

Research Publications of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru: A Scientometrics Study

Dr. ARUN BALAJI R, N.DATTATHREYA, K.DIWAKAR

^{1,3}Professor, ²Assistant Professor

^{1,2,3}Department of Physics

Bheema Institute of Technology and Science, Adoni

Abstract

This study aims to examine physics research articles from the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru from 2010 to 2019. The Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection database was the source of the bibliographic information for this investigation. The study examines research publications broken down by year, document formats, preferred journals for publication, prolific authors, h-index, most cooperating countries and institutions, etc. This study examines 2593 scientific publications that physicists from the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, Department of Physics have published over the study period. The results show that the literature is growing in a linear fashion, with journal articles (2421) being the most popular format for researchers to share their work. Physical Review B is the most favored journal, and Ajay Kumar Sood is the most productive writer. Just one study and nineteen research papers with multiple authors were found in the most referenced publications. The two most important collaborating institutions were Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research and Indian Institute of Technology (195). The top five nations for collaboration were Sweden, the United States, Germany, France, and England.

Keywords: physics, research output, Indian Institute of Science, Scientometric, bibliometric.

1. Introduction

Reputation and prestige of an institution both at national or international level depend greatly on the research productivity and its impact. The higher academic ranking and the funding agencies give weight to research publications (Kumar & Senthikumar, 2019). It is, therefore, important to study, analysis and understand the research output of an institute and a discipline. The present study examines research publications of Physics discipline at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru by using scientometric techniques. Bibliometrics, scientometrics, webometrics, and altmetrics are all aimed at analysing, quantifying, and measuring communication purposes. ALA Glossary of Library and Information defines bibliometrics as “the use of mathematical and statistical methods to study and identify patterns in the use of materials and services within a library”. Hood and Wilson (2001) state that scientometrics includes “all quantitative aspects of the science of science, communication in science, and science policy”. In general, bibliometric studies can be divided into two broad categories (Soos et al., 2013): evaluative bibliometric studies and structural bibliometric studies

Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was established in 1909. It is not only the leading institution in India but also in the world in the field of modern science and engineering. The Department of Physics at IISc was established in the year 1933 by the Nobel Laureate C.V. Raman. He was the first Indian to be appointed as IISc’s Director in 1933.

Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru was ranked 251-300 in the world by the *Times Higher*

Education World University Rankings of 2019 (Times Higher Education, n.d.). The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India (MHRD, n.d.), released the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) rankings for higher educational institutions for the year 2019, where the Indian Institute of Science bagged the 1st position for the best university.

2. Related Literature

The study of matter and energy is regarded as Physics. It also enhances our knowledge in other subject areas such as engineering and chemical sciences. The department of physics of IISc is known internationally for research in condensed matter physics and physics of biomolecules (Department of Physics, n.d.). According to Gupta and Dhawan (2008), the most sought after research in the physics branch in the country is in condensed matter physics, which accounts for 20% share of India's total research productivity in physics.

