



Research Productivity of Indian Institute of Management's: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

The higher education institutions in India in the field of management particularly the Indian Institute of Management's (IIM's) play a pivotal role in the advancement of management education and research. The study focuses on the research productivity of Indian Institute of



Management's (IIM's) of India. A total 3348 publications were retrieved from the Web of Science international multidisciplinary bibliographical database for the years 1997 to 2021. The study revealed that the average mean doubling time $Dt(P)$ is increased from 41.03 in the year 1997 to 2009 to 53.63 from the year 2010 to 2021. Mukerjee R is the prolific author with highest number (133) of the publications. The 'Business Economics' (38.27%) is the highly preferred research subject in IIM's. The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad is top ranked institute with 860 publications. Whereas, the 'European Journal of Operational Research' is ranked top journal with 12.85% of publications. The Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta funded highest (12.46%) for research among all the IIM's. The study also found that 68.27% of the Indian authors collaborated with each other in publishing the research output. To give wider publicity to the research work, it is suggested to increase the number publications in collaboration with the foreign authors.

Keywords: Research Productivity, India, Management, Indian Institute of Management, Bibliometrics Study.

Introduction

The Government of India launched Indian Institute of Management's (IIMs) as centres of excellence in Management education in early 1960s. The IIM Calcutta & IIM Ahmedabad were established in the year 1961. IIM Bangalore was established after 12 years in 1973. Between 1984 to 1997 three IIM's, & 2008 to 2016, fourteen IIM's were established. The latest addition to IIM's is IIM Mumbai in 2023 (formerly NITIE). Over the years, IIMs have evolved as great brand in Management education across the globe and an enviable benchmark for other institutions in terms of quality education (Gangaiah. & Juturu, 2014).

Management education in India is not very old; it has taken its practical shape during early sixties with establishment of Indian Institute of Management to train the people with management concepts. After that many institutions, universities have also come forward to provide management education to cater the increasing demand of good managers.

As the business world is filled with challenges and risks, the purpose of management education is to prepare students thoroughly to face these challenges (Shrotriya, 2008) These IIMs primarily offer postgraduate, doctoral and executive education programmes (Singh, 2013)

Institutions of national importance are taking an active role in research. Indian researchers are also publishing their output in journals locally and globally. It will be very interesting to know how Indians especially the authors from the elite institutions of India such as Indian Institute of Managements spread all over India, and producing cutting research in the field of management.

A moderate attempt has been made in this study to find out how IIM's publications are published year on year, category, type of documents, who are the funding agency, prolific author, highly preferred journal, top country, language, subject, organization wise etc.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study is;

1. To know the publication trend of Indian Institute of Managements of India.
2. To recognise the top productive institution among the Indian Institute of Managements.
3. To identify the subject wise distribution of the research contributions.
4. To determine the top collaborative countries with Indian Institute of Management.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the research literature published in Web of Science indexed journals by the different institutes of Indian Institute of Management only and for the period of twenty-five years from 1997 to 2021.

Literature Review

The previous works have shown increasing trend in usage of bibliometric/scientometric analysis as a tool to evaluate research output in different dimensions by the different organizations. The findings of the study the trends and developments of LIS research in India for the past 50 years revealed that the, year 1992 is the most productive year for research output. Planning and management is the most favoured area for research by LIS researchers followed by user studies and bibliometrics. Karnataka University and its research guides are the most productive university and research guides in the field (Kannappanavar & Vijayakumar (2000)

The study carried out to examine the citation pattern of thesis in the subject of commerce of Goa University, India revealed that, the majority of the scientists preferred to publish research papers in joint authorship that too in the journals. Further, the study revealed that, the degree of collaboration in these theses found to be 0.52, value of group co-efficient for collaborative authors of citations is also 0.52 (Jayaprakash and Kannappanavar, 2015). A study analysed the distribution of productivity of authors in Theoretical Population Genetics (TPG) as reflected in their publication output from 1881 to 1980 from two different approaches. The internal dynamics of TPG specialty affecting the distribution of the productivity of authors is studied using time cross-sectional type of approach. Here the productivity distribution of authors in 10 time-year blocks and in three phases of the development (1921-50, 1951-65 and 1966-80) of TPG is studied using cohort type of approach. The extent of cumulative advantage acquired by the prolific group of authors over time in TPG is also studied. The paper also analyzes the regularity in the distribution of productivity of various cohorts, having same length of activity, but different periods of participation (Kumar et.al., 2002)

