



## The State of the Art of scientific production in the World, OIC and Indonesia

Since one of the important purposes of ISC is mapping fields of science and technology and qualitative and quantitative assessment of scientific publications' in Islamic countries, cooperation of OIC with ISC is definitely necessary. The 16-year (2000-2016) growth of scientific outputs of the world according to the data retrieved from Thomson Reuters Web of Science (ISI) reveals that, Islamic countries' share of world's total number of scientific publications has increased remarkably.

The world's growth in scientific publication over the last 17 years was 105%, OIC's progress was 666%, which is 6 times more than the world's average. Indonesia's growth in scientific publication in the same period was 1567%, which is 15 times more than the world's average.

It is noteworthy that in 2000 OIC's share of world's total number of scientific publications was 1.8%, while in 2016 it reached 7.9%, which indicates a 4 times growth. Also, Indonesia's share of world's total number of publications in 2000 was 0.04% while in 2016 it reached 0.36%, which is a remarkable growth more than 9 times.

During the 2000-2016 period, world's growth in agricultural sciences was 99%, while OIC's and Indonesia's growth rates were 450% and 903% respectively. In engineering and technology, the world's progress was 272%, while OIC's growth in this field was 1090% while for Indonesia it was 4402%. With regard to humanities, the world's publications growth rate was 9% but that of OIC was 1088%. Similarly, the world's growth in medical and health sciences was 97%, while OIC's growth rate was 543%. In natural sciences, the world's growth was 90%, while similar rate in OIC was 986%. Finally, in social sciences, the world's growth was 101% and in OIC region, this growth was 976% while Indonesia revealed 2547% growth rate.

**The growth rate of the number of publications from 2000 to 2016 (percent %)**

Topic	Agricultural Sciences	Engineering and Technology	Humanities	Medical and Health sciences	Natural Sciences	Social Sciences	Total
World	99%	272%	9%	97%	90%	101%	105%
OIC Countries	450%	1090%	1088%	543%	986%	976%	666%
Indonesia	903%	4402%	3167%	1156%	1164%	2547%	1567%

The number of scientific publications is the quantitative indicator of research, which is not enough to guarantee scientific development of a country. Factors such as scientific impact, citations, scientific diplomacy, economic impact, innovation and technological impacts must also be taken into account. ISC by adopting advanced scientometric strategies to improve OIC's scientific impact, citations, scientific diplomacy, economic impact, innovation and technological impacts, is proceeding towards preparing the necessary grounds for enhancing the quality of research and establishing an efficient scientific network within OIC countries.

