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An Analysis of Scholars Profiles at Central University of Tamil Nadu: With Special Reference to Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS)

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INTRODUCTION

IRINS is web-based Research Information Management (RIM) service developed by the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre in collaboration with the Central University of Punjab. The Indian Research Information Network System facilitates the academic, Research and Development organizations and faculty members, scientists to collect, curate and showcase the scholarly communication activities and provide an opportunity to create the scholarly network. The IRINS is available as free software-as-service to the Academic and Research & Development organizations in India. It has integrated with academic identity such as Scopus ID, Researcher ID, Google Scholar ID, Microsoft Academic ID and ORCID ID for ingesting the scholarly publication from various sources.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Johansson, Åke and Ottosson, Mats Ola (2012)¹ Sweden ScienceNet is a national platform continuously collecting, structuring and providing access to key information on research projects in Sweden. It is based on the desire of the ten member universities in Sweden ScienceNet to increase the visibility of their research activities and to facilitate future collaborations and enable strategic questions about the research funding to be answered. Sweden ScienceNet has from 2012 been commissioned by the Government to the Swedish Research Council to administer and further develop in collaboration with the universities. This paper outlines the reasons why Sweden ScienceNet has succeeded where previous national initiatives in Sweden have failed, but also brings up for discussion the challenges Sweden ScienceNet is facing to ensure that it stays sustainable in the future. **Schöpfel, J., Prost, H., & Rebouillat, V. (2012)**² The paper provides an overview of recent research and publications on the integration of research data in Current Research Information Systems (CRIS) and addresses three related issues, i.e. the object of evaluation, identifier schemes and conservation. Our focus is on social sciences and humanities. As research data gradually become a crucial topic of scientific communication and evaluation, current research information systems must be able to consider and manage the great variety and granularity levels of data as sources and results of scientific research. More empirical and moreover conceptual work is needed to increase our understanding of the reality of research data and the way they can and should be used for the needs and objectives of research evaluation. The paper contributes to the debate on the evaluation of research data, especially in the environment of open science and open data, and will be helpful in implementing CRIS and research data policies. **Keith Jeffery and Anne Asserson (2009)**³ IRs (Institutional repositories) with deposit by the author of the 'green' peerreviewed publication provide—through OA (open access)—improved access and intellectual property inventory. Increasingly organizations and research funders mandate deposit OA preferably in an IR. Publishers offer OA by author payment. CRIS (Current Research Information Systems) cover the research activity of an organization. CERIF (Common-European Research Information Format) is an EU recommendation to member states for CRIS. CERIF allows interoperability across CRIS. CERIF provides metadata describing publications with formal syntax and declared semantics. The CRIS provides the research context for the publication and links to associated research datasets and software. **Walsham, G and Sahay, S (2006)**⁴ the current landscape of the

information systems research literature concerned with developing countries is surveyed by examining a range of research articles published from 2000 onward. These are discussed in terms of the key challenges addressed, including the role of technology, and the methodological and theoretical approaches used. Prospects for future research are discussed, based on a conceptual view as to how to study information and communication technologies (ICTs) in developing countries, to classify existing work, identify gaps, and suggest future opportunities. The authors contribute to the important debate on how ICTs in general, and information systems research in particular, can make a positive difference in the developing countries.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data were collected from Central University of Tamil Nadu Scholars Profile (<http://cutn.irins.org/>). It is found that 1473 publications by top ten faculty members (data as on 18th June 2019) have been collected from CUTN Scholars Profile Website. The study is also aimed to analyze various types of scholarly resources and top ten faculty publications, top ten faculty citations and h-index, various types of documents and top ten faculty Google scholar citations and h-index. The Data were analyzed using Excel with simple calculations.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- These are the major objectives of the study.
- To find out top ten faculty publications
- To find out top ten faculty citations and h-index
- To identify the various types of documents of Individual faculty
- To analyze top ten faculty Google Scholar Citations and h-index

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Top ten faculty publications

Table 1: Top ten faculty publications

S. No	Name of the Faculty	No. of Publications	%	Rank
1	Prof Aditya Prasad Dash (Vice Chancellor)	308	20.91	1
2	Prof Ravindran P (Department of Physics)	226	15.34	2

3	Dr Nirmal Selvamony (Department of English)	201	13.65	3
4	Dr Kavitha L (Department of Physics)	154	10.45	4
5	Dr E M Shankar (Department of Life Sciences)	116	7.88	5
6	Dr Kavitha Louis (Department of Physics)	115	7.81	6
7	Dr Meganathan Kannan (Department of Life Sciences)	99	6.72	7
8	Dr K Chandra Sekhar (Department of Physics)	88	5.97	8
9	Prof S Nagarajan (Department of Chemistry)	87	5.91	9
10	Dr Thangamuthu Mohan Das (Department of Chemistry)	79	5.36	10
	Total	1473	100	

Table 1 shows that top ten faculty publications. It is found that Prof Aditya Prasad Dash (Vice Chancellor) has published 308 (20.91%) publications have placed first rank and its followed by Prof Ravindran P (Department of Physics) has published 226 (15.34%) publications and placed second rank. It is further found that Dr Thangamuthu Mohan Das (Department of Chemistry) has published 79 (5.36%) publications it has placed last position.

