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## Evaluating Research Productivity of Agricultural Universities in Karnataka: A Research Gate Analysis

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### Abstract

*This study evaluates the research productivity and impact of faculty in three agricultural universities in Karnataka, India, using ResearchGate. Key objectives include analyzing member distribution among campuses, ranking researchers by h-index, and examining publication types and citation impact. The findings indicate that the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, has the most members (803, 43%). Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra from UAS Dharwad achieved the highest h-index (91), number of publications (306), and citations (56,297). The analysis highlights significant variations in research output and underscores the role of Academic Social Networking Sites in enhancing research visibility and influence.*

### Keywords

Research Productivity; Academic Social Networking Sites (ASNS); ResearchGate; Agricultural Universities; Karnataka; h-index; Research Impact.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

ResearchGate plays a vital role in the University of Agricultural Sciences, Karnataka, by providing a platform for researchers to showcase their work, collaborate with peers, and stay updated on the latest developments in their research area. The importance of ResearchGate lies in its ability to increase researchers' visibility and recognition, facilitate collaboration and networking, and improve citation impact. By maintaining a strong presence on ResearchGate, the university can enhance its research output, foster innovation, and advance agricultural sciences. The benefits of ResearchGate for the university include increased visibility, improved collaboration, and access to cutting-edge research, ultimately leading to academic excellence and societal impact.

Additionally, ResearchGate's features such as profile creation, publication sharing, and citation tracking enable researchers to demonstrate their expertise, track their research impact, and identify potential collaborators. By leveraging ResearchGate, the University of Agricultural Sciences, Karnataka, can establish itself as a hub for agricultural research and innovation, attract top talent, and build partnerships with other institutions and industries, thereby contributing to the growth and development of the agricultural sector. Overall, ResearchGate is an essential tool for the academic community as well as information industry to promote its research, build its reputation, and achieve its goals.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The reviewed studies highlight the significance of Academic Social Networking Sites (ASNS), such as ResearchGate, in enhancing research visibility, impact, and productivity. Panda and Kaur (2023) found that top-cited Indian researchers on ResearchGate demonstrated high research performance, with Sujit K. Bhattacharya receiving the most citations and publications. Sulakshana and Sampath Kumar (2025) reported that only 38.02% of faculty members in Karnataka universities had created ResearchGate profiles, emphasizing the need for increased adoption. Sahu et al. (2025) emphasised the importance of a multi-pronged approach to research dissemination, including social media and academic networks. Giri and Chakravarty (2025) identified Prof. Manoj Kumar Verma as the most productive LIS educator, while Zhang et al. (2025)

found disciplinary variations in ResearchGate metrics. Akai and Uford (2025) confirmed ResearchGate's positive impact on research output, and Silva (2025) highlighted the need for transparency and responsible use of ASNS metrics. Overall, these studies demonstrate the potential of ASNS platforms like ResearchGate to transform research communication and collaboration.

### 3. NEED FOR THE STUDY

The study on research productivity and impact of faculty members in University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) in Karnataka is essential due to the growing importance of online presence and research visibility in academia. With the increasing adoption of Academic Social Networking Sites (ASNS) like ResearchGate, it is crucial to understand the research landscape and productivity of researchers in agricultural sciences. This study aims to fill the gap in literature by analysing the research output, impact, and visibility of faculty members in UAS, Karnataka, and provide insights into the factors influencing research productivity.

### 4. OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the distribution of registered members across different University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) campuses.
2. To rank researchers from different University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) campuses based on their h-index.
3. To analyse the publication output and types of publications among top researchers.
4. To determine the impact and reach of researchers based on citations, research interest, and readership.
5. To identify the top-cited articles and co-authors of prominent researchers in various fields.

### 6. METHODOLOGY & MATERIALS

This study employed a quantitative research design to investigate the research productivity of faculty members across three agricultural universities in Karnataka, India, recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Ministry of Higher Education Council.

