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# Citations and its Impact to University Ranking

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[www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009](http://www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009)  
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



7<sup>th</sup> September 2015

All of my presentations are available online at:

[https://figshare.com/authors/Nader\\_Ale\\_Ebrahim/100797](https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797)

Link to this presentation: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1572259> (Old version)

4<sup>th</sup> SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:  
***Strategies to Enhance Research  
Visibility, Impact & Citations***

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=====  
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[www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009](http://www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009)  
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

# Abstract

**Abstract:** Higher education is increasingly becoming a global business. The main factor to distinguish between different universities is university ranking. There are numerous university ranking systems that include a number of citations as one of the measuring indicators. The citations may come from high quality research and publications. However, publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only halfway towards receiving citation in the future. The rest of the journey is dependent on disseminating the publications via proper utilization of the “[Research Tools](#)”. Proper tools allow the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop series will provide various techniques on how one can increase the visibility and enhance the impact of one’s research work.

**Keywords:** H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Research Impact

# WHAT DO INSTITUTIONS WANT TO FIND OUT FROM CITATION METRICS

- What is the university's research performance?
- Are we competitive compared with our peers?
- How can the university forecast growth?
- Which are our centers of excellence?
- What is our citation ranking?
- What is the influence of our research?
- Which are our most influential papers?
- Which are our top researchers?

Source: RESEARCH EVALUATION - THE METRICS - available at:  
<http://wok.mimas.ac.uk/support/documentation/presentations/2TheMetricsBiblio1010.ppt>

# Why citation is important?

- **In the Times Higher Education World University Rankings system Citations — research influence (worth 30 per cent).**
- Citations are widely recognised as a strong indicator of the significance and relevance — that is, the impact — of a piece of research.
- However, citation data must be used with care as citation rates can vary between subjects and time periods.
- For example, papers in the life sciences tend to be cited more frequently than those published in the social sciences.
- The rankings this year use normalised citation impact, where the citations to each paper are compared with the average number of citations received by all papers published in the same field and year. So a paper with a relative citation impact of 2.0 is cited twice as frequently as the average for similar papers.
- **The data were extracted from the Thomson Reuters resource known as Web of Science, the largest and most comprehensive database of research citations available.**
- Its authoritative and multidisciplinary content covers more than 11,600 of the highest-impact journals worldwide. The benchmarking exercise is carried out on an exact level across 251 subject areas for each year in the period 2004 to 2008.
- For institutions that produce few papers, the relative citation impact may be significantly influenced by one or two highly cited papers and therefore it does not accurately reflect their typical performance. **However, institutions publishing fewer than 50 papers a year have been excluded from the rankings.**
- There are occasions where a groundbreaking academic paper is so influential as to drive the citation counts to extreme levels — receiving thousands of citations. An institution that contributes to one of these papers will receive a significant and noticeable boost to its citation impact, and this reflects such institutions' contribution to globally significant research projects.
- Source: <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2010-2011/analysis-methodology.html>



When there is a university that appears to be punching above its weight the cause often turns out to be the citations indicator.

- Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa is 63rd in the world with an overall score of 61.9 but a citations score of 96.4.
- Royal Holloway, University of London is 118th in the world with an overall score of 53 but a citations score of 98.9.
- The University of California, Santa Cruz, is top of the world for citations with an overall score of 53.7 and 100 for citations.
- Bogazici University in Turkey is 139th in the world with an overall score of 51.1 and a citations score of 96.8.
- Federico Santa Maria Technical University in Valparaiso is in the 251-175 band so the total score is not given, although it would be easy enough to work out. It has a score of 99.7 for citations.



# THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

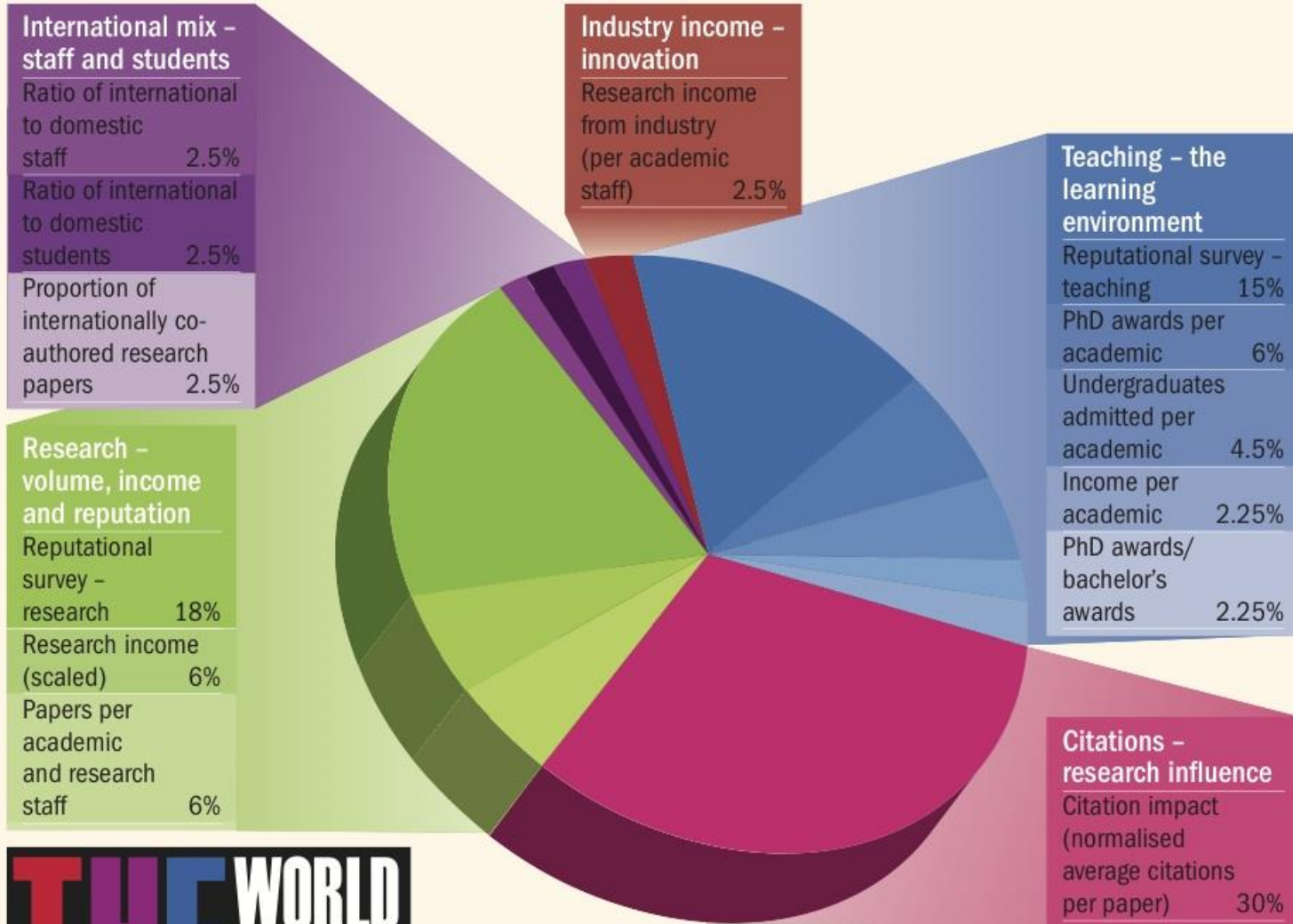
THE Rankings Methodology

**T**imes  
**H**igher  
**E**ducation

Source: [Phil Baty Editor, Times Higher Education World University Rankings](#)

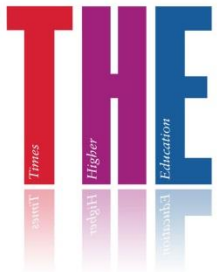


# WEIGHTING SCHEME FOR RANKINGS SCORES



For the latest World University Rankings news, debate and social networking, see [www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/](http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/)





## World University Rankings methodology

Citations – research influence (30%)

Citation impact (normalized average citations per paper) (30%)

Source: [Phil Baty Editor, Times Higher Education World University Rankings](#)



# Citations (research influence): 30%

## Rank 2015

Our research influence indicator looks at universities' role in spreading new knowledge and ideas. We examine research influence by capturing the number of times a university's published work is cited by scholars globally. This year, our bibliometric data supplier Elsevier examined more than 51 million citations to 11.3 million journal articles, published over five years. The data are drawn from the 23,000 academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database and include all indexed journals published between 2010 and 2014. Citations to these papers made in the six years from 2010 to 2015 are also collected.

The citations help to show us how much each university is contributing to the sum of human knowledge: they tell us whose research has stood out, has been picked up and built on by other scholars and, most importantly, has been shared around the global scholarly community to expand the boundaries of our understanding, irrespective of discipline.

The data are fully normalised to reflect variations in citation volume between different subject areas. This means that institutions with high levels of research activity in subjects with traditionally high citation counts do not gain an unfair advantage.

This year we have removed the very small number of papers (649) with more than 1,000 authors from the citations indicator.

In previous years we have further normalised citation data within countries, with the aim of reducing the impact of measuring citations of English language publications. The change to Scopus as a data source has allowed us to reduce the level to which we do this. This year, we have blended equal measures of a country-adjusted and non-country-adjusted raw measure of citations scores. This reflects a more rigorous approach to international comparison of research publications.

The methodology for the 2014-2015 World University Rankings is identical to that used since 2011-2012, offering a year-on-year comparison based on true performance rather than methodological change.

**Our 13 performance indicators are grouped into five areas:**

- Teaching: the learning environment (worth 30 per cent of the overall ranking score)
- Research: volume, income and reputation (worth 30 per cent)
- Citations: research influence (worth 30 per cent)
- Industry income: innovation (worth 2.5 per cent)
- International outlook: staff, students and research (worth 7.5 per cent).

**Exclusions**

Universities are excluded from the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings if they do not teach undergraduates; if they teach only a single narrow subject; or if their research output amounted to fewer than 1,000 articles between 2008 and 2012 (200 a year).

In some exceptional cases, institutions that are below the 200-paper threshold are included if they have a particular focus on disciplines with generally low publication volumes, such as engineering or the arts and humanities. Further exceptions to the threshold are made for the six specialist subject tables.

Source: <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2014-15/world-ranking/methodology>

■ **Overall score**

Combined score.

---

■ **Teaching — the learning environment**

30% of overall score.

---

■ **International outlook — staff and students**

7.5% of overall score.

---

■ **Industry income — innovation**

2.5% of overall score.

---

■ **Research — volume, income and reputation**

30% of overall score.