According to Roy (2019), 75% are single-authored papers and the women researchers' productivity contributed to a share of 0.62% publication in the field of biological science research from 1901-1945. Seel & Zierer (2019) investigated the educational researchers' productivity of bibliometric data on Germany in comparison with the data of several European scientific communities, such as Spain, Netherlands, and Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden). Khanna, *et al.* (2017) analysed the research publications of Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar for the period 2006-2015 using the Scopus database. They examined 652 papers published in the field of physics and astronomy. The study reveals that the research publications is increasing, papers getting good citations and thereby journals have a good impact factor. Out of the top 25 most prolific Indian universities in physics and astronomy, GNDU stood at 23rd rank in term of research contributions. Bebi & Kumar (2017) presented an analysis of publication contributions, most prolific authors, authorship pattern, areas of research interest, collaborative co-efficient, preferred journals of 44 women faculties in select institutions of Delhi in physics discipline during 2011-2015. The study which analysed 463 journal articles, found that the most prolific author was Ratnamala Chatterjee from IIT Delhi with 54 (11.7%) publications, and the topmost preferred journal was "*Journal of Applied Physics*" with 36 (7.8%) research articles. The study reveals that in joint authorships, women authors preferred to be the 2nd author. Chakravarty & Sharma (2016) analysed the research output in the field of Library & Information Science of the two universities i.e Panjab University (PU), Chandigarh and the Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar. Moradi-Motlagh, Jubb, & Houghton (2016) in their study finds that with changes in university funding and sector competition, there was significant productivity improvement of 15.2% for 37 Australian universities from 2007 to 2013. Noruzi & Abdekhoda (2014) carried out a study of 459 papers published by Iraqi-Kurdistan universities' index in the Scopus database. The scientometric study by Sife & Lwoga (2014) highlights the research productivity and scholarly impact of Tanzania academic librarians during 30 years. The analysis includes the publication of 434 research papers, collaboration patterns, journal preference and citations. In the studies (Hassan & Loebbecke, 2017; Kim, 2001; Pradhan & Ramesh 2017; Tan, Ujum, & Ratnavelu, 2014)

similar metrics related findings were done. Traditional scientometric studies mainly focused on evaluating research efforts and measuring scholarly influence like ranking on authors, best papers, journals, countries, and institutions.

3. Objectives

The study tries to analyse the various research objectives as follows:

- To examine the growth of literature from 2010 to 2019 at the Physics department of IISc, Bengaluru
- To find out the document types and core journals in Physics, used for publication by scientists of IISc, Bengaluru
- To identify the most productive authors and most cited publications during the period of the study
- To identify the top collaborative institutions/affiliation and countries.

4. Methodology

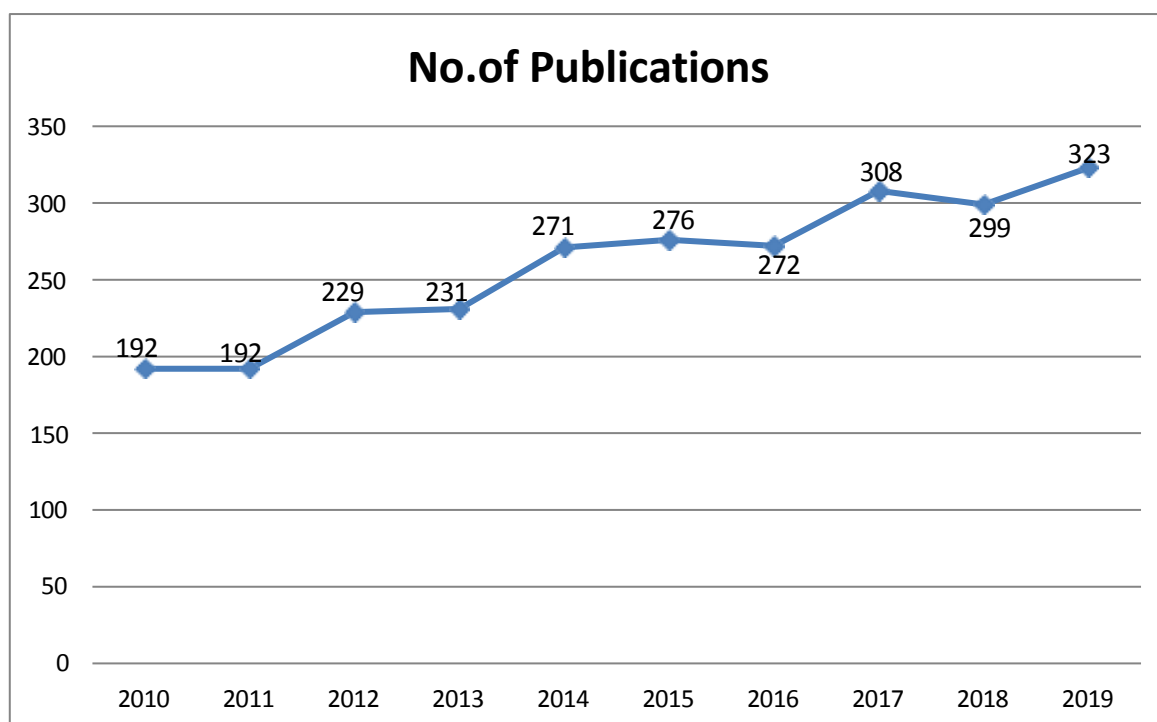
The research publication data of the Department of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru was retrieved and downloaded from the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection citation database. The Web of Science Core Collection database is an organised database that collects and indexes over 21,000 peer-reviewed, high-quality scholarly journals including Open Access journals published worldwide in over 250 disciplines such as science, social sciences, and humanities (Web of Science Group, n.d.). The data was searched using the search string phases “OE=Indian Institute of Science” AND “AD=Department of Physics.” The search was limited for ten years from the publication year 2010 to 2019. A total number of 2,593 research publications retrieved from WoS was considered in the study. All the bibliographic data was exported using MS-Excel software and analysed as per the objectives of the study.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

