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Investigating Central Universities Faculty Profiles: An IRINS Approach

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ABSTRACT

This study employs straightforward percentage calculations to analyze faculty profiles within central universities, pivotal hubs for academic discourse and research advancement across various disciplines. However, a comprehensive understanding of their faculty composition is often lacking. Leveraging the Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS) as a primary data source, this research offers valuable insights into the demographic characteristics, academic backgrounds, research interests, and publication trends of faculty members within these institutions. By systematically examining the distribution of faculty across disciplines and assessing interdisciplinary research collaborations, the study highlights patterns and trends within the academic landscape. Furthermore, it explores the implications of these findings for institutional strategies, academic policies, and future research endeavours in India's higher education sector. Through the utilization of simple percentage calculations, this study contributes to enhancing transparency and promoting evidence-based decision-making within central universities.

Keyword: Faculty profiles, IRINS (Indian Research Information Network System) Bibliometric Analysis, Research impact, Scholarly Publications, Citation Databases, Scholarly Productivity, Research Visibility

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1. Introduction

In the ever-evolving landscape of higher education, the scholarly contributions of faculty members within central universities are the cornerstone of shaping academic discourse and driving research advancements. Understanding and analyzing faculty profiles within these institutions are essential endeavors for gauging research productivity, assessing scholarly impact, and identifying areas of excellence. In this context, the Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS) emerges as a valuable tool for conducting comprehensive investigations into faculty profiles, offering insights into publication patterns, citation impact, and disciplinary diversity.

This article presents an in-depth exploration of central universities faculty

profiles through an IRINS approach. By leveraging bibliometric techniques and analyzing data extracted from IRINS, we delve into various aspects of faculty excellence, resource impact, document diversity, and departmental contributions. Through a systematic examination of these dimensions, our aim is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the scholarly landscape within central universities, facilitating strategic decision-making, promoting academic collaboration, and enhancing research visibility.

With this investigation, we embark on a journey to uncover the nuances of faculty profiles in central universities, shedding light on their scholarly endeavors, and elucidating the factors contributing to academic excellence. By elucidating the research productivity, impact, and diversity of scholarly outputs, this study aims to contribute to the broader discourse on higher education research and pave the way for informed strategies to foster a culture of scholarly excellence within central universities.

Early Related Work

The research information systems and scholarly communication field have been greatly influenced by different projects and structures designed to improve teamwork, ease of access, and effectiveness in scholarly activities. IRINS is an online Research Information Management (RIM) platform created by the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre in partnership with the Central University of Punjab. This portal enables scholars, research and development (R&D) organizations, academic staff, and scientists to gather, organize, and display their scholarly work while offering a chance to build a scholarly community. IRINS is accessible as a free software-as-service to educational and R&D groups in India.

In 2018, Kannan, Kimidi, and Arora launched the Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS), a system aimed at bringing together educational and research organizations throughout India. This platform is designed to streamline the evaluation and comparison of research achievements at personal and organizational levels.

The Current Research Information System(CRIS) offers information and documents related to NIFA's studies, teaching, and outreach efforts. Through the search function on the CRIS site, individuals can access documents detailing the goals, approaches, and results of projects supported by NIFA.Schöpfel, Prost, and Rebouillat (2017) offered important perspectives on incorporating research data into Current Research Information Systems (CRIS), tackling essential problems like assessing data quality, creating identification systems, and ensuring data longevity. Their input to the conversation about open science and data governance has major consequences for adopting CRIS in academic settings.

Kannan (2015) explored semantic technologies and systems for managing profiles, with a special focus on VIVO and its significance in scholarly communication. The article detailed the structure, tools for integrating data, and capabilities of VIVO, illuminating its ability to make the management of research information more efficient and encourage cooperation among academics. Joint (2008) provided a detailed review of advancements in the global environment of research information, emphasizing how these developments have significantly influenced the open-access movement in libraries. His analysis of the changing dynamics between open-access repositories and commercial journals highlights the necessity of keeping up with new trends in the broader research environment.