In a study conducted to measure the research competitiveness of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) through a scientometric analysis of their research output during 2008 to 2018. A total of 2068 documents were published by IIMs. It was found that 75% of the total documents were published as articles, followed by proceedings paper with 14.99%. The highest number of articles i.e. 447 (29%) were published by IIM, Ahmedabad and the lowest i.e. 27 (2%) by IIM, Shillong. Foreign Collaboration data revealed that the USA topped the list of collaborations by collaborating in 367 articles published by various IIMs followed by England (82 articles), Canada (65), China (56), Netherlands (55), Germany (18), Australia (39) to mention a few (Singh and Parvez, 2019) Based on the review of the previous research the authors felt the need to further investigate the research productivity of the IIM's and its impact on the domain of management.

Methodology

The keyword “Indian Institute of Management” was employed and retrieved 3348 publications (Thomson Scientific, 2021) The search strategy string was used to retrieve the main data on research output, authors, organisations and major contributing journals etc. of Indian Institute of Managements in India from Web of Science database and analysed through MS-Excel by using different tools and techniques. H-index of the journals is retrieved from the SCImago Journal and Country Rank Portal (SCIMAGO, 2021, Nov 29) Further, researchers identified the relative growth rate and doubling time of the study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data collected for this study is analysed through different statistical tools and different variables. Different tables are formed for data interpretation. A logical conclusion is also drawn on the basis of tables.

Table 1
Year wise Distribution of Publications

Publication Year	No. of Publications	% Of 3348
1997	25	0.74
1998	23	0.68
1999	35	1.04
2000	41	1.22
2001	36	1.07
2002	46	1.37
2003	53	1.58
2004	58	1.73



2005	38	1.13
2006	50	1.49
2007	65	1.94
2008	83	2.47
2009	84	2.50
2010	82	2.44
2011	93	2.77
2012	102	3.04
2013	131	3.91
2014	148	4.42
2015	190	5.67
2016	244	7.28
2017	286	8.54
2018	344	10.27
2019	414	12.36
2020	450	13.44
2021	05	0.14

Table 1 reveals the year wise publications of different Indian Institute of Management in the Web of Science from 1997 to 2021. Highest research publications are published in the year 2020 with 13.44%, followed by 2019 with 12.36% and in the year 2018 with 10.27%. We can observe from the table that, there is a gradual increase in the number of publications by the IIMs in the field of Commerce and Management for the last twenty-five years.

Table 2
Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time

Year of Publications	No. of Publications	Cumulative Publications	W1	W2	RGR	Mean RGR	Doubling Time	Mean Dt	
1997	25	25	-	3.21	-	3.24	41.03		
1998	23	48	3.21	3.87	0.66				1.05
1999	35	83	3.87	4.41	0.54				1.28
2000	41	124	4.41	4.82	0.41				1.69
2001	36	160	4.82	5.07	0.25				2.77
2002	46	206	5.07	5.32	0.25				2.77
2003	53	259	5.32	5.55	0.23				3.01
2004	58	317	5.55	5.75	0.2				3.46
2005	38	355	5.75	5.87	0.12				5.77
2006	50	405	5.87	6.00	0.13				5.33
2007	65	470	6.00	6.15	0.15	4.62			



2008	83	553	6.15	6.31	0.16	1.59	4.33	53.63
2009	84	637	6.31	6.45	0.14		4.95	
2010	82	719	6.45	6.57	0.12		5.77	
2011	93	812	6.57	6.69	0.12		5.77	
2012	102	914	6.69	6.81	0.12		5.77	
2013	131	1045	6.81	6.95	0.14		4.95	
2014	148	1193	6.95	7.08	0.13		5.33	
2015	190	1383	7.08	7.23	0.15		4.62	
2016	244	1627	7.23	7.39	0.16		4.33	
2017	286	1913	7.39	7.55	0.16		4.33	
2018	344	2257	7.55	7.72	0.17		4.07	
2019	414	2671	7.72	7.89	0.17		4.07	
2020	450	3121	7.89	8.04	0.15		4.62	
2021	5	3126	8.04	8.04	0		-	
	3126	24423	8.04			2.41	47.33	