5.1 Literature Growth

Figure-1 shows the year-wise growth of literature pattern during the period of 2010-2019. From 2010 to 2019, a total of 2,593 research publications were published by the Department of Physics, IISc scientists. The literature growth pattern shows that the scholarly publication by physicists is growing in a linear pattern. Out of the 2593 published articles, 192 (7.40%) were published in 2010, increases to 323 (12.46%) articles published in 2019. The highest number of publications was in 2019 with 323 (12.46%) articles and the least number of publications were in 2010 and 2011 with only 192 (7.4%) articles each as shown in Figure-1.

Figure-1. Literature Growth of Publications



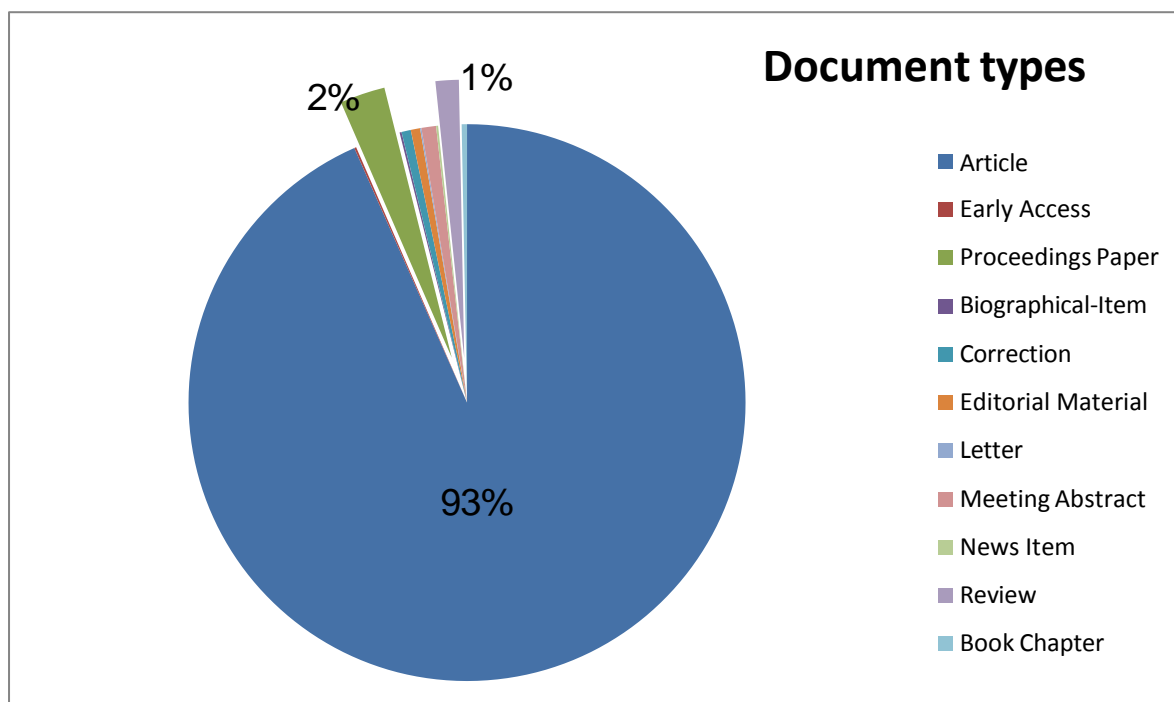
5.2 Document Types

Web of Science records includes various document types such as article, early access, proceedings paper, editorial material, review, book chapter, letter, etc. Out of the 2593 collected bibliographical records, Figure-2 shows that 2421 (93.37%) of the total research output was published as a journal article, followed by proceedings paper with 68 (2.62%) and review with 35 (1.35%) respectively. The document type ‘Early Access’ is “an article that has been electronically published by a journal before it has been assigned to a specific volume and issue.” (Web of Science Core Collection Help, n.d.). The least preferred document choice for publication among the scientists of IISc was ‘Letter’ with only 2 (0.08%) publications (Table-1).

Table-1. Types of Document

Sl.No	Types	Number of Publications	Percentage %
1	Article	2421	93.37
2	Article; Early Access	3	0.12
3	Article; Proceedings paper	68	2.62
4	Biographical-Item	3	0.12
5	Correction	14	0.54
6	Editorial material	14	0.54
7	Letter	2	0.08
8	Meeting Abstract	22	0.85
9	News item	3	0.12
10	Review	35	1.35
11	Review; Book Chapter	8	0.31
Total		2593	100

Figure-2. Types of Document



5.3 Core Journal