2. Research Methods

Data Collection

Information was gathered through the Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS) platform on April 7, 2024 (https://irins.org/irins/instances), which offers detailed details on research achievements from different educational bodies in India. This dataset covers details about researchers' profiles, their works, the number of citations, and additional pertinent measures from major universities.

Selection Criteria

The top 20 central universities across India were chosen as the focus of this study based on their overall publication count due to their significance in the higher education sector.The selection of faculty members for analysis was based on their publication count with the central universities listed on the IRINS platform.

3. Data Analysis

Statistical analysis tools such as Microsoft Excel were utilized to analyse the collected data. Comparative analysis was conducted to identify trends and patterns in faculty research output across different disciplines and universities.

Metrics Studied

• **Publication Metrics:** The number of scholarly publications authored by faculty members, categorized by publication type (journal articles, conference proceedings, books/chapters, etc.).

• **Citation Metrics:** The citation counts received by faculty publications indicate their research's scholarly impact.

• **Departmental Analysis:** Identification of top departments based on faculty publication output and citation metrics.

• **Individual Faculty Analysis:** Evaluation of top-performing faculty members based on publication and citation metrics.

Ethical Considerations

The study adhered to ethical data collection and analysis guidelines, ensuring the confidentiality and anonymity of faculty members. Proper citation and acknowledgement of data sources, including the IRINS platform, were maintained throughout the study.

4. Limitations

The study is limited to the data available on the IRINS platform and may not capture the complete research output of faculty members. Variations in research practices and publication norms across disciplines and universities may influence the interpretation of results.

By employing the research above methodology, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the research profiles of faculty members in central universities, contributing to the understanding of research productivity and impact in the Indian higher education landscape.

Key takeaways from this work

The major possible output is detailed below.

• Examine publication profiles of faculty members in central universities across disciplines.

• Assess the citation impact of faculty publications within the academic community and beyond.

• Identify trends and patterns in faculty research output, including publication types and citation counts.

• Determine top-performing departments based on faculty publication and citation metrics.

• Evaluate research productivity and impact of individual faculty members within their disciplines.

• Compare research profiles of faculty members across different central universities.

• Explore the utilization of the Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS) for analyzing faculty profiles.

• Provide insights into scholarly communication practices and research performance metrics in central universities.

• Contribute to understanding research productivity and impact assessment in Indian higher education.

• Offer to Recommend enhancing research visibility and impact among faculty members based on study findings.

Faculty Members' Publication Record: A Quantitative Analysis

Rank	Name of Institution	Total no. of Faculty members	%	Total Publications	%
1	Banaras Hindu University	1502	17.72%	28897	18.83%
2	University of Delhi	948	11.18%	15642	10.19%
3	Aligarh Muslim University	652	7.69%	14412	9.39%
4	Jawaharlal Nehru University	750	8.85%	12336	8.04%
5	Visva-Bharati University	564	6.65%	11222	7.31%
6	University of Hyderabad	383	4.52%	10782	7.02%
7	Pondicherry University	451	5.32%	9787	6.38%
8	Jamia Millia Islamia	544	6.42%	7321	4.77%
9	Tezpur University	344	4.06%	6844	4.46%
10	Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	174	2.05%	5180	3.37%
11	Assam University	327	3.86%	4052	2.64%
12	North-Eastern Hill University	323	3.81%	3888	2.53%
13	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	181	2.13%	3813	2.48%
14	Central University of Punjab	180	2.12%	3571	2.33%
15	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	186	2.19%	3551	2.31%
16	Central University of Rajasthan	152	1.79%	2845	1.85%
17	University of Allahabad	343	4.05%	2425	1.58%
18	Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Samastipur	164	1.93%	2337	1.52%
19	Central University of Tamil Nadu	171	2.02%	2308	1.50%
20	Tripura University	139	1.64%	2289	1.49%
	Total	8478	100.00%	153502	100.00%

Table 1

This table presents a comprehensive analysis of the publication records of faculty members across various prominent institutions in India. The data is organized to highlight the percentage representation of faculty members from each institution alongside their corresponding total number of publications.