The primary data was collected from ResearchGate (03-10-2025 to 5-10-2025 <https://www.researchgate.net/search.Search.html?query=University+of+Agriculture+Sciences+Karnatakatype=institution>

), a prominent academic networking platform, using specific keywords: "University of Agricultural

Sciences, Karnataka" along with the name of each university. A total of 1871 registered profiles were identified, and each profile was meticulously examined to ensure relevance and accuracy. Microsoft Excel was utilized for data collection and interpretation, facilitating the organization and analysis of the data. The data collection process involved extracting relevant information from each profile, which was then systematically categorized and analysed to draw meaningful insights about the research output and impact of faculty members across these institutions. This methodological approach enabled a comprehensive understanding of the research landscape within these agricultural universities.

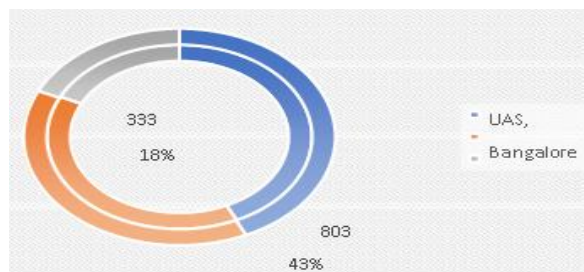
### 7. DATA ANALYSIS

**Table 1.** Number of Registered Members in Research Gate

S. No	Name of the University	Registered Members	Percentage
1	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	803	43%
2	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	735	39%
3	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	333	18%
Total		1871	100%

Based on the data presented in Table 1, the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, is the most popular or prominent among the three universities listed, with the highest number of registered members (803) and the highest percentage (43%). The University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, follows closely, with 735 registered members and 39%. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, has the lowest number of registered members (333) and percentage (18%). This suggests that the Bangalore and Dharwad universities may have more resources, better infrastructure, or more attractive programs, which could be contributing to their higher membership numbers. Overall, the data suggests that there is a significant variation in the

number of registered members across the three universities.



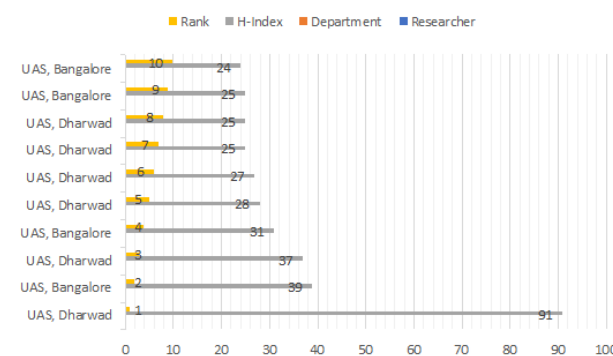
Graph.1. Number of Registered Members in Research Gate.

**Table 2.** Top 10 Researchers with the highest number of H-Index.

S.No	University	Researcher	Department	H-Index	Rank
1	UAS, Dharwad	Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra	Agronomy	91	1
2	UAS, Bangalore	Sheshshayee Sreeman	Crop Physiology	39	2
3	UAS, Dharwad	Anilkumar	Genetics & Plant Breeding	37	3
4	UAS, Bangalore	Karaba N Nataraja	Crop Physiology	31	4
5	UAS, Dharwad	Vasudeva R	-	28	5
6	UAS, Dharwad	G S Dasog	Soil Sciences & Agricultural chemistry	27	6
7	UAS, Dharwad	D P Biradar	Agronomy	25	7
8	UAS, Dharwad	Spurthi N Nayak	Biotechnology	25	8

9	UAS, Bangalore	Halagappa Shashidhar	Biotechnology	25	9
10	UAS, Bangalore	Prakash Nagabovana Ili	Soil Science & Agricultural Chemistry	24	10

Table 2 shows that the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) in Dharwad and Bangalore have a strong research presence, with prominent researchers in various departments. Notably, Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra from UAS Dharwad stands out with an exceptionally high h-index of 91, indicating a significant impact in his field of agronomy. The distribution of researchers across departments, such as crop physiology, genetics, and biotechnology, highlights the diversity of research areas within the universities. Overall, the data implies that UAS Dharwad and Bangalore are reputable institutions for agricultural sciences, with a strong focus on research and academic excellence.