The topmost productive journals are shown in Table-2. It has been seen that the topmost productive journals are “*Physical Review B*” with 175 (6.75%, IF 3.736) number of published articles at the first rank, followed by “*Journal of Applied Physics*” and “*Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*” with 86 (3.32%, IF 2.323) and 75 (2.89%, IF 5.231) respectively. The least preferred choice was “*Journal of Physics-Condensed Matter*” with 38 (1.47%, IF 2.907) publications. As observed from Table-2, the Indian Institute of Science scientists published their research publications in high impact factor journals. It is evident from the table below that the IISc scientists preferred international journals more in comparison to Indian journals for communicating their research work. The USA top the list of countries originate publishing journals with 6 journals, followed by England with 3 journals and lastly Switzerland with one journal.

Table-2. Top 10 Productive Journals During 2010 -2019

Rank	Source	Total Publications	Impact Factor (2018)	Journal Publishing Country
1	<i>Physical Review B</i>	175	3.736	USA
2	<i>Journal of Applied Physics</i>	86	2.323	USA
3	<i>Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society</i>	75	5.231	England
4	<i>Physical Review Letters</i>	66	9.227	USA
5	<i>Applied Physics Letters</i>	53	3.521	USA
5	<i>Physical Review E</i>	53	2.353	USA
7	<i>Physical Review D</i>	52	4.368	USA
8	<i>Journal of Alloys and Compounds</i>	51	2.931	Switzerland
9	<i>Spectrochimica Acta Part A-Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy</i>	39	2.711	England
10	<i>Journal of Physics-Condensed Matter</i>	38	2.907	England

5.4 Most Prolific Authors

Table-3 shows the number of publications and its corresponding rank of the top 10 most prolific authors. Out of the total 2593 IISc physicists publications, Ajay Kumar Sood with 152 (5.86%) research papers topped the rank, followed by A Ghosh and Anil Kumar, P.S contributing 117 (4.51%) and 110 (4.24%) publications hold 2nd and 3rd rank respectively.