Top Ten Faculty Citations and H-index

Table 2: Top ten faculty citations and h-index

S. No	Name of the Faculty	Cross Ref Citations	%	h-index	Rank
1	Prof Aditya Prasad Dash	2505	21.48	26	2
2	Prof Ravindran P	5430	46.56	37	1
3	Dr Nirmal Selvamony	-	-	-	10
4	Dr Kavitha L	563	4.83	14	5

5	Dr E M Shankar	853	7.31	15	3
6	Dr Kavitha Louis	541	4.64	41	6
7	Dr Meganathan Kannan	194	1.66	7	9
8	Dr K Chandra Sekhar	313	2.68	10	8
9	Prof S Nagarajan	773	6.63	16	4
10	Dr Thangamuthu Mohan Das	491	4.21	13	7
	Total	11663	100		

Table 2 shows that top ten faculty citations and h-index. Prof Ravindran P has received 5430 (46.56%) citation from Crossref with 37 h-index have placed first rank and its followed by Prof Aditya Prasad Dash has received 2505 (21.48%) citations from Crossref with 26 h-index and placed second rank. It is further found that Dr. Nirmal Selvamony has not received any citation and h-index and he placed last rank.

Various types of documents of Individual faculty

Table 3: Various types of documents of Individual faculty

S. No	Name of the Faculty	Various types of documents							Total Resources
		Journal Article	Book	Chapter in Book	Conference Proceedings	In process dings	Review	Others	
1	Prof Aditya Prasad Dash	286	6	-	14	1	1	-	308
2	Prof Ravindran P	205	-	-	9	7	5	-	226
3	Dr Nirmal Selvamony	80	9	37	75	-	-	-	201
4	Dr Kavitha L	149	-	3	2	-	-	-	154
5	Dr E M Shankar	106	1	-	-	2	2	5	116
6	Dr Kavitha Louis	110	-	3	2	-	-	-	115
7	Dr Meganathan Kannan	96	-	-	-	-	-	3	99
8	Dr K Chandra Sekhar	83	-	-	3	-	-	2	88
9	Prof S Nagarajan	80	-	-	7	-	-	-	87
10	Dr Thangamuthu Mohan Das	75	-	-	4	-	-	-	79



Table 3 indicates that various types of documents of individual faculty. The Prof Aditya Prasad Dash has published 308 documents including Journal Articles, Books, Chapter in Book, Conference Proceedings, In proceedings, Review and others have placed first and is followed by Prof Ravindran P has published 226 documents placed second place. It is further found that Dr Thangamuthu Mohan Das has published least number of (79) publications and have placed last position.

Top Ten Faculty’s Google Scholar Citations and H-index

Table 4: Top Ten Faculty Google Scholar Citations and h-index

S. No	Name of the Faculty	Google Scholar Citations	Google Scholar h-index	I10-index	Rank
1	Prof Aditya Prasad Dash	7390	45	168	2
2	Prof Ravindran P	7917	45	119	1
3	Dr Nirmal Selvamony	-	-	-	9
4	Dr Kavitha L	2594	31	79	3
5	Dr E M Shankar	2137	26	64	5
6	Dr Kavitha Louis	2594	31	79	3
7	Dr Meganathan Kannan	923	19	28	6
8	Dr K Chandra Sekhar	445	14	18	8
9	Prof S Nagarajan	-	-	-	9
10	Dr Thangamuthu Mohan Das	734	16	24	7

Table 4 indicates that top ten faculty’s Google Scholar Citations and h-index. Prof Ravindran P has received (7917) citations from Google Scholar with 45 h-index and have placed first rank. It is followed by Prof Aditya Prasad Dash has received 7390 citations with 45 h-index have placed second rank. It is further found that Dr Nirmal Selvamony and Prof S Nagarajan has not received any citations and h-index they have placed last rank.

CONCLUSION

Profile Management System is the important tool to showcase of individual and institutional research in to outside world. Central University of Tamil Nadu has implemented IRINS Profile Management System to show their research

activities. It is found that the Department of Chemistry and Physics has contributed more and Department of Microbiology, Library and Information Science, Media and Communication, and Computer Science has contributed less. Hence it is recommended that the less contributed departments to concentrate more to improve their research visibility.

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