Table 2 and figure 1 shows the relative growth rate of the publications from 1997 to 2021. The relative growth rate is the increase in the number of publications per year. Doubling time directly related to relative growth rate (RGR) and defined as the time required for articles to become double of the existing amount. It is also determined that if the number of articles in a subject double during a given period then the difference between logarithms of numbers at the beginning and at the end of this period must be logarithm of the number 2. This relative growth rate and doubling time model was developed by Mahapatra (2000)

During this period of study, it indicates that mean RGR decreased from 3.24 to 1.59 from the year 1997 to 2021; here we have observed a mean relative growth rate of 2.41 in the twenty-five-year period. Notably, the doubling time for the publications has increased from 1.05 in the first thirteen years to 4.62 in the last twelve years. In this study period, the mean doubling time for publications output has shown an increasing trend from 41.03 to 53.63. So, it is known that, during this period of study there is a highly noticeable growth of Commerce and Management related Literature in India.

The whole study period has (25 years) witnessed the mean doubling time for article output is 47.33. The values of Doubling Time of publications increased from 1.05 to 4.62 from the year 1997 to 2021 then decreased to 4.62 in the year 2007, further it is dipped to 4.33 in the year 2008. In between this Doubling Time is increased from 1.05 to 5.77 (it remains for 3 years) and then reduced to 4.62. The average mean doubling time Dt (P) is 41.03 for the years 1997 to 2009 and the mean doubling time is increased to 53.63 during the year 2010 to 2021.

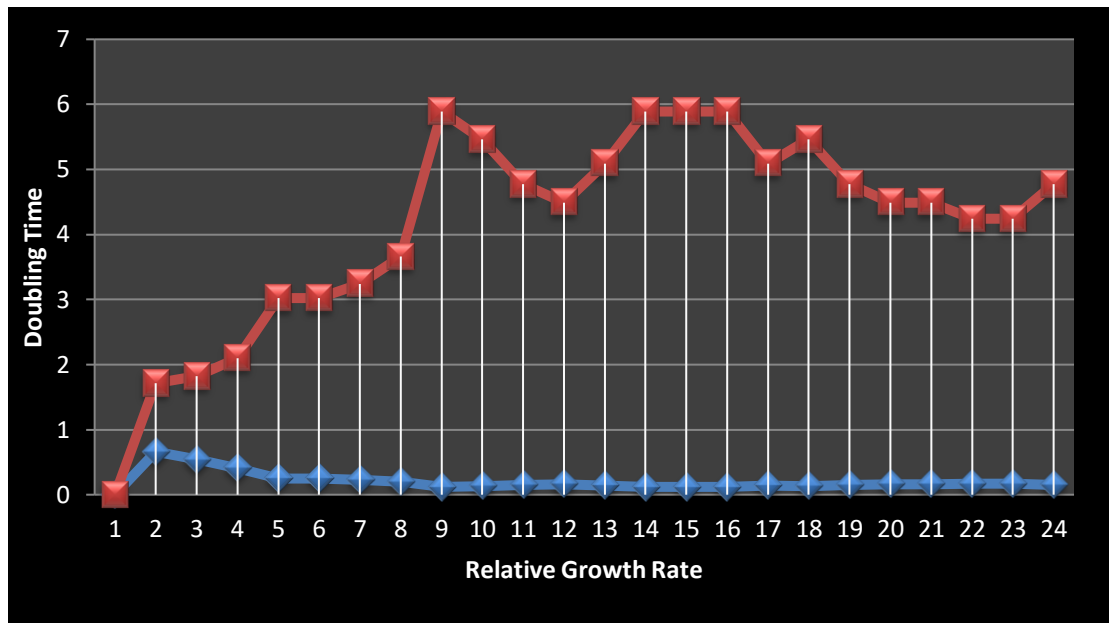


Fig. 1. Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time

The average annual growth rate is useful for showing the trends in publications during the study period. It provides an idea to researcher that, in which direction a research is headed in that particular time. Further, the study acknowledged that during this study period publication are raised on an average of 125 publications per year.