---

■ **Citations — research influence**

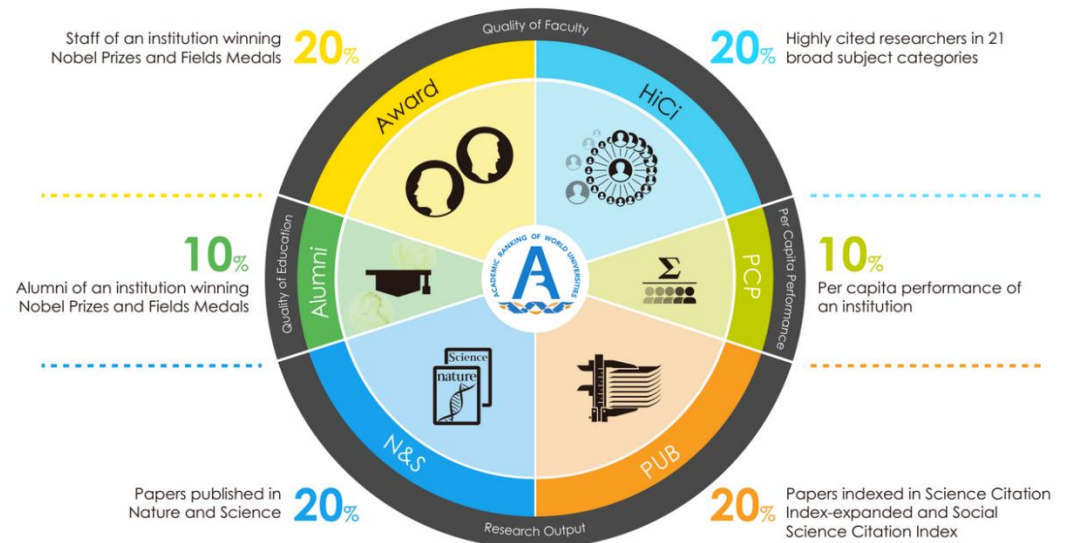
30% of overall score.

# Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU)



## Ranking Methodology

### Indicators and Weights for ARWU



Source: <http://engineering.ucsb.edu/news/785>

For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators.



# Indicators and Weights for ARWU

Criteria	Indicator	Code	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Alumni	10%
	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Award	20%
Quality of Faculty	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	HiCi	20%
	Papers published in Nature and Science*	N&S	20%
Research Output	Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index	PUB	20%
	Per capita academic performance of an institution	PCP	10%
Per Capita Performance			
Total			100%

# The Best Global Universities Ranking - 2015



<b>Ranking indicator</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Global research reputation	12.5%
Regional research reputation	12.5%
Publications	12.5%
Normalized citation impact	10%
Total citations	10%
Number of highly cited papers	12.5%
Percentage of highly cited papers	10%
International collaboration	10%
Number of Ph.D.s awarded	5%
Number of Ph.D.s awarded per academic staff member	5%

# The Best Global Universities Ranking - 2016



<b>Ranking indicator</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Global research reputation	12.5%
Regional research reputation	12.5%
Publications	10%
Books	2.5%
Conferences	2.5%
Normalized citation impact	10%
Total citations	7.5%
Number of publications that are among the 10 percent most cited	12.5%
Percentage of total publications that are among the 10 percent most cited	10%
International collaboration	10%

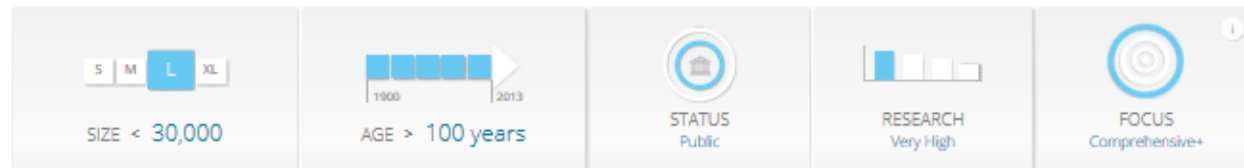
# CONGRATULATIONS UM!

## CONGRATULATIONS!



# QS University Rankings: Asia 2016/17

## Universiti Malaya (UM) ★★★★★



University of Malaya, the first University of the country, is situated on a 750-acre (309-hectare) campus in the southwest of Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia. The University of Malaya grew out of a tradition of service to the society. Its predecessors, the King Edward VII College of Medicine established in 1905 and Raffles College in 1929, has been established to meet urgent demands, one in medicine and the other in education. When the two came together to form the University of Malaya in October 1949, this was so that they might perform together an even greater service - to help lay the foundations of a new nation by producing a

▼ [READ MORE](#)





# CWTS Leiden Ranking Methodology

CWTS Leiden Ranking 2015

## Overview of indicators

- Three types of indicators:
  - Output (based on publications)
  - Impact (based on citations)
  - Collaboration (based on co-authorship)
- Two perspectives:
  - Size-dependent: The *number* of publications of a university with a certain property (e.g., being highly cited or being co-authored with other organizations)
  - Size-independent: The *proportion* of the publications of a university with a certain property

# National Taiwan University Ranking (NTU Ranking)

## Methodology

Table 1 The Criteria and Indicators, and Their Respective Weightings, Used for the Overall Performance-Based Ranking

Criteria	2014 Overall Performance Indicators	Weighting	
Research productivity	Number of articles in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)	10%	25%
	Number of articles in the current year (2013)	15%	
Research impact	Number of citations in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)	15%	35%
	Number of citations in the last 2 years (2012-2013)	10%	
	Average number of citations in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)	10%	
Research excellence	h-index of the last 2 years (2012-2013)	10%	40%
	Number of Highly Cited Papers* (2003-2013)	15%	
	Number of articles in the current year in high-impact journals (2012-2013)	15%	

\*Note: The timeframe of the three long-term indicators is consistent with that in ESI, providing cumulative data for the last 11 years.

