         | 1973        | 1977        |
| Hinduism- Vedic literature             | 01                 | 0.93          | 1966        | 1966        |
| Hinduism-Puranas                       | 02                 | 01.87         | 1973        | 1977        |
| <b>Total</b>                           | <b>107</b>         | <b>100.00</b> | <b>1935</b> | <b>1977</b> |



The 107 books were classified domain wise by using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, 18th edition and presented in table 2 and figure 2. It must be noted here that FPY is First Year of Publication and LPY is Last Year of Publication. It can be observed from table 2 and figure 2 that Srila Prabhupad was a versatile person. From his publications it shows that he was specialized in Vedic Scriptures as well as Bhaktiyoga as 57.95% publications belong to these areas and throughout his productivity life i.e. from 1935 to 1977 he continued to publish on Bhaktiyoga, while within 16 years of his productivity life i.e. from 1961 to 1976 he had published maximum 39.25% books on Vedic Scriptures. His other areas of specialization are Hinduism, Leader and Education as 17.76% publications are to his credit in these area.



## 5. Publication Outlets

All 107 are printed books. However his publication concentration is in the magazine "Back to Godhead", followed by printed books (Figure 1).

## 6. Language of Publication

Of the 107 books 96.26% books are in English, while 3.74% are in Bengali. His disciples have translated his books in nearly 102 Indian as well as foreign languages (Table 3) viz. Arabic, African, Chinese, Dutch, English,

**Table 3 : Language of Publication**

| Country  | Number of Languages |
|----------|---------------------|
| African  | 18                  |
| Asian    | 24                  |
| European | 37                  |
| Indian   | 20                  |

French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Persian, Polska, Portuguese, Russian, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish, Ukrainian, Vietnam, Yoruba, Zulu, etc. The Indian languages include Assamee, Bengali, Bhojpuri, Gujrathi, Hindi, Kannada, Magar, Maithili, Malayalam, Marathi, Marwari, Nepali, Newari, Oriya, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrathi, Hindi, Kannada, Magar, , Maithili, Malayalam, Marathi, Marwari, Nepali, Newari, Oriya, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Tamil, Telegu. (Vaniquotes, 2022).

## Conclusions:

The results of study show that productivity age of Prabhupad was 43 years, had 6852 publications including letters to his credit. Regarding books, he had written on an average 2.48 books per year. His productivity life began in the year 1935 at the chronological age of 39 years. He was highly productive at the productivity age of 41 years and chronological age of 79 years. His productivity co-efficient was 1:1.1, while collaborative co-efficient is zero. Even though he had written books in English and Bengali, his disciples have translated them in nearly 102 Indian as well as foreign languages. Bhaktivedant archives collection includes Prabhupadji's audio tapes, documents, photographs, films and videos, microfiche, CDs as well as his books are being made available online.

## References:

1. Akhil Bhartiya Akhara Parishad (2025, February 16, P.9). *Maha Kumbh - 2025. Times of India.*
2. Aswathy, S. and Srimanta, P. (2015). *A scientometric analysis of AIAA journals. In Handbook of research on inventive digital tools for collection management and development in modern libraries. <http://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-4066-8178-1.ch008>*
3. BTG Editors. (2024, May 8). *Prabhupada departs in Vrindavana, 1977. Back to Godhead*
4. Dodgso, M. and Hinze, S. (2000). *Indicators used to measure the innovation process: Defects and possible remedies. Research Evaluation, 8(2), 101-104.*

5. *Hare Krishna Mandir. (2024). Devine Grace Srila Prabhupada - Life story. <https://harekrishnamandir.org/srila-prabhupada-life-story>*
6. *His mission roots. (2023, June 29). Back to Godhead. <https://btg.krishna.com/his-missions-roots>*
7. *Kalyane, V. L. and Kalyane, S. V. (1994). Scientometric portrait of M. S. Swaminathan. Library science with a Slant to Documentation and Information Studies, 31(1), 31-46.*
8. *Kalyane, V. L. and Vidyasagar Rao, K. (1995). Quantification of credit for authorship. ILA Bulletin, 30(3-4), 94-96.*
9. *Lancaster, F. W. (1991, 52). Bibliometric methods in assessing productivity and Impact of research. Sharada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.*
10. *Leydesdorff, L. (1995, 231). Challenge of scientometrics : The development, measurement and self organization of scientific communication. DSWO Press, Leiden University.*
11. *Prabhupad Books (n. d.). <http://harekrsna.com/sun/editorials/01-09/inventory.xls>*
12. *Prabhupad Books. (n. d.). [http://www.prabhupadaconnect.com/Prabhupada\\_B](http://www.prabhupadaconnect.com/Prabhupada_B)*
13. *Prabhupad Books. (n. d.). <http://tvpbooks.com/srila-prabhupada/books-trans>*
14. *Prabhupada.de. (n. d.). <http://www.prabhupada.de/Books/dspobfco>*
15. *Sangam, S. L. (2010). Eugene Garfield : A scientometric portrait. Collnet Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management, 4(1), 81-91.*
16. *Sen, S. K. and Gan, S. K. (1990). Concept and application in the study of productivity of scientist. International Forum on Information and Documentation, 15(3), 13-21.*
17. *Satsvarupa Das Goswami. (1987). Prabhupad : Bharatache adhyatmik rajdoot (Marathi). Bhaktivedant Book Trust.*
18. *Satsvarupa Das Goswami. (2022). A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. <http://satsvarupadasswami.com/sp-biography>*
19. *Srila Prabhupada's original pre 1978 books. (n. d.). <http://prabhupadabooks.com>*
20. *Vaniquotes : The compiled essence of Vedic knowledge. (2022). <http://vaniquotes.org/wiki/category.trends>*

**Cite This Article:**

**Dr. Vaishnav A.A. (2025). Vishwa Guru Srila Prabhupad : A Scientometric Portrait. In Electronic International Interdisciplinary Research Journal: Vol. XIV (Number VI, pp. 5–12).**

**Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18276187>**