

Scholarly Communications of Annamalai University on Web of Science in Global Perspective: A Scientometric Assessment

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Abstract

Annamalai University has a prolific research output spanning various fields such as agriculture, medicine, engineering, humanities, and social sciences. With state-of-the-art facilities and dedicated faculty, the university consistently produces impactful research findings that contribute to advancements in knowledge and address societal challenges. Its research endeavors are characterized by innovation, interdisciplinary collaboration, and a commitment to excellence, making Annamalai University a significant hub for cutting-edge research in India and beyond. The current research investigates the publication patterns and scholarly influence of Annamalai University over a twenty-year period, spanning from 2004 to 2023. The study explores the annual distribution of research output, citation performance at both national and international levels, major contributors and their productivity, leading journals used for dissemination, international collaborations, and the most research-active departments within the university. Data analysis covering two decades indicates that Annamalai University produced a total of 7,667 publications, which collectively received 173,880 citations and achieved an h-index of 138. Additionally, graphical visualization and mapping of the data were performed using the VOSviewer software to illustrate collaboration and publication networks. The study is based on bibliographic data retrieved from the Web of Science Core Collection and employs scientometric indicators using tools such as HistCite, VOSviewer, and Microsoft Excel. The findings reveal sustained growth in research output, strong international collaboration, particularly with Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Italy, and a dominant contribution from science and engineering disciplines. The results offer valuable insights for institutional research policy, strategic planning, and benchmarking research performance at national and global levels.

Keywords: Citations, scholarly communications, web of science, research performance, most productive authors, scientometric analysis, histcite, VOSviewer, annamalai university

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Received Date: October 15, 2025

Accepted Date: December 03, 2025

Published Date: December 20, 2025

Citation: Muneer Ahmad, Undie Felicia Nkatv, Samuel Ubi Ibor, Nicholas Kamoga. Scholarly Communications of Annamalai University on Web of Science in Global Perspective: A Scientometric Assessment. Journal of Advancements in Library Sciences. 2025; 12(3): 1–10p.

INTRODUCTION

Annamalai University: A Beacon of Knowledge, Innovation, and Research Excellence.

Nestled in the lush greenery of Tamil Nadu, India, Annamalai University stands tall as a testament to the pursuit of knowledge and academic excellence. Established in 1929 by the visionary entrepreneur Annamalai Chettiar, the university has since evolved into a prestigious institution renowned for its rich history, diverse educational offerings, and groundbreaking research contributions. Annamalai University has a rich legacy characterized by its blend of tradition and innovation. Established with the mission of

extending higher education opportunities to diverse sections of society, the institution initially began with only seven departments. Over the years, it has evolved into a multidisciplinary university offering programs across arts, sciences, engineering, medicine, agriculture, and the humanities. Today, Annamalai University boasts an impressive network of faculties, departments, and research centers, catering to the academic aspirations of thousands of students from across the globe. Education lies at the heart of Annamalai University's mission. With a commitment to academic excellence and holistic development, the university offers a diverse range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs designed to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and values needed to thrive in a rapidly changing world. Through its dynamic curriculum, distinguished faculty, and modern infrastructure, the university provides a vibrant academic environment that promotes creativity, critical thinking, and leadership development among students. However, what truly sets Annamalai University apart is its unwavering dedication to research and innovation. The university's research endeavors span a multitude of fields, from fundamental sciences to applied technology, from social sciences to healthcare. With cutting-edge laboratories, interdisciplinary research centers, and collaborations with industry and academia, Annamalai University is at the forefront of pioneering research that addresses pressing global challenges and drives socioeconomic development. Whether it is groundbreaking discoveries in agriculture, advancements in medical science, innovations in engineering, or insights into societal issues, the research output of Annamalai University continues to make a significant impact on both national and international levels. Through its relentless pursuit of knowledge and innovation, the university remains committed to pushing the boundaries of human understanding and making meaningful contributions to the betterment of society. In conclusion, Annamalai University stands as a beacon of knowledge, innovation, and research excellence, embodying the spirit of learning and discovery that defines the pursuit of higher education. With its rich history, diverse educational offerings, and groundbreaking research contributions, the university continues to inspire generations of scholars, researchers, and leaders, shaping the future of our world for years to come *Annamalai University*, 2024 [1].