Source: <http://nturanking.lis.ntu.edu.tw/BackgroundMethodology/Methodology-enus.aspx#2>



Round University Ranking is a ranking of leading world universities

<http://roundranking.com/>

- Round University Ranking (RUR) is a world university ranking, measuring performance of 750 leading world universities on 20 across 4 key missions: teaching, research, international diversity, **financial sustainability**.
- The ranking is published by RUR Rankings Agency based in Moscow.

# Round University Ranking Methodology

## Round University Ranking Methodology

<b>Teaching</b>		<b>40%</b>
1	Academic staff per students	8%
2	Academic staff per bachelor degrees	8%
3	Doctoral degrees per academic staff	8%
4	Doctoral degrees per bachelor degrees	8%
5	Teaching reputation	8%
<b>Research</b>		<b>40%</b>
6	Citations per academic and research staff	8%
7	Doctoral degrees per admitted PhD	8%
8	Normalized citation impact	8%
9	Papers per academic and research staff	8%
10	Research reputation	8%
<b>International Diversity</b>		<b>10%</b>
11	International academic staff	2%
12	International students	2%
13	International co-authored papers	2%
14	International teaching reputation	2%
15	International bachelors	2%
<b>Financial Sustainability</b>		<b>10%</b>
16	Institutional income per academic staff	2%
17	Institutional income per students	2%
18	Papers per research income	2%
19	Research income per academic staff	2%
20	Research income per institutional income	2%

# University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP)

## Welcome to URAP 2015-2016



University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP) Research Laboratory was established at Informatics Institute of Middle East Technical University in 2009. Main objective of URAP is to develop a ranking system for the world universities based on academic performances which determined by quality and quantity of scholarly publications. In line with this objective yearly World Ranking of 2000 Higher Education Institutions have been released since 2010.

### Word Ranking Indicators

1

#### Article

is a measure of current scientific productivity which includ...

2

#### Citation

is a measure of research impact and scored according to the ...

3

#### Total Document

is the measure of sustainability and continuity of scientifi...

4

#### Article Impact Total (AIT)

is a measure of scientific productivity corrected by the ins...

5

#### Citation Impact Total (CIT)

is a measure of research impact corrected by the institution...

6

#### International Collaboration

is a measure of global acceptance of a university. Internati...



# University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP)

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Weight (out of 600)</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Number of Articles</b>	<b>Scientific Productivity</b>	<b>%21</b>	<b>InCites</b>
<b>Citation</b>	<b>Research Impact</b>	<b>%21</b>	<b>InCites</b>
<b>Total Documents</b>	<b>Scientific Productivity</b>	<b>%10</b>	<b>Web of Science</b>
<b>Article Impact Total</b>	<b>Research Quality</b>	<b>%18</b>	<b>InCites</b>
<b>Citation Impact Total</b>	<b>Research Quality</b>	<b>%15</b>	<b>InCites</b>
<b>International Collaboration</b>	<b>International Acceptance</b>	<b>%15</b>	<b>InCites</b>

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University\\_Ranking\\_by\\_Academic\\_Performance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_Ranking_by_Academic_Performance)

# University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP)

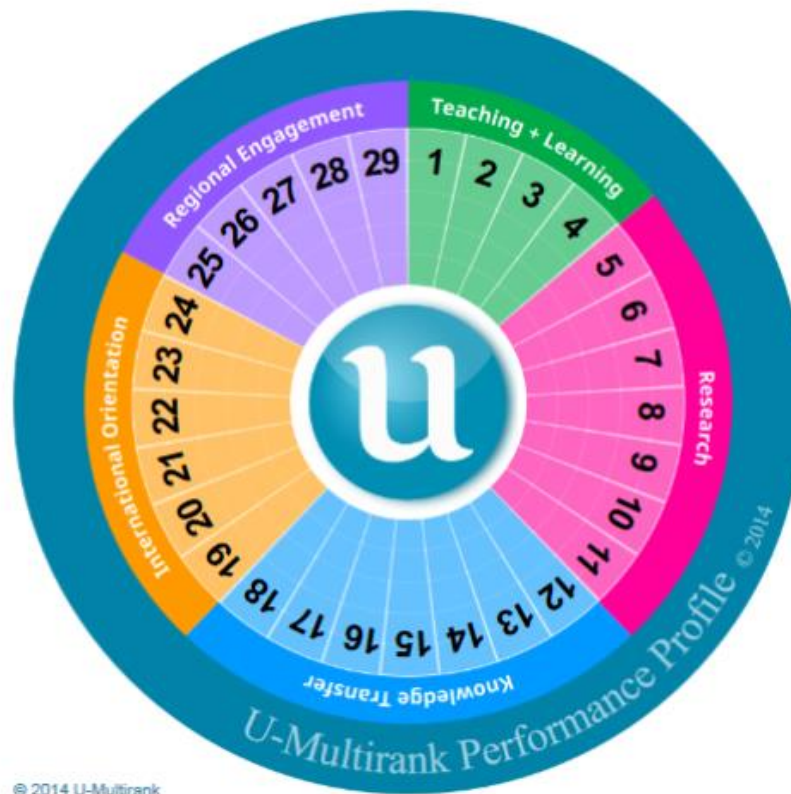
## **Citation**

- is a measure of research impact and scored according to the total number of citations received in 2011-2013 for the articles published in 2011-2013 and indexed by Web of Science. The effect of citation on the overall ranking is %21.

