Journal of Library and Information Science (JLIS), Vol. 51, No. 1 June 2026, pp. 32-42 (ISSN: 0970-714 X)

Research Productivity and Online Visibility of Faculty Members in Select Schools of Mizoram University: A Google Scholar Perspective

Paojathang Haokip*, Margam Madhusudhan and Parbati Pandey*****

**Post Graduate Student, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi, Delhi - 110 007,*
Email: thangs1996@gmail.com
***Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi, Delhi – 7*
Email: mmadhusudhan@libinfosci.du.ac.in;
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1174-2099
****Assistant Professor, Central Department of Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal*
Email: parbati.pandey@cdlis.tu.edu.np;
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3412-0526

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the research visibility and scholarly impact of faculty members from two schools of Mizoram University using Google Scholar metrics. The analysis was conducted on 59 faculty Google Scholar profiles collected between February and April 2025. Key indicators examined in the study include publication count, citation count, h-index, and i10-index. The findings reveal that 81.94% of the faculty members maintained active Google Scholar profiles, while 76.38% had verified their institutional email affiliations, reflecting varying levels of engagement with scholarly visibility platforms. Significant differences were observed across departments and gender groups, with research visibility in certain departments being strongly influenced by a small number of highly productive scholars. Among the faculty members analysed, Manoj Kumar Verma recorded the highest number of publications, with 333. At the same time, Joydeep Das achieved the highest citation impact and h-index with 9,167 citations and an h-index of 47. Dibya Prakash Rai ranked highest in the i10-index with a score of 111. The study further highlights a significant gender disparity: no female faculty members were represented among the top 10 researchers across all major Google Scholar metrics. Based on the findings, the study recommends that Google Scholar should display the total number of publications more prominently at the top of author profiles, as the current arrangement makes this information less visible despite its importance in representing an author's overall research productivity and scholarly contribution.

Keywords: Online research visibility; Research Metrics; GS Metrics, Citations; h-index; i10-index; Mizoram University.

***Corresponding Author

1. INTRODUCTION

Academic success is increasingly influenced by the visibility and accessibility of research outputs, as greater visibility promotes wider dissemination, higher citation impact, and stronger scholarly communication. Faculty members, researchers, and academicians play a central role in the scholarly communication process, which involves the creation, evaluation, dissemination, and long-term preservation of research findings (Kumar & Margam, 2025). In the digital era, web-based technologies and academic networking platforms have transformed the

Received: 08 February 2026; Revised: 08 May 2026
Accepted: 09 May 2026; Online published: 18 June 2026

ways research is shared, accessed, and evaluated across the global academic community.

To enhance research visibility, scholars increasingly rely on online academic profiling platforms such as Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, ResearchGate, Academia.edu, ORCID, LinkedIn, and Twitter, as well as personal academic websites. These platforms enable researchers to present their scholarly contributions, build professional networks, engage with international audiences, and enhance the discoverability and impact of their research.

Among these platforms, Google scholar has become particularly significant because it al-lows researchers to create free public profiles that showcase publications and provide measurable indicators of scholarly impact, including citation counts, h-index, and i10-index (Lohia & Prakash, 2023). Such platforms serve as digital repositories of academic output, enhancing the long-term visibility, accessibility, and citation potential of research publications. Increased visibility benefits both individuals and institutions by strengthening academic reputation, improving research influence, and enhancing institutional recognition at national and international levels (Majhi et al., 2023). For faculty members, research visibility is also closely linked to professional advancement, including recruitment, promotion, tenure decisions, funding opportunities, and overall academic standing. Consequently, many higher education institutions now incorporate citation metrics and online scholarly visibility into faculty performance evaluation systems.