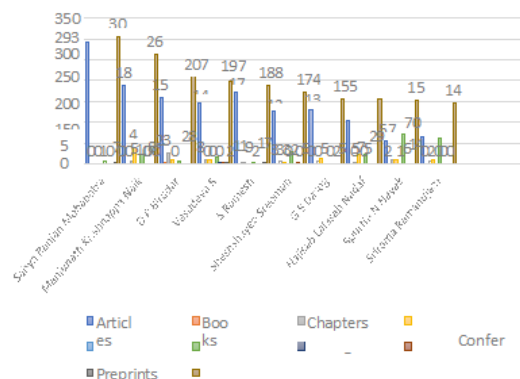
Graph 2. Top 10 Researchers with the highest number of H-Index.

**Table 3.** Research productivity of Top 10 Researchers

S.No	Name	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
1	Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra	293	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	5	306
2	Manjunath Krishnappa Naik	189	0	8	41	1	23	0	0	0	262
3	D P Biradar	158	3	28	10	0	8	0	0	0	207
4	Vasudeva R	147	2	11	9	2	17	3	3	3	197
5	S Ramesh	171	0	5	0	0	5	0	2	5	188
6	SheshShayee Sreeman	126	0	7	5	0	29	2	3	2	174
7	G S Dasog	132	1	6	14	0	2	0	0	0	155
8	Hajisab Lalasab Nadaf	104	1	5	22	0	22	1	0	0	155
9	Spurthi N Nayak	57	0	11	12	0	70	0	2	1	153
10	Srirama Ramanujam	67	0	7	9	0	63	0	0	0	146

**Note:** C3Articles, C4 Books, C5 Chapters, C6 Conference Papers, C7 Patents, C8 Data, C9 Technical Reports, C10 Posters, C11 Preprints, C12 Total

The table 3 explores that, Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra is the most prolific researcher among the listed individuals, with a total of 306 publications, including 293 articles and 5 preprints. Manjunath Krishnappa Naik and D P Biradar follow closely, with 262 and 207 publications, respectively. The data indicates that articles are the most common type of publication, with conference papers and chapters also being prominent. Notably, patents are relatively rare, with only a few researchers having published patents. The diversity in publication types and numbers across researchers suggests varying research focuses and productivity levels. Overall, the table provides insight into the research output and publication patterns of these individuals, highlighting their areas of expertise and productivity.

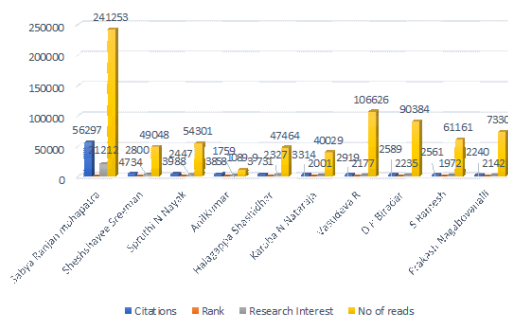


Graph.3. Research productivity of Top 10 Researchers.

Table 4. Top 10 Researcher with highest number of citations

S. No	Name	Citations	%	Rank	Research Interest	%	No of Reads	%
1	Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra	56297	65%	1	21212	52%	241253	32
2	Sheshshayee Sreeman	4734	6%	2	2800	7%	49048	6
3	Spurthi N Nayak	3988	5%	3	2447	6%	54301	7
4	Anil Kumar	3858	4%	4	1759	4%	10899	1
5	Halagappa Shashidhar	3731	4%	5	2327	6%	47464	6
6	Karaba N Nataraja	3314	4%	6	2001	5%	40029	5
7	Vasudeva R	2919	3%	7	2177	5%	106626	14
8	D P Biradar	2589	3%	8	2235	5%	90384	12
9	S Ramesh	2561	3%	9	1972	5%	61161	8
10	Prakash Nagabovanalli	2240	3%	10	2142	5%	73305	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>86231</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>41072</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>774470</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table 4 highlights that Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra is the most influential researcher among the listed individuals, with the highest number of citations (56,297) and a significant lead in research interest (21,212) and reads (241,253). The data indicates that Mohapatra's work has had a substantial impact, accounting for 65% of the total citations among the top 10 researchers. Sheshshayee Sreeman and Spurthi N Nayak follow in the rankings, but their numbers are significantly lower than Mohapatra's. The table also highlights the varying levels of research interest and readership among the researchers, with some having a higher number of reads despite lower citation counts. Overall, the data provides insight into the relative influence and popularity of these researchers' work within their field.