Source: <http://www.urapcenter.org/2015/indicator.php?q=2>

# U-Multirank for 2016/17

U-Multirank Sunburst: Performance Indicators



© 2014 U-Multirank

<b>Teaching + Learning</b>	
1	Bachelor graduation rate
2	Masters graduation rate
3	Graduating on time (bachelors)
4	Graduating on time (masters)
<b>Research</b>	
5	External research income
6	Research publications (size-normalised)
7	Art related output
8	Citation rate
9	Topcited publications
10	Interdisciplinary publications
11	Post-doc positions
<b>Knowledge Transfer</b>	
12	Income from private sources
13	Co-publications with industrial partners
14	Patents awarded (size-normalised)
15	Industry co-patents
16	Spin-offs
17	Publications cited in patents
18	Income from continuous professional development
<b>International Orientation</b>	
19	Foreign language bachelor programmes
20	Foreign language master programmes
21	Student mobility
22	International academic staff
23	International doctorate degrees
24	International joint publications
<b>Regional Engagement</b>	
25	Bachelor graduates working in the region
26	Student internships in the region
27	Regional joint publications
28	Income from regional sources
29	Master graduates working in the region

Source: [http://www.umultirank.org/assets/sunburst\\_indicators.pdf](http://www.umultirank.org/assets/sunburst_indicators.pdf)

# Malaysia's H-index 1996 – 2015

## Published in 2016

SJR

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name

Home Journal Rankings Country Rankings Viz Tools Help About Us

All subject areas

All subject categories

All regions

1996-2015

Display countries with at least 0

Documents

Apply

Download data

Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1  United States	9360233	8456050	202750565	94596521	21.66	1783
2  United Kingdom	2624530	2272675	50790508	11763338	19.35	1099
3  Germany	2365108	2207765	40951616	10294248	17.31	961
4  France	1684479	1582197	28329815	6194966	16.82	878

46  Malaysia	181251	175146	888277	239643	4.90	19
47  Ukraine	145332	142812	732429	198882	5.04	188
48  Romania	141731	138041	752219	181584	5.31	187
49  Colombia	60402	57407	468135	69810	7.75	186
50  Estonia	28660	27323	381206	64171	13.30	185
51  Bulgaria	59384	57590	523844	80800	8.82	184

# Malaysia's No. of Documents 1996 – 2015 Published in 2016

SJR

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

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All subject areas

All subject categories

All regions

1996-2015

Display countries with at least 0

Documents

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Download data

Country	↓ Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1  United States	9360233	8456050	202750565	94596521	21.66	1783
2  China	4076414	4017123	24175067	13297607	5.93	563
3  United Kingdom	2624530	2272675	50790508	11763338	19.35	1099
4  Germany	2365108	2207765	40951616	10294248	17.31	961
5  Japan	2212636	2133326	30436114	8352578	13.76	797
33  Portugal	214838	201562	2544577	483861	11.84	334
34  South Africa	188104	172424	2125927	454537	11.30	320
35  Malaysia	181251	175146	888277	239643	4.90	19
36  New Zealand	180340	162720	2940051	436745	16.30	387
37  Argentina	159172	150927	1965624	405797	12.35	300
38  Ireland	150552	135523	2382077	269113	15.82	364

[Home](#)[Journal Rankings](#)[Country Rankings](#)[Viz Tools](#)[Help](#)[About Us](#)

# World Report

Asiatic Region



All subject areas



Data b

**H index****Documents****Citable documents****Citations****Self citations****Citations per document**

951

9405664

9120605 (96.97%)

81902190

46178294  
(56.38%)