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many researchers employ the bibliometrics method with databases from international indexes to mine data and analyze it for several purposes. Some of them use the data for analysis at the country and field of study levels. Darmadji et al., 2018 [2] conducted a bibliometric assessment of the Islamic University of Indonesia using data extracted from the Scopus database. The study examined the university's research output, including the number of documents, contributing authors, collaborative affiliations, and comparative performance with other Indonesian universities. Data covering the period from 2005 to 2017 revealed a steady increase in publication output over time. However, the analysis also showed that research collaborations were largely confined to nearby institutions or those where alumni were part of the faculty. In comparison with other universities in Indonesia, the Islamic University of Indonesia was found to be trailing and required strategic improvement. The authors suggested several measures for progress, including enhancing faculty competitiveness through incentives and commitment, strengthening collaborative research efforts, and broadening international engagement to attract global researchers. Similarly, Ahmad & Batcha, 2019 [3] assessed Bharathiar University's research output from 2009 to 2018, identifying publication and citation trends, key authors, leading journals, and collaborating countries. Over the ten-year period, the university produced 3,440 papers that attracted 38,104 citations and achieved an h-index of 68. The data visualization was executed using VOSviewer to map collaborative networks. Mahala & Singh, 2021 [4] analyzed the research output of top Indian universities between 2015 and 2019 using the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection (SCI index). The study covered the University of Delhi, Banaras Hindu University, Anna University, Jadavpur University, and Punjab University. They examined prolific authors, collaborating countries and institutions, and the citation impact through measures such as citations per paper (CPP) and relative citation impact (RCI). Their analysis of 26,173 documents—comprising journal articles, reviews, and proceedings—showed consistent growth in scientific output. The University of Delhi recorded the highest publication volume. The findings demonstrated that multi-authored papers received higher

citation counts and that collaborations were strongest with the USA, South Korea, and Germany. Within India, strong research linkages existed between Anna University, the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In another example, Ahmad, 2022 [5] conducted a scientometric evaluation of coronary artery disease research among BRICS nations between 1990 and 2019, revealing a steady upward trajectory in both publication volume and collaborative research. Most studies were published as journal articles. From the study, it has been revealed that the People's Republic of China contributed the highest productivity of articles and the lowest publications contributed by South Africa among the BRICS Countries for three decades. English is, by and large, the medium of research communication, for it is widely recognized worldwide. In the study, multiple authorship patterns are dominant compared to single author productivity in the BRICS Countries on coronary artery disease research publications. Matthews, 2013 [6] examined the publication performance of physics faculty in South African universities between 2009 and 2011 using departmental websites and the Web of Science. The findings showed that the median publication productivity was 1.33 papers per year, with a corresponding author-share index of 0.3. Professors had higher productivity compared to lecturers, and South African professors' outputs were comparable to their U.S. counterparts in mid-ranked institutions but were roughly half of those at top-ranked global universities. Kumar & Dora, 2012 [7] evaluated the publication output of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA), focusing on publication types, preferred journals, leading authors, and citation patterns. Likewise, Baskaran, 2013 [8] analyzed Alagappa University's publications indexed in the Web of Science with respect to authorship, collaboration, and productivity rankings. Das et al., 2021 [9] studied the research performance of Mizoram University from 2002 to 2018, documenting 586 publications. The years 2016 and 2017 were identified as the most productive, with 108 (18.43%) and 84 (14.33%) publications, respectively. Research articles dominated the output (93%), followed by review papers (2.9%). The most prolific contributors were Thapa, R.K. (82 papers, 21.58%) and Tiwari, D. (61 papers, 16.05%), and the Current Science journal was the most preferred publication outlet. Recent scholarship has also focused on African universities. Ahmad & Nkatv, 2025 [10] examined the University of Ibadan's research performance between 2014 and 2023, analyzing productivity, citations, disciplinary spread, and collaboration networks. Findings showed 7,159 publications, 218,572 citations, and an h-index of 75. Visualization with VOSviewer highlighted collaborative strengths and gaps, offering evidence for policy improvements. Similarly, Ahmad & Ubi, 2025 [11] studied the University of Lagos from 2004 to 2023, noting consistent growth, especially in Health Sciences, Engineering, and Social Sciences. Strong international collaborations with the U.S. and U.K. improved citation impact, while open-access publishing boosted global visibility.

