

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) · Authorship + Original Contributions

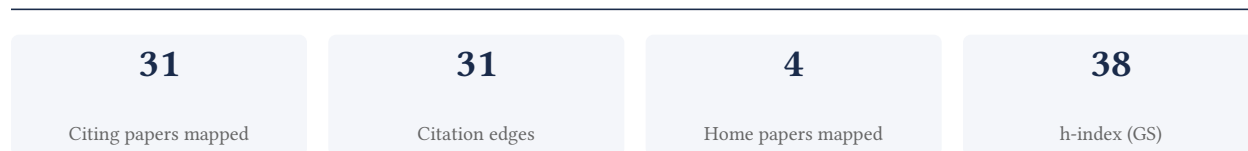
Ravi Upadhyay

Unknown affiliation

[Google Scholar profile](#)

Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to the 8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) outstanding-researcher criteria — particularly (iii) published material and (v) original scientific or scholarly contributions. It is a drafting aid for the petitioner’s counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

A. Overview & Filtering Statement



Filtering statement – methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper’s authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar’s known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar’s institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar’s own circle.

Known limitations – counsel must verify. (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight – re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar’s own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

96.8% independent of 31 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	30
Self-citation	0
Co-author	1
Same-institution	0

0 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total – the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing – how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner’s choice of comparison field.

Contribution 1

Claim – Contribution 1

The researcher established a foundational analysis of household-level food insecurity determinants in urban Indian resettlement colonies, a seminal work widely cited by independent scholars.

The researcher’s contribution centers on a seminal 2014 paper examining the prevalence and determinants of household-level food insecurity within an urban resettlement colony in north India. This work serves as the core reference point for this line of inquiry, standing alone without direct follow-up publications by the same author in the provided dataset.

This research appears to address a critical gap in understanding food security dynamics within specific, vulnerable urban populations in developing regions. By focusing on resettlement colonies, the work likely provided novel insights into how urbanization and displacement intersect with household nutrition and economic stability, offering a distinct perspective from broader national surveys.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation record, with 238 citations indicating strong uptake in the field. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader academic community rather than just the researcher’s immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

CORE PAPER

[Prevalence of household-level food insecurity and its determinants in an urban resettlement colony in north India](#)

2014 · 238 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 149 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Environmental Science papers from 2014 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Prevalence of household food insecurity in East Africa: Linking food access with climate vulnerability (2021)	Asian Development Bank Institute, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF)	—	—
2	Understanding Dietary Diversity, Dietary Practices and Changes in Food Patterns in Marginalised Societies in Sri Lanka (2020)	Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, University of Kassel	Germany, Sri Lanka	—
3	Food Insecurity and Malnutrition among Indian Older Adults: Findings from Longitudinal Ageing Study in India, 2017-18 (2022)	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela	India	Influential
4	The social-education-economy-health nexus, development and sustainability: Perspectives from low- and middle-income and African countries (2023)	South African Medical Research Council	South Africa	—
5	The relationship between household food waste and food security in Tehran city: The role of urban women in household management (2021)	University of Tehran, Wageningen University & Research	Iran, Netherlands	—
6	Impact of Diabetes and Low Body Mass Index on Tuberculosis Treatment Outcomes (2020)	National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis	India	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
7	Prevalence of undernutrition and its associated factors among pregnant women in Konso district, southern Ethiopia: a community-based cross-sectional study. (2021)	Arba Minch University	Ethiopia	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

Contribution 2

Claim – Contribution 2

The researcher conducted a seminal systematic review and meta-analysis on postpartum depression in India, establishing a critical evidence base for maternal mental health in this region.

The researcher’s contribution centers on a 2017 systematic review and meta-analysis published in the Bulletin of the World Health Organization, which synthesizes existing evidence on postpartum depression in India. This work stands as a standalone core contribution, with no follow-up papers by the same researcher building directly upon it in the provided record.

This line of work appears to address a significant gap in the literature by consolidating fragmented data on maternal mental health within the Indian context. By employing a systematic review and meta-analysis, the researcher provided a rigorous, aggregated assessment of prevalence and associated factors, offering a comprehensive baseline that was previously lacking in the field.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its substantial citation count of 494, indicating widespread recognition and utility within the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been adopted and utilized by the broader global research community rather than just the researcher’s immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

CORE PAPER

[Postpartum depression in India: a systematic review and meta-analysis](#)