8.71

0

400

200

0

2.7

3.6

4.5

5.4

6.3

7.2

8.1

9

9.9

10.8

11.7

12.6

13.5

14.4

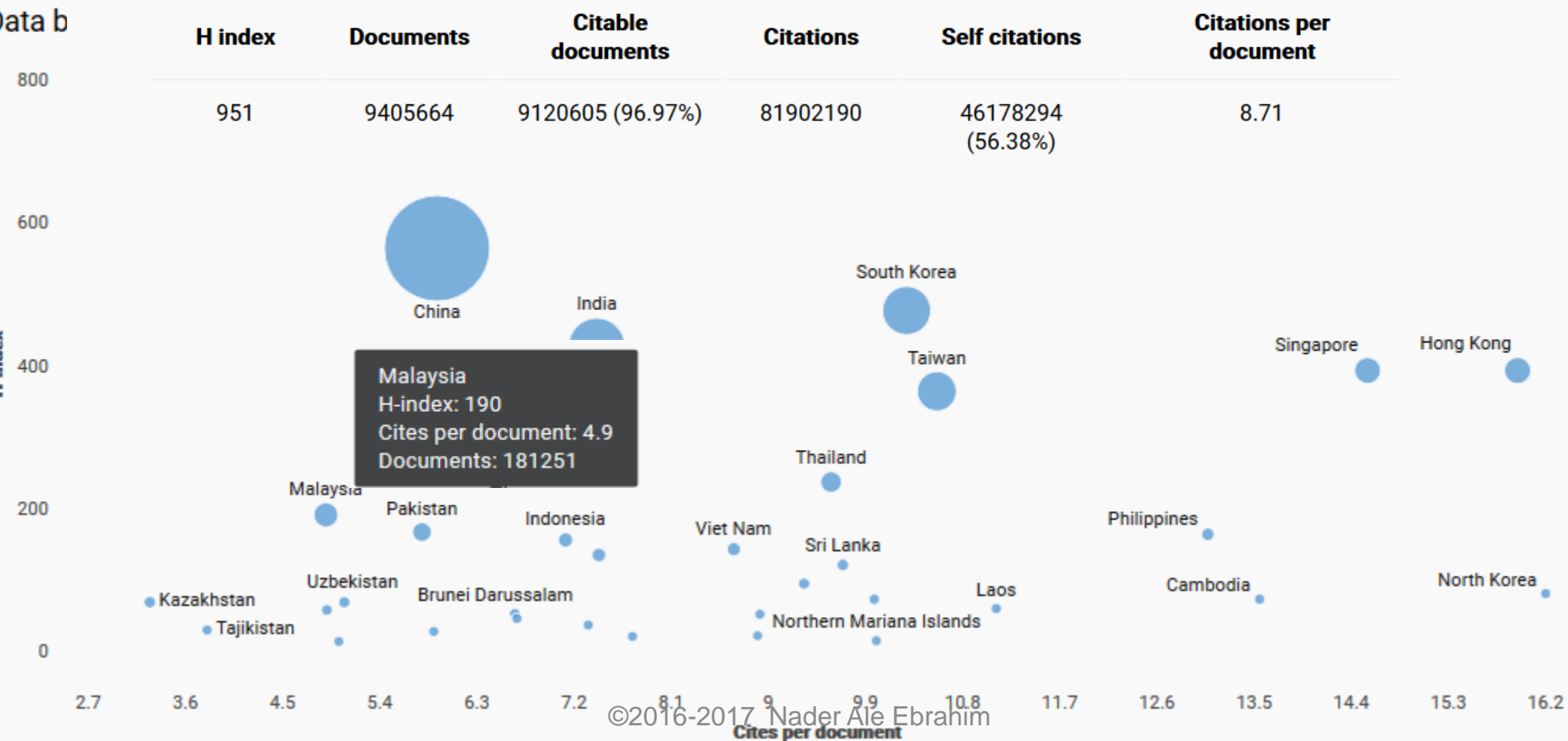
15.3

16.2

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Cites per document

Malaysia  
H-index: 190  
Cites per document: 4.9  
Documents: 181251



# Malaysian's institutions "Total RG Score" on ResearchGate 07/09/2016

## TOP 5 BY TOTAL RG SCORE IN MALAYSIA ▾

1		<b>University of Malaya</b> Kuala Lumpur	41,556.35
2		<b>Universiti Putra Malaysia</b> Putrajaya	26,951.60
3		<b>Universiti Sains Malaysia</b> George Town	24,801.97
4		<b>Universiti Teknologi Malaysia</b> Johor Bahru	23,525.83
5		<b>National University of Malaysi...</b> Putrajaya	21,132.66



# Top 5 by total ResearchGate Score in Asia

07/09/2016

## TOP 5 BY TOTAL RG SCORE IN ASIA ▾

1		<b>Chinese Academy of Sciences</b> Beijing	310,732.40
2		<b>Tsinghua University</b> Beijing	71,241.01
3		<b>The University of Tokyo</b> Bunkyo-ku	68,963.15
4		<b>Shanghai Jiao Tong University</b> Shanghai	60,402.06
5		<b>Zhejiang University</b> Hangzhou	59,123.51

# Webometrics Ranking

Webometrics is the largest academic ranking of Higher Education Institutions in the world. **Web presence** and **visibility** are used as indicators of global performance and take into account the teaching commitment, the research results, the perceived international prestige, the links with the community, including industrial and economic sectors, of the university. In the near future Web indicators will be an important part of the evaluation procedures and world university rankings.

# Webometrics

## Activity

## Impact

<b>Size</b>	Number of webpages, rich files, academic papers, media files, languages, age
-------------	--

<b>Visibility</b>	Number of external inlinks, Web impact factor, g-factor, PageRank
-------------------	---

<b>Web 2.0</b>	Social networks presence, blogmetrics, wikimetrics
----------------	--

<b>Networks</b>	Inter-linking, co-linking, clusters, similarity, network measurements
-----------------	---

<b>Search Engines</b>	Size, geographical coverage, languages, biases, algorithms, updating frequency, operators
-----------------------	---

<b>Mentions</b>	Names of authors, papers, institutions, journals, hot topics
-----------------	--

## Position

## Analytics (usage)

<b>Presence</b>	Presence in search engines and directories
-----------------	--

<b>Popularity</b>	TrafficRank
-------------------	-------------

<b>Position</b>	Rank in search results
-----------------	------------------------

<b>Visits, visitors</b>	Number of visits, visitors, geographical and temporal distribution
-------------------------	--

<b>Criteria</b>	Frequency, presence in selected html tags, title, URL, bad practices
-----------------	--

<b>Behavior</b>	Patterns of visits, referrers, referrals
-----------------	--

# Ranking Web of Repositories

- **Size (S).** Number of web pages extracted from [Google](#)
- **Visibility (V).** The total number of external links received (backlinks) by the number of referring domains for such links obtained from [MajesticSEO](#) and [ahrefs](#) databases.
- **Rich Files (R).** Files in formats like Adobe Acrobat (*.pdf*), MS Word (*doc, docx*), MS Powerpoint (*ppt, pptx*) and PostScript (*.ps & .eps*) extracted from Google.
- **Scholar (Sc).** Using [Google Scholar](#) database we calculate the normalised number of papers between 2007 and 2011.