Objectives

- To examine the year-wise growth pattern of Annamalai University's research output.
- Find out the top 20 prolific authors from Annamalai University.
- Identify the leading journals for publishing scholarly communications from Annamalai University.
- Identify the countries most preferred for collaboration in publishing their research results.
- To determine publication density through mapping of the top 20 authors, collaborating countries, and institutions based on their number of research papers.

Methodology

The present research aims to analyze the publication output of Annamalai University based on bibliometric indicators derived from the Clarivate Analytics Web of Science database (<https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/basic-search>). Data was retrieved using the search term "Annamalai University" in the affiliation field, limiting the timespan to 2004–2023 and including indexes such as SCI-Expanded, SSCI, and AHCI. The resulting dataset of 7,667 records was examined using analytical tools including HistCite, VOSviewer, and Microsoft Excel to achieve the study's objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluate the Annual Output of Publications of Annamalai University

The dataset was downloaded on March 7, 2024, from the Web of Science Core Collection. For each record, information on titles, authors, publication years, collaborating countries, and research institutions was extracted for analysis. A total of 7667 research publications were downloaded from 2004-2023. The results were limited by "All Languages," "All Document Types," and "Period from 2004 to 2023," yielding 7667 records for Annamalai University. MS Excel has been used to record, process, and analyze the retrieved data.

Table 1. Annual distribution of publications and citations.

S.N.	Year	Records	%	Rank	TLCS	%	TGCS	%
1	2004	189	2.47	19	527	3.72	5899	3.39
2	2005	183	2.39	20	703	4.96	5222	3.00
3	2006	225	2.93	18	878	6.19	9215	5.30
4	2007	419	5.46	9	1315	9.27	13505	7.77
5	2008	416	5.43	11	1093	7.71	13114	7.54
6	2009	380	4.96	12	949	6.69	11913	6.85
7	2010	419	5.46	9	1183	8.34	13616	7.83
8	2011	488	6.36	2	1369	9.65	14549	8.37
9	2012	487	6.35	3	1156	8.15	12260	7.05
10	2013	460	6.00	6	935	6.59	11549	6.64
11	2014	461	6.01	5	857	6.04	10223	5.88
12	2015	432	5.63	8	666	4.70	10935	6.29
13	2016	445	5.80	7	763	5.38	10507	6.04
14	2017	351	4.58	13	620	4.37	7035	4.05
15	2018	280	3.65	17	408	2.88	6325	3.64
16	2019	299	3.90	16	265	1.87	4948	2.85
17	2020	340	4.43	14	189	1.33	4687	2.70
18	2021	331	4.32	15	132	0.93	3712	2.13
19	2022	483	6.30	4	138	0.97	3369	1.94
20	2023	579	7.55	1	34	0.24	1297	0.75
Total		7667	100.00		14180	100.00	173880	100.00

#TLCS = Total local citation score, #TGCS = total global citation score

The year-wise distribution of publications from 2004 to 2023 was covered in the above table. From 2004 onward, there was a variation in the growth of publications. The most significant publication in 2023 is 579 out of 7667 papers published over the past 20 years. According to Web of Science databases, Annamalai University published 7667 publications across various disciplines between 2004 and 2023. Table 1's observation and analysis reveal variation between 2004 and 2023, with 2023 showing the highest publication rate, followed by 2011 and 2012, and then 2022. During these four years, more than 60 percent of the publications were accessible, and 2023 contributed the most, making up 7.55% of all publications. Fourteen thousand one hundred eighty citations were found for 7667 publications during the period. There has been a discernible rise in the number of citations each year. The most citations occurred in 2023 (7.55%), with 2011 (6.36%) and 2012 (6.35%) following closely behind. Citations had increased significantly over the preceding ten years, as determined by calculating the citation growth rate.

Analysis of the Publication Output of Top 20 Authors of Annamalai University

Table 2 represents the publication output of authors from Annamalai University as follows: Balasubramanian V with 325 (4.24) publications and 565 citations, Jayabharathi J with 260 (3.39) publications and 1033 citations, and Govindarajan M with 238 (3.10%) publications and 192 citations.

It covered the publication output of authors who have contributed during the study period. Regarding the number of publications, Balasubramanian V is the most productive author, with 325 (4.25%) publications and 565 citations, followed by Jayabharathi J, amongst the top contributors.

Table 2. Publication output of top 20 authors and citation score.

S.N.	Authors	Records	%	TLCS	TGCS
1	Balasubramanian V	325	4.24	565	10016
2	Jayabharathi J	260	3.39	1033	3178
3	Govindarajan M	238	3.10	1392	7135
4	Thanikachalam V	202	2.63	758	2473
5	Swaminathan M	167	2.18	976	7962
6	Karunakaran C	135	1.76	372	3308
7	Sundaraganesan N	135	1.76	313	5063
8	Balasubramanian T	132	1.72	215	3532
9	Nagini S	123	1.60	424	5057
10	Rajasimman M	111	1.45	89	2029
11	Menon VP	110	1.43	238	5993
12	Gopalakrishnan M	99	1.29	295	1177
13	Sivakumar G	98	1.28	87	1240
14	Kabilan S	96	1.25	382	1876
15	Kathiresan K	93	1.21	124	4171
16	Pari L	90	1.17	193	4052
17	Nalini N	88	1.15	175	2884
18	Benelli G	85	1.11	717	3581
19	Rajendiran N	85	1.11	566	1511
20	Chidambaram S	83	1.08	282	2737
Total		2755	35.93	9196	78975

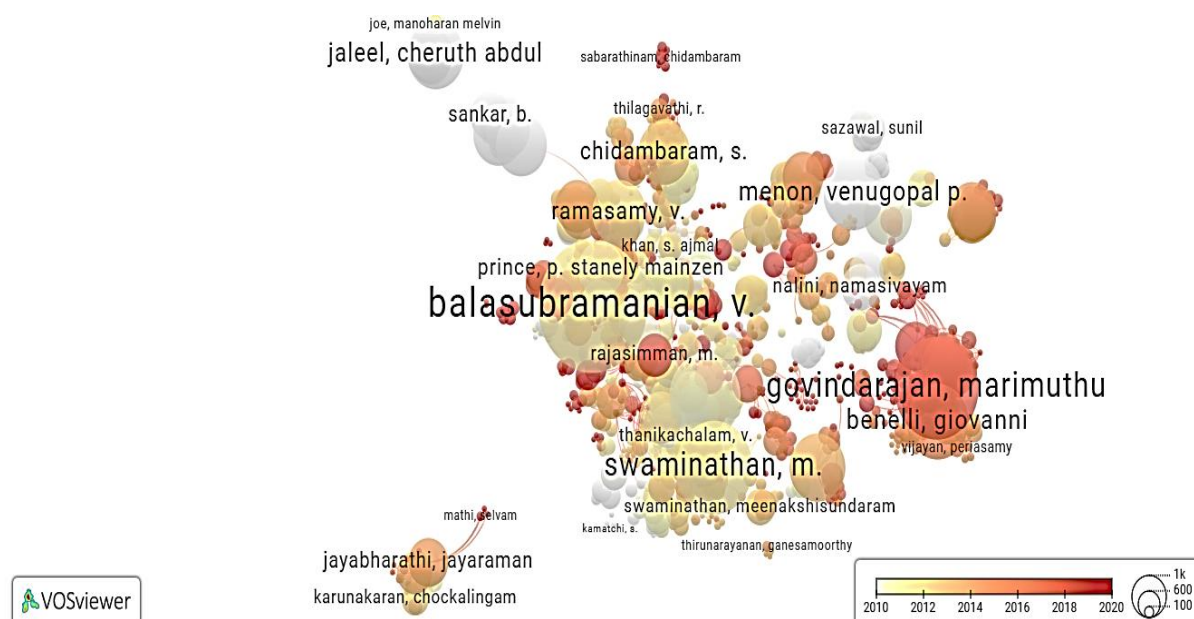


Figure 1. Showing highly prolific authors.