Table 3
Form wise Distribution of Publications

Type of Documents	No. of Publications	% Of 3348
Article	3046	90.98
Early Access	145	4.33
Proceedings Paper	98	2.92
Review	89	2.65
Book Review	88	2.62
Editorial Material	57	1.70
Meeting Abstract	28	0.83
Correction	14	0.41
Letter	14	0.41
Note	6	0.17
Biographical Item	4	0.11
Book Chapter	3	0.09
Correction Addition	1	0.03

Data Paper	1	0.03
Discussion	1	0.03

Table 3 discussed about the form wise distribution of research documents published in various journals. As usual, highest number of publications is in the form of Articles i.e.: -91% compared to any other type of publications from all the Indian Institute of Managements in India. Only 4.33%, 2.92%, 2.65%, 2.62%, 1.70% of publications are in the form of Early Access, Proceedings of Papers, Reviews, Book Reviews and Editorial Material respectively in this study period. Furthermore, it is revealed that, other ten types of documents such as Meeting Abstract, Correction, Letter, Note, Biographical Item, Book Chapter, Correction Addition, Data Paper and Discussion are published less than 1% by the Indian Institute of Management authors. Moreover, it is noted that, almost all the journal publications are in the form of Articles.

Table 4
Prolific Author Wise Distribution of Publications

Rank	Authors	No. of Publications	Percentage (625)
1	Mukerjee R	133	21.28
2	Gupta S	58	9.28
3	Shukla P R	55	8.8
4	Ghosh P	46	7.36
5	Roy D	44	7.04
6	Garg A	41	6.56
	Roy S	41	6.56
7	Saha D	39	6.24
8	MitraSk	37	5.92
9	Aggarwal M	33	5.28
	Ghosh D	33	5.28
	Singh R	33	5.28
10	Bose I	32	5.12

Table 4 shows the top ten author wise publications published by the different authors of various organisations during the study period. Mukerjee R published highest 21.28% of the publications from Indian Institute of Management, Kolkatta. Gupta S and Shukla P R published 9.28% and 8.8% publications respectively. These first three authors together published more than 39.36% of the publications among the top ten authors. Furthermore, totally 4455 authors contributed their publications in the subject of commerce and management. And these top ten authors published 18.67% of the total publications during the study period.

Table 5
Research Area Wise Distribution of Publications

Research Areas	No. of Publications	% of 3992
Business Economics	1528	38.27
Operations Research Management Science	490	12.27
Computer Science	444	11.12
Engineering	425	10.64
Mathematics	361	9.04
Environmental Sciences Ecology	211	5.28
Information Science Library Science	146	3.65
Psychology	139	3.48
Social Sciences Other Topics	131	3.28
Development Studies	117	2.93

Top Ten Subject wise publications are shown in Table 5. These publications are divided into 99 broad subjects. Among them Business Economics subject publications are highest with 38.27%, followed by Operations Research Management Science, Computer Science and Engineering subjects with 12.27%, 11.12% and 10.64% respectively. These four subjects together they have published more than 72% of publications in the period of study. It is interesting to note that, more than 35% of the publications are belonged to the science subjects. Development Studies which listed in the tenth position with only 2.93% publications.

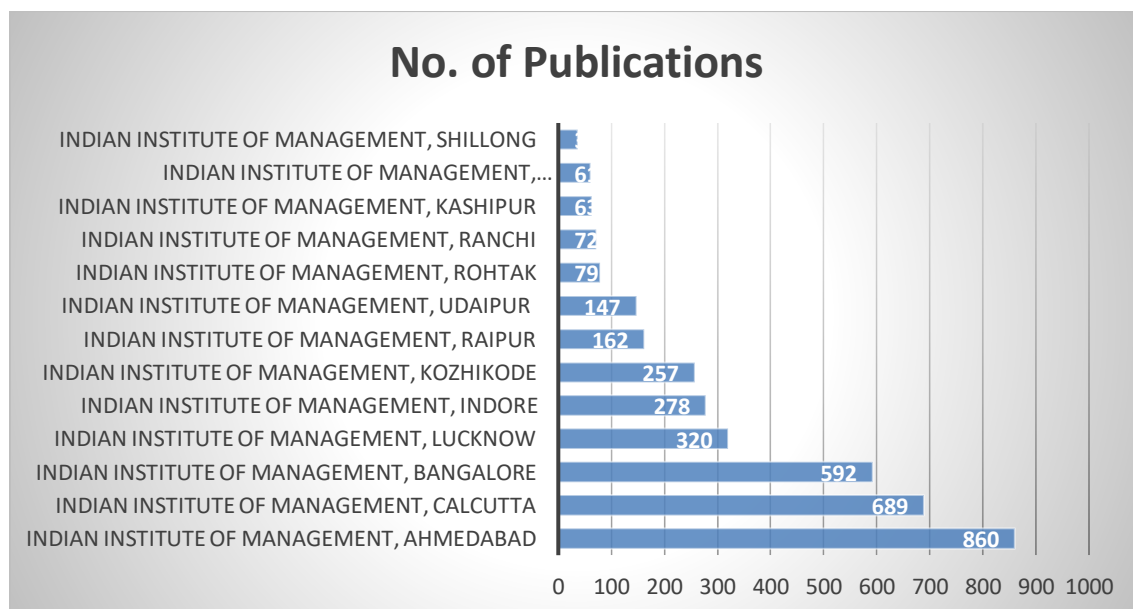


Fig. 2. Institution wise Distribution of Publications

Figure2 indicates that, institution wise contribution to the literature in commerce and management by the different authors of Indian Institute of Managements in India. It is well known fact that, India's premier management institute, Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad produced more than 25% of publications and is in forefront in the publications of research articles in the field of commerce and management, followed by 21% and 18% of the publications of Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and IIM Bangalore respectively.

There is a slight difference in between the first, second and third contributing institutes in this period of study whereas, there is a huge difference in between third and fourth contributing institutes. Very less number of publications are published by the Indian Institute of Management, Shillong. Remaining Indian Institute of Managements are having less than 9% of the publications during the study period whereas, IIM's of Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore together published more than 63% of the publications.

On an average 278 publications are published during the study period and Indian Institute of Management of Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow and Indore is having more than average publications during the study period.

Table 6
Journal wise Distribution of Publications

Title of the Journals	No. of Publications	% of 591	Publisher	h-index	Country of Origin
European Journal Of Operational Research	76	12.85	Elsevier	260	Netherlands
International Journal Of Production Research	52	8.79	Taylor & Francis	142	UK
Journal Of Business Research	51	8.62	Elsevier	195	USA
International Journal Of Production Economics	48	8.12	Elsevier	185	Netherlands
Journal Of Business Ethics	34	5.75	Springer-Netherlands	187	Netherlands
Journal Of Statistical Planning And Inference	34	5.75	Elsevier	77	Netherlands
Energy Policy	33	5.58	Elsevier	217	UK
International Journal Of Human	31	5.24	Routledge	114	UK



Resource Management					
Journal Of Cleaner Production	31	5.24	Elsevier	200	UK
Annals Of Operations Research	30	5.07	Springer Netherland	105	Netherla nd
Decision Support Systems	30	5.07	Elsevier	151	Netherla nd
Journal Of Retailing And Consumer Services	29	4.90	Elsevier	89	UK
Lecture Notes In Computer Science	29	4.90	Springer- Verlag	400	German y
Marketing Intelligence Planning	29	4.90	Emerald	70	UK
Journal Of The Operational Research Society	27	4.56	Taylor & Francis	108	UK
World Development	27	4.56	Elsevier	175	UK

Top Ten Journal wise publications are revealed in the Table 6 among them, highest publications are from the European Journal of Operational Research published 12.85% of the publications, followed by International Journal of Production Research and Journal of Business Research with 8.79% and 8.62% respectively, more than 30% of the publications are published by the first three journals during the study period. A total 3126 publications are published in overall 1040 journals, but these top ten journals published and contributed more than 17.65% of the total publications during the study period. An average publication of these journals is 37 during the period of study and only top four journals are having more than average publications.