Table-3. Top 10 Most Prolific Authors

Rank	Author's name	Number of Publications	Percentage	Total Citations these Publications Received	h-index*
1	Sood, A K	152	5.86	2932	22
2	Ghosh, A	117	4.51	1622	23
3	Kumar, P S Anil	110	4.24	1357	22
4	Maiti, Prabal. K	84	3.24	1453	18
5	Shivakumara, C	81	3.12	1520	23
6	Elizabeth, Suja	70	2.70	1040	16
7	Nagabhushana, H	69	2.66	1155	21
8	Sarma, D D	60	2.31	752	18
9	Nagabhushana, B M	57	2.2	760	21
10	Basu, J K	56	2.16	811	16
Total		856	33	13402	-

h-index*: The *h* was proposed by J.E. Hirsch in 2005. According to Hirsch, the *h* index is defined as “A scientist has *h* if *h* of his or her *N_p* papers have at least *h* citations each and the other (*N_p* – *h*) papers have ≤ *h* citations each.”

5.5 Most Cited Publications

The analysis of the top 20 most cited publications details, along with the document types are shown in Table-4. All publications are multiple-authored except “The Mechanics and Statistics of Active Matter” by Sriram Ramaswamy which is a “Book Chapter”. The review publication of Daniel J. Klionsky, et al. published in 2016, with the title “Guidelines for the Use and Interpretation of Assays for Monitoring Autophagy (3rd edition)” received highest with 2328 citations. The 2nd and 3rd ranked of most cited publications have received 1307 and 825 citations respectively. The 20th ranks of most cited publications are assigned to Girish S Kumar and Koteswara KSR Rao, published in 2015, title “Tungsten-based Nanomaterials (WO₃ & Bi₂WO₆): Modifications Related to Charge Carrier Transfer Mechanisms and Photocatalytic Applications”, and Prateek Sharma, et al, published in 2012, the title “Thermal Instability and the Feedback Regulation of Hot Haloes in Clusters, Groups and Galaxies” with 158 citations each. It is indicated that the top 20 most cited documents (Table-4) have received 158 citations and above.

Table-4. Top 20 Most Cited Publications (R-Rank; TC-Total Citations)

R	Title	Authors	Source	Year	TC	Doc.Type
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition)	Klionsky, DJ; Abdelmohsen, K; Abe, A...et al.	<i>Autophagy</i>	2016	2328	Review Article
2	Hydrodynamics of soft active matter	Marchetti, MC; Joanny, JF; Ramaswamy, S...et al.	<i>Reviews of Modern Physics</i>	2013	1307	Article