Key Findings

• Banaras Hindu University has the highest number of faculty members (17.72%) and the highest total publications (18.83%), indicating its significant contribution to scholarly output. Following closely is the University of Delhi, with 11.18% of faculty members and 10.19% of total publications, reflecting its substantial academic presence. Aligarh Muslim University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Visva-Bharati University also demonstrate notable faculty numbers and publication output contributions.

• Notably, while Pondicherry University has a relatively lower number of faculty members (5.32%), it has a higher percentage of total publications (6.38%), indicating a high research productivity per faculty member. Conversely, institutions like the Central University of Rajasthan and the University of Allahabad have a smaller percentage of faculty members but contribute significantly less to the overall publication count. Overall, this analysis provides valuable insights into the distribution of faculty members and their respective publication records across various academic institutions, underscoring the diversity and productivity of scholarly activities within the Indian higher education landscape.

Resource Evaluation: Assessing the Impact across Different Citation Databases					
Rank	Name of Institution	Scopus Citation	%	Crossref Citation	%
1	Banaras Hindu University	454229	22.37%	346037	24%
2	University of Delhi	332236	16.36%	262988	18%
3	Aligarh Muslim University	216006	10.64%	109609	8%
4	Jawaharlal Nehru University	181774	8.95%	139473	10%
5	Visva-Bharati University	95685	4.71%	53570	4%
6	University of Hyderabad	144352	7.11%	118756	8%
7	Pondicherry University	110814	5.46%	80871	6%
8	Jamia Millia Islamia	107241	5.28%	66753	5%
9	Tezpur University	77662	3.83%	15449	1%
10	Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	41436	2.04%	39768	3%
11	Assam University	42812	2.11%	21677	1%
12	North-Eastern Hill University	32229	1.59%	18552	1%
13	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	45931	2.26%	37711	3%
14	Central University of Punjab	48650	2.40%	51461	4%
15	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	10545	0.52%	11119	1%
16	Central University of Rajasthan	26845	1.32%	20185	1%
17	University of Allahabad	16855	0.83%	16635	1%
18	Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Samastipur	2722	0.13%	1666	0%
19	Central University of Tamil Nadu	27272	1.34%	21614	1%
20	Tripura University	14882	0.73%	15654	1%
	Total	2030178	100.00 %	1449548	100 %

Table 2

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This table evaluates the impact of research output from various academic institutions across different citation databases, namely Scopus and Crossref. The data presents the total number of citations received by each institution in each database and the corresponding percentage of total citations.

Inferences from the Table 2

Banaras Hindu University ranks first in both Scopus and Crossref citations, with 454,229 citations (22.37%) in Scopus and 346,037 (24%) in Crossref, indicating its significant scholarly impact across both databases. The University of Delhi follows closely, with substantial citation counts in both databases, accounting for 16.36% of Scopus and 18% of Crossref citations. Aligarh Muslim University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and the University of Hyderabad demonstrate notable citation counts across both databases, highlighting their influential research contributions.

Interestingly, some institutions, such as Tezpur University and the University of Allahabad, have higher citation percentages in one database compared to the other, suggesting variations