Average h-index of these top ten journals is 167, in this study period only eight journals are having more than average of h-index such as European Journal of Operational Research, Journal of Business Research, International Journal of Production Economics, Journal of Business Ethics, Energy Policy, Journal of Cleaner Production, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, World Development.

Lecture Notes in Computer Science is having highest h-index of 400 among the 16 journals listed in the above table, lowest h-index journal is Marketing Intelligence Planning with h-index 70.

Table 7
Funding Agency wise Distribution of Publications

Funding Agencies	No. of Publications	% of 353
Indian Institute Of Management Calcutta	44	12.46



National Natural Science Foundation Of China NSFC	40	11.33
National Science Foundation (NSF), USA	29	8.21
United States Department Of Health Human Services	23	6.51
National Institutes Of Health (NIH), USA	22	6.23
Department Of Science Technology, India	20	5.66
Natural Sciences And Engineering Research Council Of Canada	18	5.09
Indian Institute Of Management, Bangalore	17	4.81
Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, France	16	4.53
Indian Institute Of Management, Kozhikode	11	3.11
J C Bose National Fellowship Of The Government Of India	11	3.11
Airbus Chair At The Indian Institute Of Management, Bangalore	10	2.83
Economic Social Research Council (ESRC), UK	10	2.83
University Grants Commission, India	10	2.83
Social Sciences And Humanities Research Council Of Canada (SSHRC)	9	2.54
Academy Of Finland	8	2.26
Government Of India	8	2.26
National University Of Singapore	7	1.98
Indian Institute Of Management, Ahmedabad	13	3.67
Indian Institute Of Management, Lucknow	6	1.69
NIH Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute Of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), USA	6	1.69
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	5	1.41
Australian Research Council	5	1.41
Bill Melinda Gates Foundation, USA	5	1.41

Top Twenty-five funding agency wise publications are shown in the Table 7. It shows that, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta funded highest 12.46% of the publications, followed by National Natural Science Foundation of China and National Science Foundation of United States of America funded 11.33% and 8.21% respectively in this period of study. 28.57% of the publications are sponsored by the different Indian Institute of Managements located in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Kozhikode and Lucknow institutions. Whereas, 57.43% of the publications are from the different sponsoring agencies of different countries, remaining 42.57% of funding is from India. Among the sponsoring countries United State of America is in forefront by sponsoring 24.05% followed by China and Canada with 11.33% and 7.63% funding

respectively remaining countries such as France, United Kingdom, Finland, Singapore and Australia sponsored less than 5% of the publications. Totally, Government of India and its organisations (DST, UGC) sponsored 13.86% publications during the study period.

Only twenty-four funding agencies have sponsored 10.54% of the various research work in the commerce and management subjects whereas, another set of 659 funding agencies have sponsored 89.46% of the research in the above mentioned subject during the last twenty-five years. Overall, 60.55% of the publications have received funding from the different R&D funding agencies around the world, 39.45% of the publications came from the different educational institutions and universities in commerce and management subjects during the period of study.

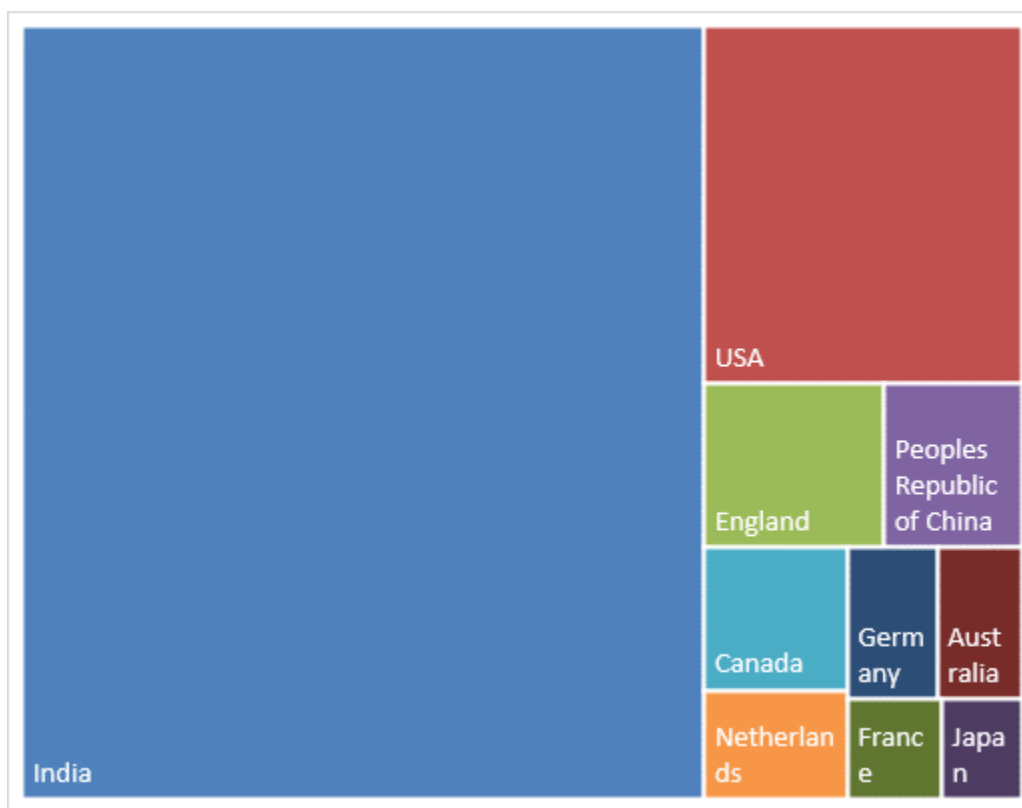


Fig. 3. Country wise Publications

Country wise contribution of publications is discussed in figure 3. All in all, 103 countries collaborators contributed to these publications. 68.27% of these publications are from the native Indian authors collaborated with each other, whereas, 14.70% authors are from USA, 3.79% and 2.89% of authors are from England and Peoples Republic of China collaborated with the Indian authors. Remaining countries such as Canada, Netherlands, Germany, Australia, France and Japan are collaborated and contributed less than 2.65% and listed in the top ten positions during



the study period in the field of commerce and management subject. More than average number of collaborations in publishing an article took place with the countries between India and USA.

Table 8
Highly Cited Papers in Management

Title of the Article	Authors	Journal	Imprint	Year	Citations	Rank
Differences Between Tight And Loose Cultures: A 33-Nation Study	Gelfand, Michele J.; Raver, Jana L.; Nishii, Lisa; Et Al.	Science	Volume: 332 Issue: 6033 Pages: 1100-1104 Published: May 27	2011	787	1
Women As Policy Makers: Evidence From A Randomized Policy Experiment In India	Chattopadhyay, R; Duflo, E	Econometrica	Volume: 72 Issue: 5 Pages: 1409-1443 Published: Sep 2004	2004	588	2
Culture Specific And Cross-Culturally Generalizable Implicit Leadership Theories: Are Attributes Of Charismatic/Transformational Leadership Universally Endorsed?	Den Hartog, Dn; House, Rj; Hanges, Pj; Et Al.	Leadership	Quarterly Volume : 10 Issue: 2 Pages: 219-256 Published: Sum 1999	1999	522	3
Unemployment And The Real Wage - The Economic-Basis For Contesting Political Ideologies	Bhaduri, A; Marglin, S	Cambridge Journal Of Economics	Volume: 14 Issue: 4 Pages: 375-393 Published: Dec 1990	1990	453	4
Business Models For Internet-Based E-Commerce: An Anatomy	Mahadevan, B	California Management Review	Volume: 42 Issue: 4 Pages: 55 - + Published: Sum	2000	322	5
Going To Scale With Professional Skilled Care	Koblinsky, Marge; Matt	Lancet	Volume: 368 Issue:	2006	309	6