Graph.4. Top 10 Researcher with highest number of citations.

**Table.5.** Top 10 Authors with their co-authors and top cited article.

S.No	Name	Co-Author	Top Cited Article
1	Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra	Ronda B Mccarthy	Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger
2	Sheshshayee Sreeman	Rangaswamy Ramesh	Genetic dissection of drought tolerance in chickpea ( <i>Cicerarietinum</i> L)
3	Spurthi N Nayak	Rajeev K Varshney	Next-generation sequencing technologies and their implications for crop genetics and breeding
4	Anil Kumar	Ranabhir Das	Cross-correlations in NMR
5	Halagappa Shashidhar	Adnan Kanbar	Root biology and genetic improvement for drought avoidance in rice
6	Karaba N Nataraj	R S Sajeevan	Improvement of water use efficiency in rice by expression of HARDY, an Arabidopsis drought and salt tolerance gene
7	Vasudeva R	Rajesh Gunaga	Endophytic fungal strains of <i>Fusarium solani</i> , from <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> E. Mey. Ex Arn (Icacinaceae) produces camptothecin, 10-hydroxycamptothecin and 9-methoxycamptothecin
8	D P Biradar	V C Patil	Nanotechnology and its applications in agriculture: A review
9	S Ramesh	Annabatula Mohan Rao	Sweet sorghum potential alternate raw material for bio-ethanol and bio-energy
10	Prakash Nagabovanalli	Sabyasachi Majumdar	Aluminum toxicity in plants and its possible mitigation in acid soils by biochar: A review

Table 5 explains that the researchers listed have collaborated with various co-authors on a wide range of topics, resulting in highly cited articles. Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra's top-cited article is in the field of physics, specifically gravitational waves, whereas the other researchers' top-cited articles are primarily in agriculture, genetics, and biotechnology. This suggests that Mohapatra's work has had a significant impact in a different domain than his peers'. The diversity of topics and co-authors also indicates that these researchers have been involved in interdisciplinary and collaborative work, often with prominent researchers in their respective fields. Overall, the table highlights the researchers' ability to produce high-impact work through collaborations and their contributions to various fields.

## 8. FINDINGS / RESULTS

- The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, has the highest number of registered members (803, 43%), followed by UAS Dharwad (735, 39%), and UAS Raichur has the lowest (333, 18%).
- Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra from (<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sabya-Mohapatra>)UAS Dharwad has the highest h-index (91), ranking first among the researchers, while the top 10 list comprises researchers from both UAS Dharwad and UAS Bangalore, with varying h-index values reflecting their research impact

and productivity.

- Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra has the highest total number of publications (306), with articles as the dominant publication type, and 293 articles contributing significantly to his total output.
- Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra dominates the rankings with the highest citations (56,297), research interest (21,212), and a substantial number of reads (241,253), accounting for 65% of total citations, 52% of research interest, and 32% of total reads among the top 10 researchers.
- The top-cited articles listed are highly diverse in terms of research topics, ranging from Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra's article on gravitational waves to others focusing on agricultural sciences, genetics, and biotechnology, highlighting the broad range of impactful research being conducted by these researchers.

## 9. CONCLUSION

This study highlights the significance of ResearchGate as a platform for researchers to showcase their work, collaborate with peers, and stay updated on the latest developments in agricultural sciences. The findings suggest that the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, has the highest number of registered members, and Sabya Ranjan Mohapatra from UAS Dharwad has the highest h-index and research impact. The study also reveals that

articles are the most common type of publication, and citations, research interest, and reads are key indicators of research impact. The study's findings have implications for researchers, institutions, and policymakers to enhance research productivity, visibility, and impact. By leveraging ResearchGate and other ASNS platforms, researchers can increase their online presence, collaborate with peers, and advance agricultural sciences.

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