**h-Index**

[The introductory part is repetition of the previous note]

Productivity is the ratio of some output value to some input value. In some enterprises productivity can be measured with high precision. A factory can easily measure how many devices or items are produced per man-hour of labor. The term scientific productivity denotes the research output measured at individual, organizational or country level.

During earlier days, the scientific productivity was measured by just counting the number of publications. Say for eg. Scientist ‘A’ (or Country or Organization) has published 25 journal articles and 15 books whereas Scientist ‘B’ (or Country or Organization) has published 12 journal articles and 5 books. Hence, the Scientist ‘A’ is more productive than the Scientist ‘B‘. However, the widespread availability of Internet and related technologies has made publishing scientific articles and books very easy and hence, just counting the number of publications became insufficient to assess the scientific productivity. The scientific productivity in today’s scholarly world is determined based on citation analysis i.e. bystudying the impact and assumed quality of an article, an author, or an institution based on the number of times the articles/ journals and/or authors have been cited by others.

**h-index**

The h-index is an author-level scientific productivity tool that measures both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The h-index was invented by a Physics scientist by name J.E. Hirsch.

**Definition**: If a researcher has 15 papers, each of which has at least 15 citations, their h-index is 15.

**Calculating h-Index**

To manually calculate your h-index, organize articles in descending order, based on the number of times they have been cited*.*

The h-index can also be calculated automatically using any one of the following citation databases.

**Web of Science:**The Web of Science is a collection of 12 citation databases by Thomson Reuters. The most prominent among them are : Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index and Arts & Humanities Index. Totally, it covers more than 8ooo journals.

**Scopus**:Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. It delivers a comprehensive overview of the world's research output in   the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts   and humanities. The database is produced by the Elsevier Company. It covers more than 20, 000 journals.

Google Scholar: It is a free scholarly citation database provided by the Google Company.

**Uses**

* Comparing researchers of similar career length.
* Comparing researchers in similar field, subject, or Department, and who publish in the same journal categories.
* Obtaining a focused snapshot of a researcher’s performance.