R	Title	Authors	Source	Year	TC	Doc.Type
3	Definition of the hydrogen bond (IUPAC Recommendations 2011)	Arunan, E; Desiraju, GR; Klein, RA...et al.	<i>Pure and Applied Chemistry</i>	2011	825	Article; Proceedings Paper
4	Graphene-MoS2 hybrid structures for multifunctional photoresponsive memory devices	Arunan, E; Desiraju, GR; Klein, RA...et al.	<i>Nature Nanotechnology</i>	2013	762	Article
5	The Mechanics and Statistics of Active Matter	Ramaswamy, S	<i>Annual Review of Condensed Matter Physics, Vol 1</i>	2010	683	Review; Book Chapter
6	Defining the hydrogen bond: An account (IUPAC Technical Report)	Arunan, E; Desiraju, GR; Klein, RA...et al.	<i>Pure and Applied Chemistry</i>	2011	579	Article; Proceedings Paper
7	Nature of Electronic States in Atomically Thin MoS2 Field-Effect Transistors	Ghatak, S; Pal, AN; Ghosh, A	<i>ACS Nano</i>	2011	508	Article
8	Symmetry-dependent phonon renormalization in monolayer MoS2 transistor	Chakraborty, B; Bera, A; Muthu, DVS...et al.	<i>Physical Review B</i>	2012	487	Article
9	Zinc oxide based photocatalysis: tailoring surface-bulk structure and related interfacial charge carrier dynamics for better environmental applications	Kumar, S.G., & Rao, K.S.R.K.	<i>RSC Advances</i>	2015	401	Review
10	Comparison of modification strategies towards enhanced charge carrier separation and photocatalytic degradation activity of metal oxide semiconductors (TiO2, WO3 and ZnO)	Kumar, S.G., & Rao, K.S.R.K.	<i>Applied Surface Science</i>	2017	312	Article; Proceedings Paper
11	Some Novel Attributes of Graphene	Rao, CNR; Sood, AK; Vöggu, R...et al.	<i>Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters</i>	2010	278	Article
12	Diketopyrrolopyrrole-Diketopyrrolopyrrole-Based Conjugated Copolymer for High-Mobility Organic Field-Effect Transistors	Kanimozhi, C; Yaacobi-Gross, N; Chou, KW...et al.	<i>Journal of the American Chemical Society</i>	2012	262	Article
13	Structural Chemistry of Peptides Containing Backbone Expanded Amino Acid Residues: Conformational Features of beta, gamma, and Hybrid Peptides	Vasudev, PG; Chatterjee, S; Shamala, N...et al.	<i>Chemical Reviews</i>	2011	235	Review Article
14	Near-Room-Temperature Colossal Magnetodielectricity and Multiglass Properties in Partially Disordered La2NiMnO6	Choudhury, D; Mandal, P; Mathieu, R...et al.	<i>Physical Review Letters</i>	2012	230	Article
15	Graphene Oxide-MnFe2O4 Magnetic Nanohybrids for Efficient Removal of Lead and Arsenic from Water	Kumar, S; Nair, RR; Pillai, PB...et al.	<i>ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces</i>	2014	212	Article
16	Layer-dependent resonant Raman scattering of a few layer MoS2	Chakraborty, B; Matte, HSSR; Sood, AK; ...et al.	<i>Journal of Raman Spectroscopy</i>	2013	201	Article

R	Title	Authors	Source	Year	TC	Doc.Type
17	Physics and chemistry of CdTe/CdS thin film heterojunction photovoltaic devices: fundamental and critical aspects	Kumar, S.G., & Rao, K.S.R.K.	<i>Energy & Environmental Science</i>	2014	188	Review Article
18	Cause and effect of feedback: multiphase gas in cluster cores heated by AGN jets	Gaspari, M; Ruszkowski, M; & Sharma, P	<i>Astrophysical Journal</i>	2012	168	Article
18	Structural, optical and EPR studies on ZnO:Cu nanopowders prepared via low temperature solution combustion synthesis	Reddy, AJ; Kokila, MK; Nagabhushana, H;...et al.	<i>Journal of Alloys and Compounds</i>	2011	168	Article
20	Tungsten-based nanomaterials (WO ₃ & Bi ₂ WO ₆): Modifications related to charge carrier transfer mechanisms and photocatalytic applications	Kumar, SG; & Rao, KSRK	<i>Applied Surface Science</i>	2015	158	Article
20	Thermal instability and the feedback regulation of hot haloes in clusters, groups and galaxies	Sharma, P; McCourt, M; Quataert, E;...et al.	<i>Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society</i>	2012	158	Article

5.6 Most Productive Institutions

The scientists of the Department of Physics involve research collaborations with other institutions both from India as well as foreign institutions (Table-5). The 1st rank was shared between “Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)” and “Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR)” with 194 (7.48%) publications each. The top 20 most collaborative institutions with the Indian Institute of Science has 1398 (53.91%) of the total number of the research publications. The top seven most productive collaboration institutions of IISc scientists were all from India (Table-5).

Table-5. Top 20 Most Productive Institutions

Rank	Institution	Country	Total Publications
1	Indian Institute of Technology	India	194
1	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	India	194
3	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	India	110
4	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	India	98
5	Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research	India	82
6	M.S Ramaiah Institute of Technology	India	71
7	Tumkur University	India	62
8	Max Planck Institutes	Germany	61
9	BMS Institute of Technology and Management	India	59
10	Rice University	USA	58
11	Uppsala University	Sweden	55
12	Bangalore University	India	54

Rank	Institution	Country	Total Publications
13	Banaras Hindu University	India	44
14	National Institute of Technology	India	40
15	National University of Singapore	Singapore	35
15	University of California, Berkeley	USA	35
17	Vellore Institute of Technology University	India	31
18	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science	India	30
19	Raman Research Institute	India	29
20	Indian Institute of Astrophysics	India	28
20	Sri Venkateswara University	India	28

5.7 Most Collaborative Countries

The top 20 most collaborating countries with Indian Institute of Science during 2010 – 2019 is shown in Table-6. In collaborative research with IISc, out of total 65 countries, the USA tops the rank with a total of 670 (25.84%) publications, followed by Germany and France with 270 (10.41%) and 196 (7.59%) publications respectively. These top 20 most collaborative countries with IISc physicists has published 2401 (92.60%) of the total number of publications.

Table-6. Top 20 Most Collaborative Countries

Rank	Country	Total Publications
1	USA	670
2	Germany	270
3	France	196
4	England	160
5	Sweden	113
6	Italy	94
6	Japan	94
8	Austria	79
8	South Korea	79
10	China	78
11	Taiwan	65
12	Belgium	51
13	Canada	50
14	Singapore	48
15	Switzerland	44
16	Netherlands	42
17	Israel	37
18	Russia	33
19	Turkey	31
20	Australia	29

6. Findings

Key inference of the study are:

- i. The research output of the Department of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru published 2593 publications during the period of the study i.e 2010-2019. The maximum publications were in 2019 with 323 (12.46%) research papers and the minimum in 2010 and 2011 with only 192 (7.4%) publications each.
- ii. The majority of the contributions are in article form i.e 2421 research papers. The following document types such as ‘Early Access’; ‘News item’; and ‘Biographical-Item’ has only 3 (0.11%) publications each. ‘Letter’ is the least preferred choice with only 2 (0.08%) publications.
- iii. The most productive journal is “*Physical Review B*” with 175 publications.
- iv. IISc scientists published their research work in high impact journals.
- v. The 1st and 2nd most prolific authors during the period 2010-2019 are Ajay Kumar Sood and A. Ghosh with 152 (5.86%) and 117 (4.51%) publications respectively.
- vi. Cited 2328 times, the review article titled “Guidelines for the Use and Interpretation of Assays for Monitoring Autophagy” is the most cited publication.
- vii. All the top 20 most cited publications were multiple-authored except for one “Book Chapter” which is a single-authored.
- viii. The Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru has the largest number of institutions collaboration publications with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR) with 194 each published scholarly papers.
- ix. 65 countries were identified as collaborators with IISc. The top 5 most collaborative countries are the USA, Germany, France, England, and Sweden.

6. Conclusion

The most popular medium for research communication was investigated, together with the research productivity of the Indian Institute of Science's Physics Department. The output of IISc physicists' research is steadily rising. The calibre and uniqueness of the research conducted by the IISc experts is demonstrated by the publications they have made in highly impact factor journals like Nature (IF 43.070), Nature Nanotechnology (IF 43.341), and Nature Physics (IF 21.797). A deeper comprehension of research publications, literature growth patterns, and the significance of citations received for scholarly communication has resulted from the scientometric study conducted at the Physics Department at IISc. Scholars, administrators, professional associations, funding organizations, and up-and-coming scientists can all benefit from these kinds of bibliometric and scientometric research.