Source: VOSviewer.

Considering the citation theme as well, it is possible to conclude that, despite differences in the number of research outputs produced, the scientific influence of the Annamalai universities is closely linked to mainstream science because over four-fifths of the papers were cited in the international literature. The number of citations a researcher receives, the journal impact factor, or the rank in which

their work appears are used to gauge the impact of their research. Citation analysis, which quantifies research productivity, assumes that a publication's eminence, command, or priority determines how frequently it appears in scientific literary works. Citation counts can be used to assess the prominence or dominance of certain people, organizations, or institutions as shown in Figure 1.

Journal Wise Distribution of Documents

Table 3 shows the top 20 journals of scientific disciplines where Annamalai University-related scholarly communications were published during the study period. A total of 7667 journals were published. The highest number of publications was 367 (4.79%), published in the journal “Spectrochimica Acta Part A-Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy” followed by “The Journal of Molecular Structure 164 (2.14%) and “Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences” 122 (1.59%).

Table 3. Top 20 journal wise distribution of documents

S.N.	Journals	Documents	%	TLCS	TGCS
1	Spectrochimica Acta Part A-Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy	367	4.79	1221	12173
2	Journal of Molecular Structure	164	2.14	290	1967
3	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	122	1.59	45	437
4	Journal of Materials Science-Materials in Electronics	76	0.99	97	1006
5	Acta Crystallographica Section E-Structure Reports Online	66	0.86	134	266
6	Journal of Environmental Biology	64	0.83	168	1279
7	Asian Journal of Chemistry	63	0.82	6	72
8	Plant Archives	62	0.81	1	36
9	Research Advances	60	0.78	206	1027
10	Materials & Design	58	0.76	159	3419
11	European Journal of Pharmacology	56	0.73	157	2609
12	Parasitology Research	52	0.68	530	2351
13	International Journal of Biological Macromolecules	47	0.61	72	1653
14	Fuel	46	0.60	25	957
15	Environmental Science and Pollution Research	44	0.57	101	1053
16	Chemico-Biological Interactions	43	0.56	105	1996
17	Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics	42	0.55	92	712
18	Journal of Fluorescence	41	0.53	297	575
19	Toxicology Mechanisms and Methods	40	0.52	56	656
20	Journal of Biochemical and Molecular Toxicology	39	0.51	78	992

It is a known fact that, in the realm of science and technology, new journals are purportedly appearing at an accelerating rate to keep up with the quickening explosion of information. There are still disparities in how researchers publish their research findings in journals, as Table 3 illustrates with the most popular journals for doing so. Nevertheless, they also publish their work in a few highly regarded journals. The following journals are also generally favored by Annamalai universities: Journal of Materials Science-Materials in Electronics, Acta Crystallographica, Journal of Environmental Biology Section E-Structure Reports Online, Asian Journal of Chemistry and Plant Archives.

Ranking of Collaborative Institutions

Table 4 shows the ranking of collaborative institutions with Annamalai University. Within the period of study, contributors from 20 institutions have a total of 1710 research collaborations with Annamalai University among these institutions the highest collaboration is recorded by King Saud University 246 (3.21%) followed by Anna University 143 (1.87%), Alagappa University 132 (1.72%), Bharathiar University 116 (1.51%), Manonmaniam Sundaranar University 103 (1.34%), Govt College Women Autonomous 92 (1.20%), Bharathidasan University 86 (1.12%), University Pisa 86 (1.12%), Govt Arts College 78 (1.02%), Sohar University 73 (0.95%) the least scored is by Sultan Qaboos University 48 (0.63). The analysis shows that King Saud University is the highest collaborating University with Annamalai University as shown in Figure 2.