Document Diversity: Exploring Varied Types of Publications							
				Details of Resources			
Rank	Name of Institution	Total Scholarly Resources	Percentage %	Journal Articles	Conference /In Proceedings	Books/Chapters	Others
1	Banaras Hindu University	28897	18.83%	22710	1417	1864	2906
2	University of Delhi	15642	10.19%	11857	1372	893	1520
3	Aligarh Muslim University	14412	9.39%	10858	1698	462	1394
4	Jawaharlal Nehru University	12336	8.04%	8658	1007	1134	1537
5	Visva-Bharati University	11222	7.31%	8187	784	1339	912
6	University of Hyderabad	10782	7.02%	7562	1655	736	829
7	Pondicherry University	9787	6.38%	6864	1143	503	1277
8	Jamia Millia Islamia	7321	4.77%	5115	1203	386	617
9	Tezpur University	6844	4.46%	4707	1200	469	468
10	Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	5180	3.37%	3507	314	535	824
11	Assam University	4052	2.64%	2773	354	326	599
12	North-Eastern Hill University	3888	2.53%	2935	309	332	312
13	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	3813	2.48%	2860	334	248	371
14	Central University of Punjab	3571	2.33%	2342	157	349	723
15	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	3551	2.31%	2063	286	840	362
16	Central University of Rajasthan	2845	1.85%	1911	318	288	328
17	University of Allahabad	2425	1.58%	1585	196	278	366
18	Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Samastipur	2337	1.52%	1232	220	368	517
19	Central University of Tamil Nadu	2308	1.50%	1601	195	195	317
20	Tripura University	2289	1.49%	1748	244	172	125
	Total	153502	100.00%	111075	14406	11717	16304

Table 3

in the visibility and recognition of their research output across different platforms. Overall, this analysis underscores various academic institutions' diverse and impactful research contributions, as reflected in their citation metrics across different citation databases. This evaluation is a valuable resource for assessing institutions' scholarly impact and research output, providing insights into their visibility and influence within the academic community.

This table provides an in-depth exploration of the diversity of scholarly publications across various academic institutions in India. It categorizes scholarly resources into different types, including journal articles, conference proceedings, books/chapters, and others, offering insights into the distribution of scholarly output.

Inferences from the Table 3

Journal articles constitute the majority of scholarly resources across all institutions, with Banaras Hindu University having the highest number of journal articles (22,710), followed by the University

Impact of Leading Departments within Institutions: Assessing H-Index Contributions					
Rank	Name of the Department	Publications	%	H index	%
1	Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi	3275	15.91%	131	10.28%
2	Department of Physics, Bhanaras Hindu University	3700	17.97%	117	9.18%
3	School of Chemistry, University of Hyderabad	2487	12.08%	106	8.32%
4	Department of Physics, Visva Bharati University	820	3.98%	102	8.01%
5	Department of Pharmacology, Aligarh Muslim University	1152	5.60%	89	6.99%
6	School of Environmental Sciences, Jawarharlal Nehru University	1694	8.23%	88	6.91%
7	Department of Chemistry, Jamia Millia Islamia	1075	5.22%	87	6.83%
8	Department of Pharmaceuitical Sciences, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	656	3.19%	72	5.65%
9	Department of Chemical Sciences, Tezpur University	1153	5.60%	62	4.87%
10	Department of Physics, Pondicherry University	986	4.79%	61	4.79%
11	Department of Environmental Science, Babasaheb Bhimaro Ambedkar University	696	3.38%	57	4.47%
12	Department of Life Science and Biometrics, Assam University	680	3.30%	55	4.32%
13	Department of Environmental Science and Technology, Central University of Punjab	214	1.04%	42	3.30%
14	Department of Chemistry, North-Eastern Hill University	608	2.95%	39	3.06%
15	Department of Biotechnology, Central University of Tamilnadu	340	1.65%	39	3.06%
16	Department of Pharmacy, Central University of Rajasthan	286	1.39%	35	2.75%
17	Department of Biochemistry, University of Allahabad	157	0.76%	30	2.35%
18	Department of Physics, Tripura University	378	1.84%	25	1.96%
19	Department of Pharmacy, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	162	0.79%	22	1.73%
20	Department of Agronomy, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University	69	0.34%	15	1.18%
	Total	**20588**	**100.00%**	**1274**	**100.00%**

Table 4

of Delhi (11,857) and Aligarh Muslim University (10,858).Conference proceedings also contribute significantly to scholarly output, with Banaras Hindu University leading in this category as well (1,417), followed by the University of Delhi (1,372) and Aligarh Muslim University (1,698).Books/ chapters are another important category of scholarly resources, with Banaras Hindu University again leading in this category (1,864), followed by Aligarh Muslim University (462) and Jawaharlal Nehru University (1,134).Other scholarly resources, such as reports, theses, and patents, are also considered, with varying contributions across institutions. These resources contribute to the diversity of scholarly output but are relatively less prevalent than journal articles, conference proceedings, and books/chapters.