Despite the growing importance of digital scholarly visibility, limited studies have examined how faculty members in Indian universities utilize platforms such as Google Scholar to establish and enhance their academic presence. This study addresses that gap by analysing the research visibility and scholarly contributions of faculty members at Mizoram University, located in the North East of India. The study specifically investigates citation impact, publication visibility, and Google Scholar profile engagement among faculty members from two academic schools: the School of Economics, Management, and Information Sciences (SEMIS) and the School of Physical Sciences.

The School of Economics, Management, and Information Sciences (SEMIS) includes the departments of Economics, Library and Information Science, Commerce, Management, Journalism and Mass Communication, and Tourism and Hospitality Management, while the School of Physical Sciences comprises the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Computer Science, and Industrial Chemistry. Through a comparative analysis of faculty research visibility across departments and gender groups, the study aims to identify patterns of scholarly engagement and disparities in academic representation. The findings are expected to support institutional policies on faculty recognition, research assessment, and strategic initiatives to strengthen the university's global academic reputation.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The concept of research visibility has attracted considerable scholarly attention in re-cent years, particularly with the rapid growth of digital platforms that enable researchers to disseminate and promote their work to wider academic audiences. Numerous studies have explored the factors influencing scholarly visibility, citation impact, and academic engagement across disciplines, institutions, and geographic regions. The increasing use of online academic profiling platforms has significantly transformed the methods through which research productivity and influence are measured and evaluated.

Several studies have specifically examined the online research visibility of Library and Information Science (LIS) faculty members in Indian universities. Lohia and Prakash (2023) analyzed the Google Scholar profiles of LIS faculty members in central universities across North India and identified Madhusudhan as having the highest Google Scholar citation metrics. Similarly, Munshi et al. (2023) evaluated the research visibility of LIS faculty members using both Google Scholar and Scopus profiles, reporting varying levels of faculty engagement across the two platforms. Expanding this analysis, Munshi et al. (2024) examined the citation

profiles of 104 LIS faculty members and found that 75% maintained Google Scholar profiles, whereas only 58.6% were represented in Scopus. Their findings also revealed significant discrepancies between the two databases, with many faculty members having more publications indexed in Google Scholar than in Scopus. Likewise, Maurya et al. (2021) investigated the research performance of LIS faculty members through Google Scholar metrics. They emphasized the importance of individual scholarly engagement in improving online visibility and citation impact.

Research visibility has also been examined in medical and interdisciplinary academic contexts. Kumar and Margam (2025) examined the research productivity of faculty members in the Department of Anaesthesia at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences using Google Scholar indicators. Their study reported that only 27 out of 48 faculty members maintained active Google Scholar profiles. Among the faculty analyzed, Souvik Maitra recorded the highest citation count, h-index, and i10-index, while Anju Gupta had the highest number of publications. In another related study, Jena and Jena (2021) explored faculty participation in the Indian Research Information Network System. They identified Annamalai University as the institution with the highest number of registered faculty members and associated publications. A regional bibliometric study by Pal and Bhattacharjee (2022) examined research productivity in nine central universities of Northeast India and found that Tezpur University produced the highest number of publications, followed by North-Eastern Hill University and Assam University, highlighting institutional differences in scholarly output and visibility.

Beyond the Indian context, several international studies have investigated broader dimensions of academic visibility and research productivity. Bailey (2023) conducted a citation analysis of faculty publications at San José State University and found that departments with greater teaching responsibilities tended to produce lower research output. Santos et al. (2022) examined social science researchers and concluded that short-term research agendas had limited influence on long-term research productivity and scholarly visibility. Verma and Madhusudhan (2019) analyzed the relationship between altmetric indicators and citation counts in digital library research publications from Brazil and India published between 1989 and 2017. Their findings showed higher altmetric engagement among Indian researchers, particularly in computer science and library science. Ryazanova and Jaskiene (2022) emphasized the strategic significance of research productivity in university governance, especially in relation to institutional funding, recruitment policies, academic ranking, and faculty promotions. Similarly, Masaiti et al. (2021) investigated faculty research productivity at the University of Zambia through the lens of the Network Theory of Internationalization and demonstrated the influence of global academic collaboration on institutional research performance and visibility.

Among the various academic platforms, Google Scholar has emerged as one of the most widely used tools for enhancing research visibility and scholarly communication. Khan and Rahim (2021) highlighted its importance as a free, accessible academic search engine that significantly increases the visibility, accessibility, and impact of research, particularly in developing academic environments. Collectively, these studies demonstrate the growing reliance on digital platforms such as Google Scholar, Scopus, and IRINS to assess and improve re-search visibility and scholarly performance. However, despite the growing importance of these platforms, there remains a need for more institution-specific studies that critically evaluate faculty engagement, identify disparities in academic visibility, and propose strategies to enhance research impact and institutional reputation.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

(i) To identify and document the faculty members working in the selected schools of Mizoram University.

(ii) To examine the presence and participation of faculty members from the School of Economics, Management, and Information Sciences (SEMIS) and the School of Physical Sciences at Mizoram University on Google Scholar.

(iii) To analyze and rank the top ten faculty members of Mizoram University based on major Google Scholar metrics, including publication count, citation count, h-index, and i10-index.

4. METHODOLOGY

This study employed an observational method and quantitative content analysis to ex-amine the Google Scholar profiles of faculty members at Mizoram University. The list of faculty members was obtained from the university's official website and systematically categorized by school and department. A census sampling approach was employed, with all faculty members listed in the selected schools included in the study to ensure comprehensive cover-age.

For data collection, each faculty member's name was searched for individually on Google Scholar. Whenever a Google Scholar profile was identified, relevant bibliometric and profile-related information was recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The variables collected from each profile included the faculty member's name, gender, academic designation, Google Scholar profile URL, verified institutional email ID (where available), number of publications, total citation count, h-index, and i10-index.

Data collection took place between 26 February and 7 April 2025. After collection, the data were carefully organized and tabulated in Microsoft Excel for classification and analysis. The prepared tables were subsequently imported into Microsoft Word for interpretation and presentation of findings. Descriptive statistical techniques, including totals and percentages, were applied in MS Excel to summarize, analyze, and interpret the collected data effectively.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The collected data were analyzed in accordance with the objectives and scope of the study and are presented systematically in tables, accompanied by relevant interpretations and discussions.

5.1 Gender-wise Analysis

The gender-wise analysis examines the participation and representation of male and female faculty members in relation to academic visibility and scholarly performance indicators. This analysis provides insights into how faculty members of different genders engage with research metrics and online academic platforms (Table 1). It also helps identify disparities in research productivity, citation impact, and scholarly recognition within the academic environment. By analyzing gender-based differences in research visibility, the study highlights existing challenges and inequalities in academic participation and recognition, thereby contributing to discussions on inclusivity and equitable representation in higher education and research.

Table 1: Gender- Wise Distribution (n=72)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Faculty Members		
		Male	Female	
1	SEMIS	29	12	
2	School of Physical Science	28	03	
	Total	**57 (79.17)**	**15 (20.83)**	**72 (100)**

Table 1 indicates that the School of Economics, Management, and Information Sciences (SEMIS) at Mizoram University has a total of 41 faculty members, comprising 29 male and 12 female faculty members, which constitutes 56.94% of the total faculty population included in the study. In comparison, the School of Physical Sciences comprises 31 faculty members, including 28 male and 3 female, accounting for 43.06% of the total faculty strength.

The overall faculty composition across both schools reflects a clear male predominance, with 57 male faculty members (79.17%) and 15 female faculty members (20.83%). The findings reveal a substantial gender imbalance within the academic workforce, particularly in the School of Physical Sciences, where female representation remains notably low. This disparity suggests the need for greater institutional attention toward promoting gender equity, inclusive recruitment practices, and

balanced representation in academic staffing and professional development initiatives.

5.2 GS Profiles and Verified Email IDs of Faculty Members

This section examines the presence and academic visibility of faculty members from the selected schools of Mizoram University on Google Scholar. It specifically analyses the availability of Google Scholar (GS) profiles and the status of the verified institutional email IDs associated with them (Table 2). The analysis helps assess the extent to which faculty members engage with online scholarly platforms to enhance research visibility, academic authenticity, and professional recognition within the global research community.

Table 2: GS Profile and Verified Email IDs of Faculty Members in the Mizoram University (n=72)

Sl. No.	Schools	Departments	Faculties	GS Profile	Verified e-mail ID
1	**SEMIS**	Department of Management	9	7	7
		Department of Commerce	**7**	6	6
		Department of Library and Information Science	**7**	6	6
		Department of Economics	**7**	5	5
		Department of Mass Communication	6	4	4
		Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management	5	4	4
2	**School of Physical Science**	Department of Chemistry	9	9	7
		Department of Physics	9	8	7
		Department of Mathematics and Computer Science	8	5	4
		Department of Industrial Chemistry	5	5	5
		Total	**72**	**59**	**55**

Table 2 shows that of the 72 faculty members included in the study, 59 (81.94%) maintain active Google Scholar profiles, and 55 (76.39%) have verified institutional email IDs linked to their profiles. However, 17 faculty members (23.61%) were found to lack a Google Scholar presence, indicating variation in the adoption of online academic profiling practices.

Within the School of Economics, Management, and Information Sciences (SEMIS), the Department of Management has the highest representation, with 9 faculty members, of whom 7 maintain active Google Scholar profiles and verified institutional email IDs. The Departments of Commerce, Library and Information Science, and Economics also exhibit strong engagement with Google Scholar, with 6, 6, and 5 faculty members, respectively, having active and verified profiles. In contrast, the Departments of Journalism and Mass Communication and Tourism and Hospitality Management show comparatively lower representation, with only 4 faculty members in each department maintaining Google Scholar profiles and verified email affiliations.

In the School of Physical Sciences, the Departments of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry are fully represented, as all faculty members from these departments have active Google Scholar profiles. The Departments of Physics, Mathematics, and Computer Science also demonstrate substantial engagement with the platform. However, the number of verified institutional email IDs is slightly lower than the total number of profiles identified. Overall, the findings indicate a relatively high level of participation in Google Scholar across the studied schools, while also revealing departmental differences in profile maintenance and institutional verification practices.

5.3 Google Scholar Metrics on Faculty Profiles

This section presents an analysis of the bibliometric data collected from the Google Scholar profiles of individual faculty members. The analysis includes major scholarly indicators, such as publication and citation counts, the h-index, and the i10-index, as detailed in **Appendix I**. Based on these metrics, the top ten faculty members from the two selected schools of Mizoram University were

identified, tabulated, and analyzed to evaluate their research productivity and academic visibility.

5.3.1 Top 10 Faculty Members Based on Publications

An additional bibliometric analysis was conducted using data collected from Google Scholar profiles to examine faculty members' research performance in greater detail. The analysis focused on key scholarly indicators, including total publications, citation counts, h-index, and i10-index, which are widely used to measure research productivity, citation impact, and academic influence (Table 3). These indicators provide a comprehensive understanding of the scholarly contributions and research visibility of faculty members across the selected schools.

Table 3: Top 10 Ranked Faculty Members Based on Publications

Sl. No	Faculty Name	Gender	Designation	School	Department	Publications
1	Manoj Kumar Verma	Male	Prof.	SEMIS	Library and Information Science	333
2	Dibya Prakash Rai	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Physical Science	Physics	261
3	R.C. Tiwari	Male	Sr. Prof.	Physical Science	Physics	226
4	Diwakar Tiwari	Male	Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	206
5	Joydeep Das	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	120
6	Manjeet Singh	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	115
7	Suman Rai	Male	Sr. Prof.	Physical Science	Physics	110
8	L Shashikumar Sharma	Male	Prof.	SEMIS	Management	96
9	Bhartendu Singh	Male	Prof.	SEMIS	Commerce	81
10	Jamal Hussain	Male	Prof.	Physical Science	Mathematics and Computer Science	74

Table 3 presents the top ten faculty members with the highest number of publications from the School of Economics, Management, and Information Sciences (SEMIS) and the School of Physical Sciences at Mizoram University. The analysis reveals that Manoj Kumar Verma from SEMIS ranks first with 333 publications, accounting for 20.53% of the total publications among the top ten faculty members. Dibya Prakash Rai follows him with 261 publications (16.09%), and R. C. Tiwari with 226 publications (13.93%).

The findings indicate that all of the top contributors are male faculty members holding senior academic positions such as Professor and Associate Professor. Departments from the School of Physical Sciences, particularly Physics and Chemistry, dominate the list, reflecting higher research productivity and publication output in the physical sciences. Among the top ten most published faculty members, only two belong to SEMIS, while the remaining eight are from the School of Physical Sciences.

The analysis also highlights a significant gender imbalance in research productivity and visibility. No female faculty members were represented among the top ten most published scholars, indicating a complete absence of female representation at the highest levels of publication output within the studied schools. This finding underscores the continuing gender dis-parity in academic research productivity. It suggests the need for institutional measures to

encourage and support greater research participation and visibility among female faculty members.

5.5 Top 10 Faculty Members Based on Citation Counts

Citation count refers to the number of times a scholarly publication has been cited or referenced by other research works. It is widely recognized as an important indicator of research impact, academic influence, and scholarly visibility within the academic community. A higher citation count generally reflects the quality, relevance, accessibility, and influence of a researcher's publications in a particular field of study. Citation analysis therefore provides valuable insights into the extent to which research contributions are acknowledged and utilized by other scholars, thereby serving as a significant measure of research productivity and academic recognition (Table 4).

Table 4: Top 10 Faculty Members Based on Citation Counts

Sl. No.	Faculty Name	Gender	Designation	School	Department	Publications	Citations
1	Joydeep Das	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	120	9167
2	Diwakar Tiwari	Male	Professor	Physical Science	Chemistry	206	4726
3	Dibya Prakash Rai	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Physical Science	Physics	261	3934
4	Jamal Hussain	Male	Professor	Physical Science	Mathematics and Computer Science	74	2334
5	R. Lalrempuia	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	55	2168
6	Manjeet Singh	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	115	1897
7	Lalhmunsiama	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Industrial Chemistry	52	1818
8	Manoj Kumar Verma	Male	Professor	SEMIS	Library and Information Science	333	1718
9	B. Lalremruata	Male	Professor	Physical Science	Physics	66	1539
10	Muthukumaran R	Male	Professor	Physical Science	Chemistry	36	1081

Table 4 presents the top ten most cited faculty members from the School of Economics, Management, and Information Sciences (SEMIS) and the School of Physical Sciences at Mizoram University. The analysis reveals that Joydeep Das ranks first with 9,167 citations, accounting for 30.17% of the total citations among the top ten faculty members, despite holding the position of Assistant Professor. Diwakar Tiwari follows him with 15.56% of the total citations, and Dibya Prakash Rai with 12.95%.

The Department of Chemistry demonstrates particularly strong research impact, with five faculty members among the top 10 most-cited researchers. The findings further indicate that the majority of highly cited faculty members belong to the School of Physical Sciences, highlighting the school's comparatively greater research influence and citation impact com-pared to SEMIS. Among the top ten cited scholars, only Manoj Kumar Verma represents SEMIS.

The analysis also shows substantial citation impact for several faculty members across

departments. The 55 publications of R. Lalrempuia received 2,168 citations, while the publications of Jamal Hussain, Lalhmunsiama, B. Lalremruata, and Muthukumaran R recorded citation counts of 2,334, 1,818, 1,539, and 1,081, respectively. An important observation from the findings is that high citation impact is not restricted to senior academic designations alone. Several Assistant Professors also demonstrate strong citation performance, indicating that scholarly influence depends not only on academic rank but also on active research engagement and publication quality.

The findings also reveal a significant gender imbalance in citation impact, as no female faculty members were among the top 10 most cited researchers. This complete absence of female representation at the highest level of citation visibility highlights the continuing gender disparity in academic research recognition and impact.

5.6 Top 10 Faulty Members Based on h-Index

The h-index is a widely used bibliometric indicator that measures both the productivity and citation impact of a researcher's scholarly work (Table 5). It provides an estimate of the significance, consistency, and overall influence of a scientist's cumulative research contributions within the academic community. A higher h-index generally indicates that a researcher has produced a substantial number of publications that have received considerable recognition and citations from other scholars.

Table 5: Top 10 Faulty Members Based on h-Index

Sl. No.	Faculty Name	Gender	Designation	School	Department	Publication	h-Index
1	Joydeep Das	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	120	47
2	Diwakar Tiwari	Male	Professor	Physical Science	Chemistry	206	39
3	Dibya Prakash Rai	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Physical Science	Physics	261	35
4	Manjeet Singh	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	115	24
5	R. Lalrempuia	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	55	23
6	Lalhmunsiama	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Industrial Chemistry	52	23
7	Manoj Kumar Verma	Male	Professor	SEMIS	Library & Information Science	333	21
8	Jamal Hussain	Male	Professor	Physical Science	Mathematics & Computer Science	74	18
9	B. Lalremruata	Male	Professor	Physical Science	Physics	66	14
10	Suman Rai	Male	Sr. Professor	Physical Science	Physics	110	14

Table 5 presents the top 10 faculty members ranked by h-index across the two selected schools of Mizoram University. The analysis shows that Joydeep Das, an Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry, has the highest h-index of 47, accounting for 18.22% of the total h-index among the top ten faculty members. Diwakar Tiwari follows him with an h-index contribution of 15.12%, while Dibya Prakash Rai, an Associate Professor, ranks third with an h-index of 35, representing 13.57% of the total.

The Department of Chemistry dominates the ranking, with four faculty members among the top ten, followed by the Department of Physics, indicating strong research influence and citation impact within the physical sciences. The findings also suggest that a comparatively smaller number of high-quality, highly cited publications can substantially boost the h-index, emphasizing the importance of research impact over publication quantity alone.

The analysis further reveals that all faculty members included in the top ten h-index rankings are male, demonstrating a significant gender disparity in

research impact and scholarly visibility. Except Manoj Kumar Verma from SEMIS, all other faculty members in the ranking belong to the School of Physical Sciences. The absence of female faculty members from the top h-index rankings highlights the continuing gap in research visibility and citation impact between male and female academicians within the studied schools.

5.7 Top 10 Faculty Members Based on i10-Index

The i10-index is a bibliometric indicator used exclusively by Google Scholar to measure a researcher's scholarly impact. Introduced by Google Scholar in 2011, the i10-index rep-resents the number of publications authored by a researcher that have received at least ten citations each. This metric provides a simple and effective way to evaluate the consistency and citation performance of a researcher's publications within the academic community.

Table 6: Top 10 Faculty Members Based on i10-Index

Sl. No.	Faculty Name	Gender	Designation	School	Department	Publication	i10-Index
1	Dibya Prakash Rai	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Physical Science	Physics	261	111
2	Diwakar Tiwari	Male	Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	206	102
3	Joydeep Das	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	120	67
4	Manoj Kumar Verma	Male	Prof.	SEMIS	Library and Info. Science	333	54
5	Manjeet Singh	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	115	46
6	R. Lalrempuia	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	55	34
7	Lalhmunsiama	Male	Asst. Prof.	Physical Science	Industrial Chemistry	52	28
8	Jamal Hussain	Male	Prof.	Physical Science	Mathematics & Computer Science	74	25
9	Muthukumaran R	Male	Prof.	Physical Science	Chemistry	36	19
10	Suman Rai	Male	Sr. Prof.	Physical Science	Physics	110	18

Table 6 presents the top 10 faculty members ranked by their i10 index across the two selected schools of Mizoram University. The analysis indicates that Dibya Prakash Rai leads the ranking with an i10-index of 111, based on 261 publications, accounting for 22.02% of the total i10-index score among the top ten faculty members. He is closely followed by Di-wakar Tiwari, who recorded 102 i10-index points from 206 publications. Both faculty members belong to the School of Physical Sciences, demonstrating the strong research impact and citation performance of this academic discipline.

The Departments of Physics and Chemistry dominate the i10-index rankings, reflecting their comparatively higher levels of research productivity and citation influence. Notably, Assistant Professors also feature prominently in the rankings, indicating that impactful and highly cited research is not limited to senior academic positions. Joydeep Das secured the third position with an i10-index of 67 from 120 publications, while Manjeet Singh ranked fifth with an i10-index of 46 based on 115 publications. These findings suggest that active re-search engagement and publication quality contribute significantly to scholarly impact irrespective of academic designation.

The analysis further reveals that all faculty members in the top ten i10-index rankings are male, indicating a complete absence of female representation among the highest-ranking researchers. Within SEMIS, only Manoj Kumar Verma appears in the top ten list with an i10-index of 54, while the remaining faculty members belong to the School of Physical Sciences. Overall, the findings demonstrate that influential and highly cited research contributions span multiple academic designations, ranging from Assistant Professors to Senior Professors.

6. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Google Scholar has emerged as an important academic profiling platform that enables researchers and faculty members to enhance their online scholarly visibility and academic recognition. By providing free public profiles, Google Scholar allows academicians to showcase their publications, citation impact, h-index, and i10-index, thereby improving the discoverability and accessibility of their research contributions. The findings of this study demonstrate that faculty members who actively maintain and update their Google Scholar profiles achieve greater research visibility and broader academic reach. Organizing scholarly outputs in digital form and linking them to online academic profiles remains one of the most effective strategies for increasing research discoverability in the digital academic environment.

This study analyzed the Google Scholar profiles of faculty members from two selected schools of Mizoram University and identified significant differences in research visibility and scholarly impact across departments and disciplines. The findings reveal that faculty members from the School of Physical Sciences generally perform better across major Google Scholar metrics, including publication count, citation count, h-index, and i10-index. Among the analyzed faculty members, Manoj Kumar Verma emerged as one of the most prominent scholars from SEMIS, ranking first in publication count, eighth in citation count, seventh in h-index, and fourth in i10-index. Similarly, Joydeep Das, Diwakar Tiwari, and Dibya Prakash Rai were identified as major contributors to research productivity and citation impact within their respective disciplines.

The study also highlights important concerns related to gender representation in scholarly visibility. Female faculty members were notably underrepresented across all major Google Scholar metrics, particularly in the top-ranked categories of publications, citations, h-index, and i10-index. This finding indicates a significant gender gap in research visibility and academic recognition, emphasizing the need for more inclusive institutional strategies to support and encourage female researchers in enhancing their scholarly presence and research impact.

Despite Google Scholar's usefulness as a research evaluation and visibility tool, the study identified several limitations related to profile accuracy and maintenance. Since Google Scholar profiles rely heavily on automated indexing and publication retrieval, there is a risk of incorrect, duplicate, or unrelated publications being included in faculty profiles. In some cases, profiles may contain incomplete or non-authentic information if the profile owner does not regularly monitor and update them. Therefore, faculty members should periodically review and manually curate their profiles to ensure the accuracy, authenticity, and completeness of their scholarly records.