Table 4. Ranking of collaborative institutions

S.N.	Institution	Records	%	TLCS	TGCS	ACPP
1	King Saud University	246	3.21	421	4390	17.85
2	Anna University	143	1.87	121	3995	27.94
3	Alagappa University	132	1.72	297	3368	25.52
4	Bharathiar University	116	1.51	178	2729	23.53
5	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	103	1.34	77	1524	14.80
6	Govt College Women Autonomous	92	1.20	43	1051	11.42
7	Bharathidasan University	86	1.12	61	1116	12.98
8	University Pisa	86	1.12	730	3653	42.48
9	Govt Arts College	78	1.02	188	1024	13.13
10	Sohar University	73	0.95	76	1453	19.90
11	University Madras	71	0.93	91	1523	21.45
12	Sathyabama Institute Science & Technology	68	0.89	24	620	9.12
13	Govt College Engineering	57	0.74	12	592	10.39
14	Periyar University	55	0.72	38	1069	19.44
15	Indian Institute Technology	53	0.69	100	1838	34.68
16	SRM Institute Science & Technology	53	0.69	32	718	13.55
17	Pukyong Natl University	52	0.68	130	1778	34.19
18	Rajah Serfoji Govt College Autonomous	50	0.65	131	306	6.12
19	Pondicherry University	49	0.64	37	879	17.94
20	Sultan Qaboos University	48	0.63	69	2103	43.81

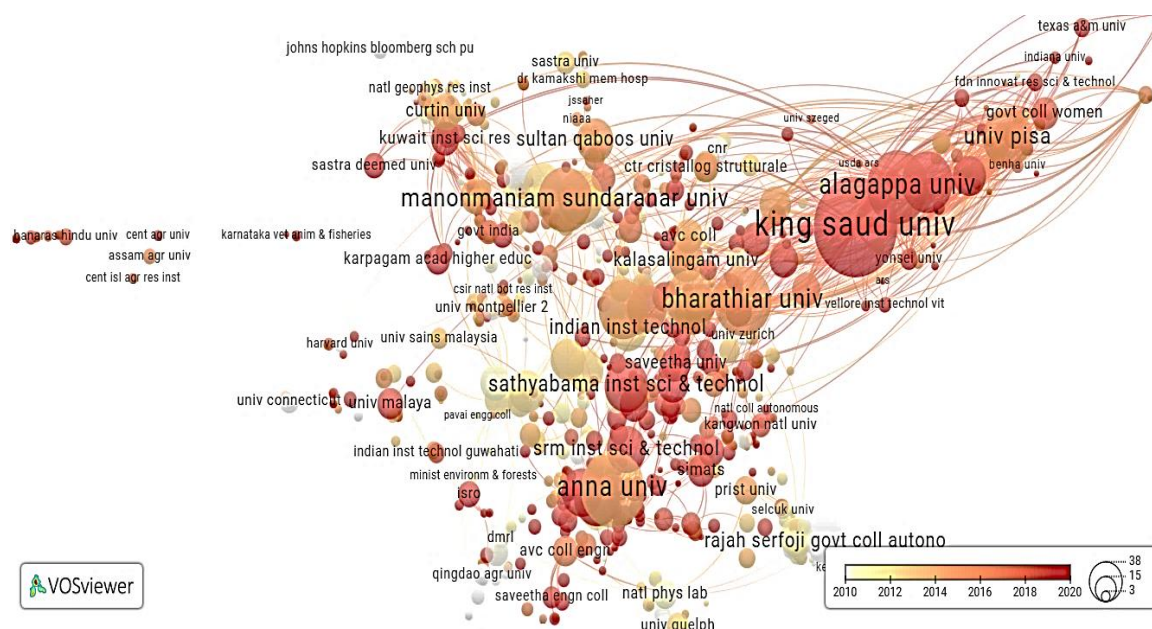


Figure 2. Collaboration of institutions and their clusters.

Source: VOSviewer.

Ranking of Department-Wise Distribution

Table 5 shows the ranking-wise distribution of 20 departments from Annamalai University. From the analysis, it is discovered that the Department of Chemistry records the highest ranking of Department distribution with (1508), while Physics came second with (775), and the Department of Biochemistry & Biotechnology (581). This reveals the ranking Department-wise distribution of Chemistry as the highest at (19.67%) whereas Physics recorded (at 10.11%), Department of Biochemistry & Biotechnology (at 7.58%). While other Departments in the Faculty of Marine Science, Faculty of Engineering & Technology, and Faculty of Agriculture, recorded significant ranking of Department distribution.