Overall, this analysis highlights the multidimensional nature of scholarly output across academic institutions, emphasizing the importance of considering various types of publications in assessing research productivity and impact. This comprehensive examination of scholarly resources provides valuable insights into the research landscape of academic institutions in India, facilitating a deeper understanding of their scholarly contributions and areas of focus.

This table evaluates the impact of leading departments within various academic institutions by assessing their contributions to the H-Index, a metric that combines the productivity and citation impact of a department's publications. It ranks departments based on their H-Index contributions and the percentage of total publications they represent.

Inferences from Table 4

Department of Physics and Astrophysics at the University of Delhi tops the list of H-Index contributions, with an H-Index of 131, accounting for 10.28% of the total H-Index contributions among all departments. Following closely is the Department of Physics at Banaras Hindu University, with an H-Index of 117, contributing 9.18% to the total H-Index.

The School of Chemistry at the University of Hyderabad secures the third position with an H-Index of 106, contributing 8.32% to the total H-Index. Notably, departments from diverse fields such as Pharmacology, Environmental Sciences, and Chemistry contribute significantly to the overall H-Index.

While the number of publications varies across departments, the H-Index offers a standardized measure of the impact of their research output, considering both the quantity and quality of citations received. Overall, this analysis highlights the significant contributions of various departments across different academic disciplines to the scholarly impact within their respective institutions, showcasing the multidimensional nature of research excellence.

This assessment of leading departments based on their H-Index contributions provides valuable insights into the research productivity and impact within academic institutions, facilitating informed decision-making and strategic planning for further enhancing research excellence.

Prof Brajesh Chandra Choudhary, University of Delhi: With 1,224 publications, he holds the top rank, contributing 16.98% to the total publications. He also has the highest number of Scopus citations (77,368), accounting for 19.09% of the total. Additionally, his H-Index is 121, representing 10.40% of the total H-Index. Furthermore, he has 50,510 Crossref citations, constituting 16.53% of the total. Dr Manas Maity, Visva-Bharati University: Dr. Maity holds the second rank with 683 publications, contributing 9.47%. He has 51,611 Scopus citations, accounting for 12.73% of the total. His H-Index is 102, representing 8.77% of the total. Moreover, he has 32,493 Crossref citations, constituting 10.63% of the total.

Prof Anil Kumar, Aligarh Muslim University: Prof. Kumar secures the third rank with 1,533 publications, contributing 21.26%. He has 46,936 Scopus citations, accounting for 11.58% of the total. His H-Index is 95, representing 8.17% of the total. Additionally, he has 35,517 Crossref citations, constituting 11.62% of the total.

The analysis continues similarly for other faculty members listed in the table, showcasing their respective contributions to publications, Scopus citations, H-Index, and Crossref citations within their institutions. Overall, the table provides insights into the scholarly achievements

Faculty Excellence: Analyzing Publications and Citations of Top Scholars within Individual Institutions					
Rank	Name of the Faculty	Publications and %	Scopus Citation and %	h-Index and %	Crossref Citation and %
1	Prof Brajesh Chandra Choudhar, Professor Dept. of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi	1224 (16.98%)	77368 (19.09%)	121 (10.40%)	50510 (16.53%)
2	Dr Manas Maity, Professor Physics, Visva-Bharati University	683 (9.47%)	51611 (12.73%)	102 (8.77%)	32493 (10.63%)
3	Prof Anil Kumar, Professor Department of Pharmacology, Aligarh Muslim University	1533 (21.26)	46936 (11.58 %)	95 (8.17%)	35517 (11.62%)
4	Prof Nasir Salam, Associate Professor Department of Biosciences, Jamia Millia Islamia	45 (0.62%)	44227 (10.91%)	35 (13.01%)	39096 (12.79%)
5	Prof Venktesh Singh, Associate Professor Dept. of Physics, Banaras Hindu University	473 (6.56%)	28435 (7.02%)	87 (7.48%)	22395 (7.33%)
6	Prof Dinesh Mohan, Professor School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University	127 (1.76%)	28201 (6.96%)	65 (5.59%)	20964 (6.86%)
7	Prof Senthil Kumar Ponnusamy, Associate Professor Centre for Pollution Control and Environmental Engineering, Pondicherry University	625 (8.67%)	27752 (6.85%)	80 (6.88%)	25092 (8.21%)
8	Dr Nirbhay Behera, Assistant Professor Department of Physics, Central University of Tamil Nadu	259 (3.59%)	16147 (3.98%)	67 (5.76%)	12315 (4.03%)
9	Prof Ashwini Nangia, Professor School of Chemistry, University of Hyderabad	259 (3.59%)	12571 (3.10%)	62 (5.33%)	10939 (3.58%)
10	Prof Vinod Kumar Garg, Professor Department of Environmental Science and Technology, Central University of Punjab	161 (2.23%)	11226 (2.77%)	56 (4.82%)	9816 (3.21%)
11	Dr Sujit Kr. Ghosh, Assistant Professor Department of Chemistry, Assam University	120 (1.66%)	9027 (2.23%)	41 (3.53%)	6465 (2.12%)
12	Prof Niranjan Karak, Dean Tezpur University	259 (3.65%)	8922 (2.20%)	49 (4.21%)	9822 (3.21%)
13	Prof Sanjay K Jain, Professor (HAG) Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	259 (3.48%)	8864 (2.19%)	48 (4.13%)	6997 (2.29%)
14	Dr Syed Ibrahim Rizvi, Dean Department of Biochemistry, University of Allahabad	165 (2.29%)	6820 (1.68%)	36 (3.10%)	6068 (1.99%)
15	Dr Mahendar Thudi, Associate Professor Department of Agricultural Biotechnology and Molecular Biology, Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Samastipur	128 (1.78%)	5801 (1.43%)	44 (3.78%)	3001 (0.98%)
16	Dr Devendra Pratap Singh, Professor Department of Environmental Science, Babasaheb	259 (3.74%)	5697 (1.41%)	36 (3.10%)	5657 (1.85%)

Table 5

of top scholars within their respective institutions, highlighting their research productivity and impact through publications and citations.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, our investigation into Central Universities Faculty Profiles through an IRINS approach has provided valuable insights into the scholarly landscape within these institutions. The analysis of various tables has shed light on faculty excellence, resource impact, document diversity, and departmental contributions. Firstly, our analysis of faculty members' publication

records revealed the distribution of publications across different universities, showcasing the productivity of faculty members in terms of scholarly output. Additionally, evaluating resource impact across various citation databases highlighted the visibility and citation impact of research outputs from different institutions.

Furthermore, our exploration of document diversity emphasized the varied types of publications produced by faculty members, including journal articles, conference proceedings, books, and chapters. This diversity underscores the multidisciplinary nature of research within Central Universities. Moreover, our assessment of the impact of leading departments within institutions provided insights into the scholarly contributions of top departments, as evidenced by their H-Index contributions. Finally, our analysis of top scholars within individual institutions showcased eminent faculty members' research productivity and citation impact, highlighting their significant contributions to their respective fields.

Overall, our findings underscore the importance of leveraging platforms like IRINS for comprehensive analyses of faculty profiles. This enables universities to identify areas of strength, assess research impact, and foster a culture of scholarly excellence. This approach can inform strategic decision-making, facilitate collaborations, and enhance the visibility of research outputs within the academic community and beyond.

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