# Predicting scientific success

## H-index prediction

Save to file

Read details in [Acuna, Allesina, Kording, Nature, 489, 201-202 \(2012\)](#)

H-index calculator uses BitmapExporter by Mario Klingemann

H-index

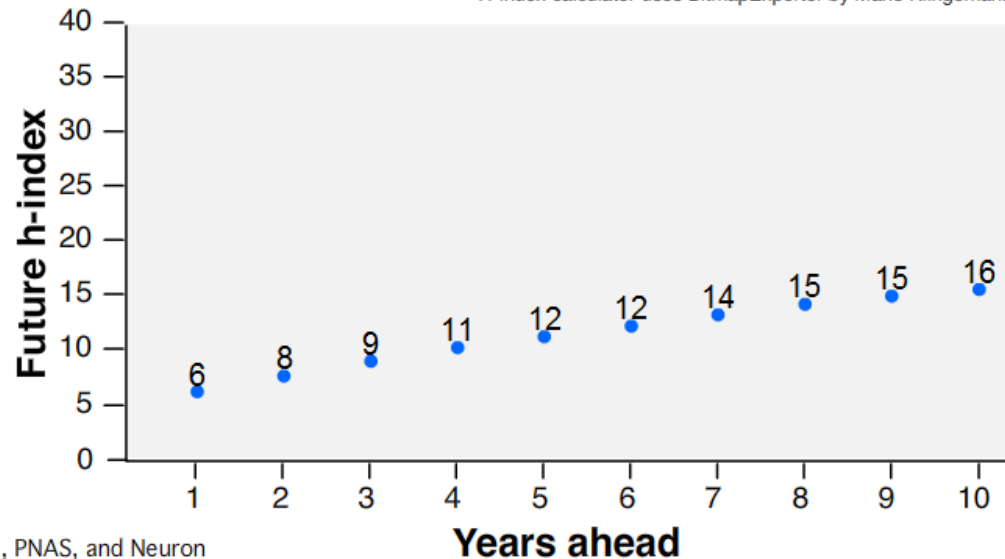
# articles

Years since first article

# distinct journals

# articles in 'top' journals\*

Reset features



\* Nature, Science, Nature Neuroscience, PNAS, and Neuron

# distinct journals: number of different journals where you have published in.

**Note:** The equations and the calculator model people that are in [Neurotree](#), have an h-index 5 or more, and are between 5 to 12 years after publishing first article.

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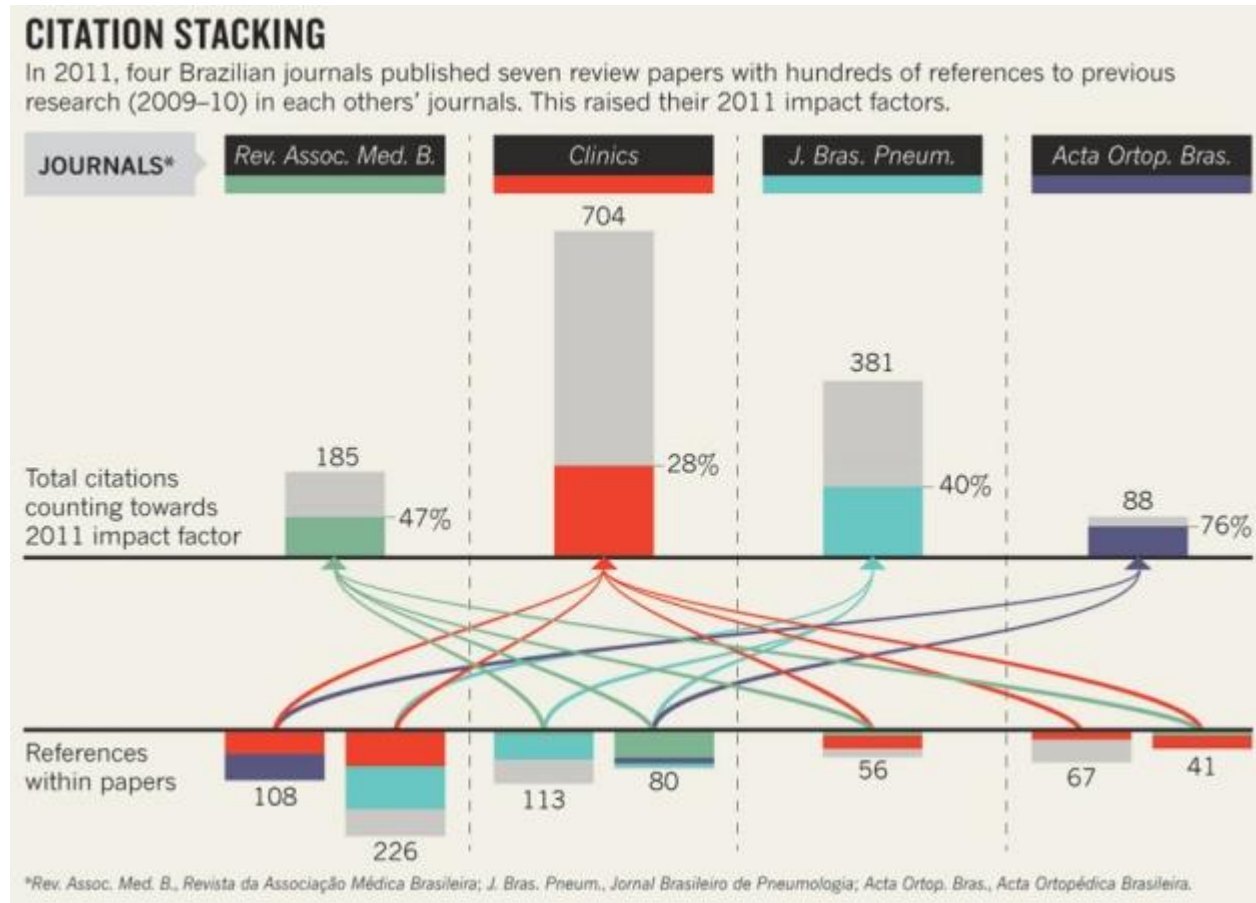
+176 including You

Tweet

274

# Brazilian citation scheme outed

Thomson Reuters suspends journals from its rankings for 'citation stacking'



Source: [Richard Van Noorden](#) , Nature News, 27 August 2013



# Refreshing honesty? Journal asks authors to help game its impact factor

We and others have documented plenty of cases where papers get retracted because authors [manipulate citations](#) to boost their impact factor.