Table 5. Ranking of department-wise distribution

S.N.	Institution with Sub-Division	Records	%	TLCS	TGCS	ACPP
1	Department of Chemistry	1508	19.67	4893	27440	18.20
2	Department of Physics	775	10.11	1215	18646	24.06
3	Department of Biochemistry & Biotechnology	581	7.58	1050	19209	33.06
4	Faculty of Science	580	7.56	1118	19066	32.87
5	Faculty of Marine Science	494	6.44	486	9420	19.07
6	Department of Mfg. Engineering	412	5.37	697	12206	29.63
7	Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology	364	4.75	536	8093	22.23
8	Department of Zoology	332	4.33	1415	9433	28.41
9	Department of Chemistry Engineering	222	2.90	166	4083	18.39
10	Faculty of Engineering & Technology	212	2.77	178	3373	15.91
11	Department of Mechanical Engineering	184	2.40	316	3941	21.42
12	Department of Earth Science	178	2.32	445	4384	24.63
13	Department of Botany	165	2.15	690	8935	54.15
14	Department of Pharmacy	161	2.10	56	2535	15.75
15	Faculty of Agriculture	138	1.80	45	940	6.81
16	Department of Electrical Engineering	115	1.50	72	2450	21.30
17	CAS Marine Biology	114	1.49	157	2570	22.54
18	Department of Computer Science & Engineering	106	1.38	34	1321	12.46
19	Department of Biochemistry	99	1.29	177	4641	46.88
20	Department of Physics Engineering	69	0.90	133	2612	37.86

Type of Publications

Table 6 describes the document-type contribution of research from Annamalai University. Based on the analysis, it was discovered that 16 document-type research contributions were made at Annamalai University. The significant document type appears in the form of Articles, at (7027), followed by Review (207), Article; Proceedings Paper (88), Meeting Abstract (81), while the minor document type records at (0.01%), which comprise Biographical-Item, Correction; Retracted Publication and Retraction; Early Access. This record reveals Article the highest document type contribution of research at (91.65%) followed by Review which scored (2.70%) and Article; Proceedings Paper (1.15%).

Table 6. Document type contribution of research

S.N.	Document Type	Records	%	TLCS	TGCS
1	Article	7027	91.65	13708	159082
2	Review	207	2.70	218	10977
3	Article; Proceedings Paper	88	1.15	165	1688
4	Meeting Abstract	81	1.06	0	4
5	Article; Early Access	79	1.03	0	122
6	Correction	46	0.60	0	18
7	Letter	39	0.51	8	161
8	Article; Retracted Publication	38	0.50	58	1268
9	Editorial Material	22	0.29	4	145
10	Retraction	20	0.26	0	4
11	Article; Publication with Expression of Concern	10	0.13	12	224
12	Review; Retracted Publication	4	0.05	7	155
13	Review; Early Access	3	0.04	0	31
14	Biographical-Item	1	0.01	0	0
15	Correction; Retracted Publication	1	0.01	0	1
16	Retraction; Early Access	1	0.01	0	0
Total		7667	100.00	14180	173880

Country Wise Collaborations

The productivity of the author publications based on the top 20 country-wise collaborations is portrayed in Table 7, and Figure 3 shows that the faculties of Annamalai University have collaborated with Saudi Arabia with 318 (4.15%) publications, followed by the United States with 265 (3.46%) publications, Italy with 223 (2.91%) publications. It also shows that Annamalai University has collaborated and contributed a good number of papers with South Korea 202 (2.63%), China 154 (2.01%), Malaysia 138 (1.80%), Oman 138 (1.80%), Japan 63 (0.82%), Canada 61 (0.80%), Turkey 60 (0.78%), Ethiopia 57 (0.74%), Vietnam 44 (0.57%), Australia 41 (0.53%), Russia 41(0.53%), France 40 (0.52%), United Arab Emirates39 (0.51%), UK 34 (0.44%), Taiwan 33 (0.43%), Singapore 32 (0.42%) and Kuwait 29 (0.38%).