	hews, Zoe; Hussein, Julia; Et Al.		9544 Pages: 1377- 1386 Published: Oct 14 2006			
Network Design For Reverse Logistics	Srivastava, Samir K.	Omega- International Journal Of Management Science	Volume: 36 Issue: 4 Pages: 535- 548 Published: Aug 2008	200 8	301	7
Do International Acquisitions By Emerging-Economy Firms Create Shareholder Value? The Case Of Indian Firms	Gubbi, Sathyajit R.; Aulakh, Preet S.; Ray, Sougata; Et Al.	Journal Of International Business Studies	Volume: 41 Issue: 3 Pages: 397- 418 Published: Apr	201 0	281	8
Powerful Women: Does Exposure Reduce Bias?	Beaman, Lori; Chattopadhyay, Raghavendra; Duflo, Esther; Et Al.	Quarterly Journal Of Economics	Volume: 124 Issue: 4 Pages: 1497- 1540 Published: Nov 2009	200 9	281	9
Radical Change Accidentally: The Emergence And Amplification Of Small Change	AshmosPlo wman, Donde; Baker, Lakami T.; Beck, Tammy E.; Et Al.	Academy of Management Journal	Volume: 50 Issue: 3 Pages: 515- 543 Published: Jun 2007	200 7	263	10

Scientific collaboration in all fields increasingly crosses organizational and national boundaries. Articles with multiple authors in different venues or countries provide an indicator of the degree of collaboration across sectors and nations. Cross-sectoral collaboration is viewed as a vehicle for moving research results towards practical application. International collaboration, often compelled by reasons of cost or the issue's scope, provides intellectual cross-fertilization and ready access to work done elsewhere.



Findings:

- a) There is a gradual increase in the number of publications by the IIMs in the field of Commerce and Management for the last twenty-five years.
- b) On an average of 125 publications per year are published during the study period.
- c) The average mean doubling time $D_t(P)$ is increased from 41.03 in the year 1997 to 2009 to 53.63 from the year 2010 to 2021.
- d) The highest number of publications is in the form of Articles (91%).
- e) The most prolific authors among all IIM's is Mukerjee R who published highest number (21.28%) of the publications from Indian Institute of Management, Kolkatta..
- f) Business Economics subject publications are highest with 38.27%, followed by Operations Research Management Science, Computer Science and Engineering subjects with 12.27%, 11.12% and 10.64% respectively.
- g) IIM, Ahmedabad produced more than 25% of publications and is in the forefront in publications of research articles in the field of commerce and management.
- h) Highest publications are from the European Journal of Operational Research published 12.85% of the publications, followed by International Journal of Production Research and Journal of Business Research with 8.79% and 8.62% respectively.
- i) IIM, Calcutta funded highest (12.46%) number of research publications, followed by National Natural Science Foundation of China and National Science Foundation of United States of America funded 11.33% and 8.21% respectively.
- j) All in all, 103 countries collaborators contributed to these publications. And 68.27% of these publications are from the native Indian authors who collaborated with each other.

Discussion and Conclusion

Study revealed that IIM Ahmedabad is in the forefront of the publications, and all other IIM's Director's has to take note of it and provide more and more research facilities to their faculty members and encourage them to write articles in reputed Scopus / Web of Science indexed journals. Further, majority of the publications by the IIM professors have concentrated on Business Economics, Operations Research Management Science, Computer Science and Engineering respectively. USA, England and China became a top most collaborators in preparing research articles with the Indian Institute of Management faculty members.

It is identified that, highest number of publications are published in European Journal of Operational Research which is published out of India. In the era of make in India, the faculty members have to publish more and more publications in the Indian journals indexed in Scopus / WoS databases through this they have to support the Indian publication industry also. Since, IIM's are institute of national importance they have to bring more funds from the International funding agencies for their research. Whooping 103 countries collaborated with IIM's authors but still there is a need to improve the collaboration with different countries.



Most of the articles are published in foreign journals, not even a single publisher of top 15 journals are from India. IIM authors should be a role model and they have to guide other institutions / organisation by publishing in top ranked Indian Journals. Overall, IIM Ahmedabad's impact in the research publications is more compared to any other IIM's in India.

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