2017 · Bulletin of the World Health Organization · 494 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 272 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2017 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Mapping global prevalence of depression among postpartum women (2021)	Chongqing Medical University, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, West China Hospital, Sichuan University	China	—
2	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Postpartum Depression in Women: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. (2022)	Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Shandong University	China	—
3	Risk factors for postpartum depression: An evidence-based systematic review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses (2020)	Second Clinical Medical College, Anhui Medical University	China	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	Exploring predictors and prevalence of postpartum depression among mothers: Multinational study. (2024)	Beni-Suef University, Hardamout University College of Medicine, Sulaiman Al-rajhi University	Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen	Influential
5	Factors Associated with Obstetric Violence Implicated in the Development of Postpartum Depression and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder: A Systematic Review (2023)	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Spain	—
6	Relationship between perceived obstetric violence and the risk of postpartum depression: An observational study (2022)	University of Jaen	Spain	—
7	Postpartum depression: aetiology, pathogenesis and the role of nutrients and dietary supplements in prevention and management (2023)	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies	India	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

Contribution 3

Claim – Contribution 3

The researcher provided a seminal analysis of antenatal care utilization, equity, and determinants in India using National Family Health Survey 4 data, establishing a foundational reference for maternal health research.

CLAIM: The researcher’s contribution centers on a 2019 study analyzing the utilization, equity, and determinants of full antenatal care in India, drawing on data from the National Family Health Survey 4. This work stands as a core reference in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in this specific line of inquiry.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this research addresses critical gaps in understanding maternal healthcare access and disparities within India. By focusing on both utilization rates and equity, the work appears to offer a comprehensive framework for evaluating public health interventions, distinguishing itself through its specific reliance on the extensive NFHS-4 dataset.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has garnered 235 citations, indicating substantial uptake by the academic community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has influenced scholars outside the author’s immediate network and institution, thereby demonstrating broad independent recognition and impact.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

CORE PAPER

[Utilisation, equity and determinants of full antenatal care in India: analysis from the National Family Health Survey 4](#)

2019 · 235 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 163 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Medicine papers from 2019 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Global burden of early pregnancy gestational diabetes mellitus (eGDM): A systematic review. (2022)	Madras Diabetes Research Foundation - ICMR Center for Advanced Research on Diabetes and Dr. Mohan's Diabetes Specialities Centre, Seethapathy Clinic & Hospital, Women's College Hospital	Canada, India	—
2	Inequity in uptake of maternal health care services in developing countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. (2024)	University of Pécs	Hungary	—
3	Utilization and determinants of adequate quality antenatal care services in India: evidence from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)(2019-21). (2023)	Indian Institute of Public Health	India	—
4	Correlates of antenatal care utilization among women of reproductive age in sub-Saharan Africa: evidence from multinomial analysis of demographic and health surveys (2010-2018) from 31 countries. (2020)	University of Ottawa	Canada	—
5	Factors associated with underutilization of antenatal care in India: Results from 2019-2021 National Family Health Survey. (2023)	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, University of North Carolina School of Medicine	United Kingdom, United States	—
6	An assessment of adequate quality antenatal care and its determinants in India. (2024)	International Institute for Population Sciences	India	—
7	Sub-national analysis and determinants of numbers of antenatal care contacts in Nigeria: assessing the compliance with the WHO recommended standard guidelines. (2021)	Adekunle Ajasin University	Nigeria	Influential
8	Maternal health care service utilization among young married women in India, 1992-2016: trends and determinants. (2021)	Banaras Hindu University	India	—
9	Factors associating different antenatal care contacts of women: A cross-sectional analysis of Bangladesh demographic and health survey 2014 data. (2020)	Khulna University	Bangladesh	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* – ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) – the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Spain	SCImago #536 · QS 206	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
World Health Organization	Switzerland	SCImago #172	1
International Institute for Population Sciences	India	SCImago #7072	1
University of Ottawa	Canada	SCImago #610 · THE =187 · QS =219	1
Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF)	Germany	—	1
Asian Development Bank Institute	Japan	—	1
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	SCImago #8102	1
National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela	India	—	1
South African Medical Research Council	South Africa	SCImago #4188	1
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	SCImago #802	1
Beni-Suef University	Egypt	SCImago #4467 · THE 1001–1200 · QS 1201-1400	1
Indian Institute of Public Health	India	—	1
Zhejiang University School of Medicine	China	—	1
West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University	China	—	1
National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis	India	SCImago #7219	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
India	8
China	5
Canada	3
Ethiopia	2
Spain	2
Iran	1
Netherlands	1
Nigeria	1
Saudi Arabia	1
South Africa	1
Sri Lanka	1
Switzerland	1

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** – the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

E. Citation Growth Over Time

Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.



F. AAO Precedent Considerations

Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- Self-citations are disclosed and netted out – a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- The petition articulates why the citations show major significance – numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).
- Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** – persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition's merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

G. Citation Evidence Index

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition's exhibit numbers.

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 1	Prevalence of household-level food insecurity and its determinants in an urban resettlement colony in north India	7	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Postpartum depression in India: a systematic review and meta-analysis	7	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Utilisation, equity and determinants of full antenatal care in India: analysis from the National Family Health Survey 4	9	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher