

Members:  
 Prof. (Dr.) Jayashree Awati  
 Prof. Ramesh Patil  
 Prof. Umesh Kamerikar  
 Prof. A. A. Prabhavalikar

# Quality Circle 2020-21

Under the program of  
 Best Practices

On

## “Improve the H-index Paper Publication Department”

Submitted By

### ‘Spring Innovations’

#### 3. ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Among a group of researchers if quick decision required about level of expertise for appointing project fellow, faculty member etc., the solution is Author indices viz. H index, I10 Index, G index.

“Anything that won't sell I don't want to invent. Its sale is proof of utility, and utility is success.” - Thomas Edison

So, the research is done

- To produce knowledge/ product/service - □ Productivity
- To disseminate our knowledge in research fraternity - □ Impact

Hence a researcher is recognized for his productivity (e.g. number of papers) and impact (e.g. number of citations).

The **H-index** (sometimes called the *Hirsch index* or *Hirsch number*) is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. (Wikipedia)

“**H-index** is the number of papers (of a person/ group or institution) with citation number equal or greater than h” (Hirsch, 2005).

The h index measures simultaneously the quality and quantity of scientific output. So H index was the solution given by a physicist of University of California, San Diego Jorge E. Hirsch in 2005, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality. Later, it is used for assessing **productivity and impact** of a researcher/ research group/ institution. It's an index which increases on the basis of citations and number of papers continuously with the passage of time.

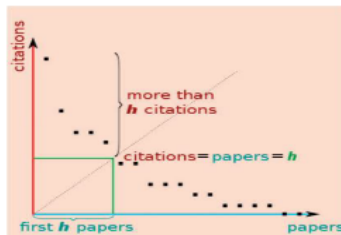
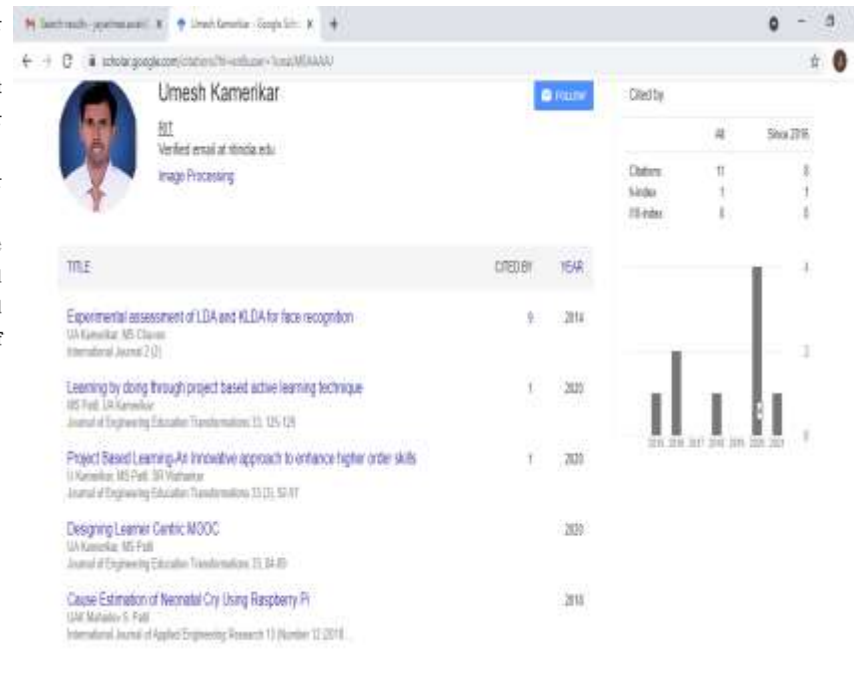


Fig. 4 H index representation



#### 3.3 Locating the h index in google scholar :

Enter in to google scholar. Type the name of the scholar or the scientist which you want to search

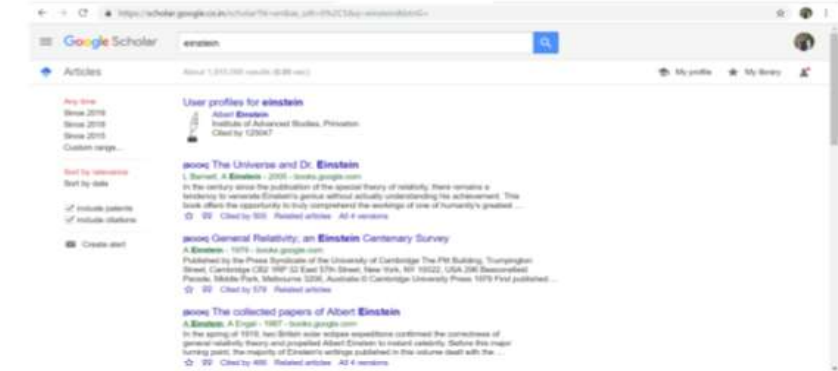


Fig.6. Screenshot of Google Scholar to check Author profile

#### 3.4 Factors affecting H index:

- No. of papers published and citations:** Higher the number of papers and citations higher would be the h index.
- Subject and Field of research:** Science researchers and allied disciplines generally have higher h index than researchers of Arts and humanities. And within a same subject some researchers working on hot topics are cited more than others.
- Presence of articles in impact and accessible journals:** The easy access and broad readership of a journal also increases citations and hence the h index.
- Stage of career:** Obviously, a senior researcher would have higher h index than new entrants or young researchers. Because he/she have published a greater number of papers as compared to the fresh entrants of the area.