References

- Bebi., & Kumar, S. (2017). Contributions by women faculties of Physics from select institutions of Delhi: A scientometric study. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 37(6), 410-416. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.37.11713>
- Chakravarty, R., & Sharma, J. (2016). Comparing Research Output in Library & Information Science: A Bibliometric Study of Panjab University and Guru Nanak Dev University. *International Journal of Knowledge Management and Practices*, 4. <https://doi.org/10.21863/ijkmp/2016.4.1.015>.
- Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science. (n.d). Retrieved from <http://www.physics.iisc.ac.in/>
- Government of India, Ministry of Human Research Development. (n.d). National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF). Retrieved from <https://www.nirfindia.org/2019/UniversityRanking.html>
- Gupta, B..M., & Dhawan, S..M. (2008). Condensed matter physics: An analysis of India's research output, 1993–2001. *Scientometrics*, 75(1), 123-144. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-007-1814-9>
- Hassan, N. R., & Loebbecke, C. (2017). Engaging scientometrics in information Systems. *Journal of Information Technology*, 32, 85–109. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jit.2015.29>
- Hirsch, J.E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 102(46): 16569–16572. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0507655102>
- Hood, W.W., & Wilson, C.S. (2001). The literature of bibliometrics, scientometrics, and informatics. *Scientometrics*, 52(2), 291-314. Retrieved from <https://www.elshami.com/Terms/B/bibliometrics-Literature%202001.pdf>
- Khanna, S., Singh, N.K., Tewari, D., & Saini, H.S. (2017). Scientometric analysis of the research output of Physics and Astronomy of Guru Nanak Dev University during 2006-15. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 37(5), 337-345. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.37.10683>
- Kim, Mee-Jean. (2001). A bibliometric analysis of physics publications in Korea, 1994-1998. *Scientometrics*, 50(3), 503-521. Retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1023%2FA%3A1010514932626.pdf>
- Levine, M., & Carter, T. M. (Eds.). (2014). *ALA Glossary of Library and Information* (4th ed.). New Delhi: DBS Imprints.
- Kumar, S., & Senthilkumar, R. (2019). Scientometric mapping of research output of NIRF first ranked institute of India: IISc, Bangalore. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 2890. Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2890>

Moradi-Motlagh, A., Jubb, C., & Houghton, K. (2016). Productivity analysis of Australian universities. *Pacific Accounting Review*, 28(4), 386-400. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PAR-02-2016-0027>

Noruzi, A., & Abdekhoda, M. (2014) Scientometric analysis of Iraqi-Kurdistan universities' scientific productivity. *The Electronic Library*, 32(6), 770785. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EL-01-2013-0004>

Pradhan, B., & Ramesh, D.B. (2017). Scientometrics of Engineering Research at Indian Institutes of Technology Madras and Bombay during 2006-2015. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 37(3), 213-220. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.37.3.10967>

Roy, S.B. (2019). Research Output of Biological Science during 1901-1945: A Scientometric Analysis. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 39(3), 96-103. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.39.3.14065>

Seel, N.M., & Zierer, K. (2019). Bibliometric Synthesis of Educational Productivity Research: Benchmarking the Visibility of German Educational Research. *Research in Comparative & International Education*, 14(2), 294-317. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745499919846189>

Sife, A.S., & Lwoga, E.T. (2014). Publication productivity and scholarly impact of academic librarians in Tanzania: A scientometric analysis. *New Library World*, 115(11/12), 527-541. <https://doi.org/10.1108/NLW-04-2014-0038>

Soos, S., Kampis, G. & Gulyas, L. (2013). Large-scale temporal analysis of computer and information science. *European Physical Journal Special Topics*, 222, 1441-1465. <https://www.doi.org/10.1140/epjst/e2013-01936-6>

Tan, H.X., Ujum, E. A., & Ratnavelu, K. (2014). A Scientometrics and Social Network Analysis of Malaysian Research in Physics. *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 1588, 241-245. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3758/370b0c7e2e067ef6680f953a7495af3a0163.pdf>

Times Higher Education. (n.d). World University Rankings 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2019/world-ranking#!/>

Web of Science Group: Web of Science Core Collection. (n.d). Retrieved from <https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science-core-collection/>

Clarivate Analytics: Web of Science Core Collection Help. (n.d). Retrieved from https://images.webofknowledge.com/images/help/WOS/hs_document_type.html