The study further observed that some faculty members either lacked Google Scholar profiles or maintained incomplete profiles without verified institutional affiliations. To improve research visibility and profile reliability, institutions should raise awareness of the importance of Google Scholar profiles and encourage faculty members to maintain up-to-date, publicly accessible profiles linked to verified institutional email addresses. There is also a need for improved verification mechanisms, automated merging of duplicate publications, and the inclusion of broader research impact indicators beyond citation-based metrics.

Finally, the study demonstrates that Google Scholar plays a significant role in measuring and enhancing research visibility, scholarly communication, and academic impact. The findings provide valuable insights for university administrators, policymakers, and researchers in developing institutional strategies to strengthen faculty research visibility, improve academic reputation, and foster a more inclusive and equitable research environment at Mizoram University.

REFERENCES

Bailey, C. L. (2023). Business faculty and publication trends: A citation analysis. *Journal of Business &*

Finance Librarianship, 28(1), 68–81. https://doi.org/10.1080/08963568.2022.2161234

Jena, S., & Jena, P. (2021). Library and information science faculty profile on Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS): An analysis. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 5890, 1-14. https://digitalcommons.uni.edu/libphilprac/5890

Khan, M. A., & Rahim, T. (2021). Visibility and ethical considerations of Pakistani university researchers on Google Scholar. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 12*(2): 201-211. https://doi.org/10.14569/ijacsa.2021.0120226

Kumar, U & Margam, M. (2025). Enhancing research visibility: Analyzing Aneasthesia Faculty at AIIMS, New Delhi, on Google Scholar. *TULSSAA Journal*, *12*(1), 19–35. https://doi.org/10.3126/tulssaa.v12i1.77248

Lohia, P., & Prakash, H. (2023). Research online visibility of LIS faculties at central universities in North India. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, *42*(6), 414–419. https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.42.6.18467

Majhi, S., Sahu, L., & Behera, K. (2023). Practices for enhancing research visibility, citations and impact: Review of literature. *Aslib Journal of Information Management*, *75*(6), 1280–1305. https://doi.org/10.1108/ajim-11-2023-532

Maurya, S. K., Shukla, A., & Ngurtinkhuma, R. K. (2021). Exploring research performance of Library and Information Science faculties in Google Scholar: A scientometric assessment. *Journal of Indian Library Association*, *57*(3), 121–138. https://www.ilaindia.net/jila/index.php/jila/article/view/666

Masaiti, G. M., Mwila, K., Kulyambanino, C., & Njobvu, T. (2021). Faculty productivity in Zambian higher education in the face of internationalization: Unpacking research, publication and citation at the University of Zambia. *Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in the South, 5*(1), 66–86. https://doi.org/10.36615/sotls.v5i1.180

Munshi, S. A., Barsha, S., Pal, A., & Faizan, M. (2024). Exploring online presence: A study of Google Scholar and Scopus for assessing the visibility of LIS faculties in central universities of India. *Information Discovery and Delivery*, *53* (3): 390-405. https://doi.org/10.1108/idd 10-2023-0122

Pal, A., & Das, R. (2021). Research productivity of library professionals of Jadavpur University: A case study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal), 5250*. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5250

Santos, J. M., Horta, H., & Li, H. (2022). Are the strategic research agendas of researchers in the social sciences determinants of research productivity? *Scientometrics*, *127*(7), 3719–3747. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-022-04324-7

Verma, S., & Madhusudhan, M. (2019). Altmetric Analysis of highly cited publications on digital library in Brazil and India: A comparative study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 2273. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2273

Ryazanova, O., & Jaskiene, J. (2022). Managing individual research productivity in academic organizations: A review of the evidence and a path forward. *Research Policy*, *51*(2), 104448. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2021.104448

Citation

Haokip, P., Margam, M., & Pandey, P. (2026). Research productivity and online visibility of faculty members in select schools of Mizoram university: A Google scholar perspective. *Journal of Library and Information Science*, *51*(1), 32–42.