Sometimes, journal publishers pressure authors to cite papers within the journal to artificially inflate its impact factor. Since this is highly discouraged – COPE has [extensive commentary](#) on the problem – it usually happens behind closed doors.

Since we're all about transparency, we were delighted to discover that the [Thammasat International Journal of Science and Technology](#), a publication out of Thammasat University in Thailand, lists the policy up front:

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**Instruction for Authors**

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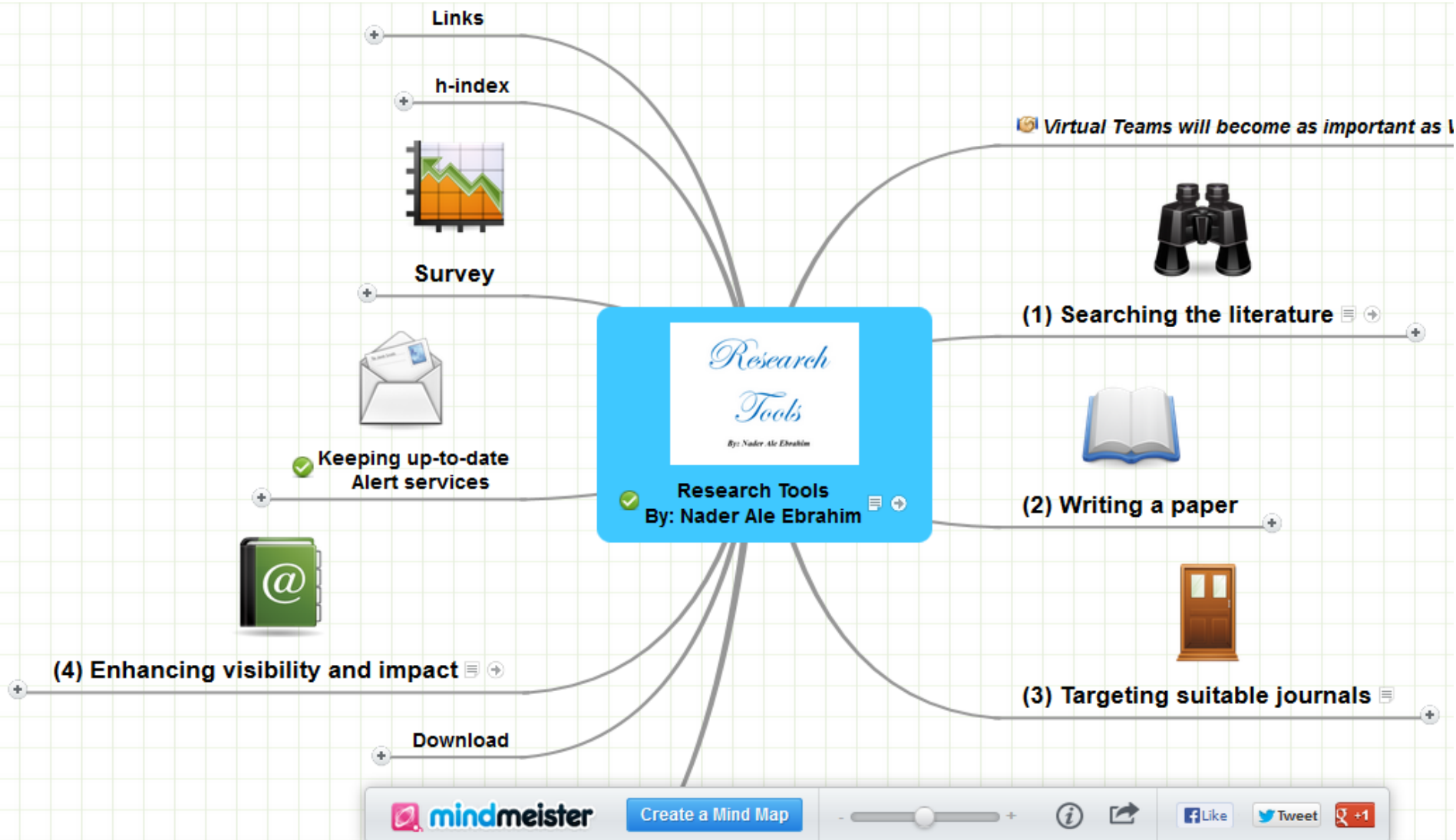
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Mohammad Reza Maghami, Shahin Ebrahim, Chandima Gomes

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## Evaluation of the research base of solar hydrogen generation 2001 to 2014

Masoud S. Peyman Akhtavan, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mahdieh A. Fetrati, Amir Pezeshkan

Format: Abstract

### 35Year Research History of Cytotoxicity and Cancer: a Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis.

Farghadani R<sup>1</sup>, Haerian BS, Ebrahim NA, Muniandy S.

Author information

Abstract

Cancer is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, characterized by irregular cell growth. Cytotoxicity or killing tumor cells that divide rapidly is the basic function of chemotherapeutic drugs. However, these agents can damage normal dividing cells, leading to adverse effects in the body. In view of great advances in cancer therapy, which are increasingly research, a bibliometric study

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Andre Matthias Müller<sup>1</sup>, Payam Ansari<sup>1</sup>, Nader Ale Ebrahim<sup>2</sup>, and Andre Matthias Müller<sup>1</sup>

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A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON "FERTILITY RATE" RESEARCH TRENDS

Shalini Nagaratnam, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Muzafar Shah Habibullah

ABSTRACT

# Questions?

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