Table 7. Country wise collaborations

S.N.	Country	Records	%	TLCS	TGCS
1	Saudi Arabia	318	4.15	471	5211
2	USA	265	3.46	285	7762
3	Italy	223	2.91	949	5494
4	South Korea	202	2.63	211	4596
5	Peoples R China	154	2.01	116	5327
6	Malaysia	138	1.80	279	3220
7	Oman	138	1.80	164	3861
8	Japan	63	0.82	131	3006
9	Canada	61	0.80	143	1904
10	Turkey	60	0.78	68	1765
11	Ethiopia	57	0.74	17	691
12	Vietnam	44	0.57	30	1413
13	Australia	41	0.53	31	1988
14	Russia	41	0.53	14	685
15	France	40	0.52	81	1396
16	United Arab Emirates	39	0.51	16	1807
17	UK	34	0.44	18	2138
18	Taiwan	33	0.43	56	1093
19	Singapore	32	0.42	70	1374
20	Kuwait	29	0.38	15	357

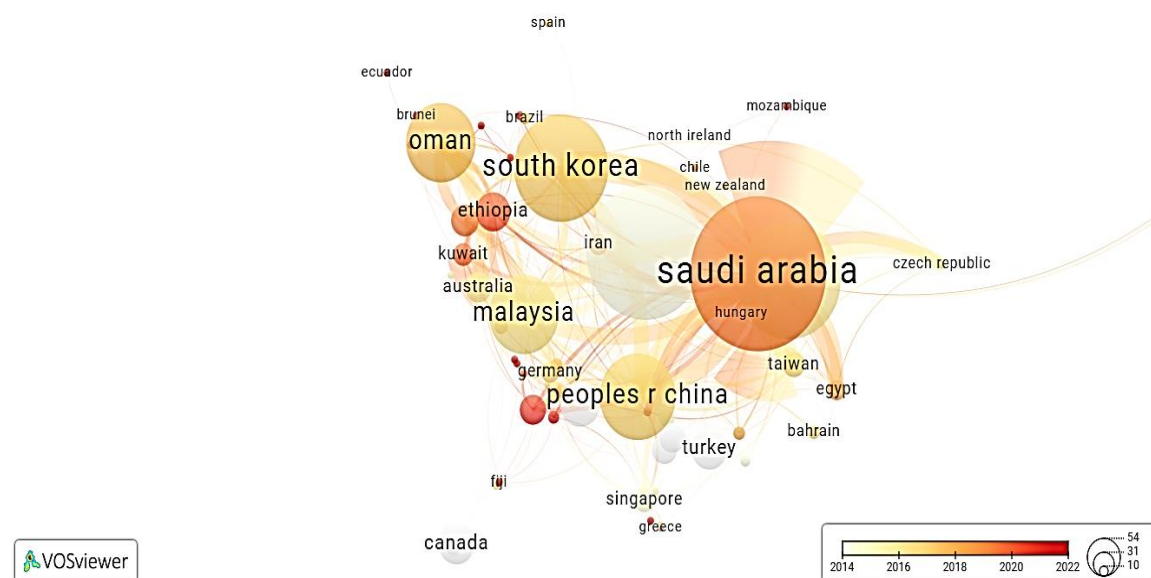


Figure 3. Showing clusters of country-wise collaboration.

CONCLUSION

The study focuses exclusively on publications affiliated with Annamalai University. Results indicate that numerous international collaborations were established during the study period. The highest annual publication output occurred in 2023, with 579 papers (7.55%), followed by 488 papers (6.36%) in 2011. Research articles comprised the majority of publications (7,027 or 91.65%), while review papers accounted for 207 (2.70%). Among individual contributors, Balasubramanian V. and Jayabharathi J. emerged as the most prolific authors during the analysis period. "Spectrochimica Acta Part A-Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy" was the journal that published the highest number of publications during the study period. King Saud University has contributed the maximum, i.e., 246 (3.21%) publications, and Saudi Arabia has 318 (4.15%) contributions.

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