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Research Visibility of Faculty Members at Manipur University, Imphal: A Google Scholar-Based Analysis

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Abstract

This study investigates the research visibility of faculty members across six academic schools of Manipur University, Imphal, using Google Scholar Profiles as a source of bibliometric data. The analysis employed Google Scholar indicators, including publication count, citation count, h-index, and i10-index, to evaluate the scholarly visibility and research performance of faculty members. Data were collected through systematic observation of 235 faculty members between February and April 2025. The findings indicate that 154 (65.81%) faculty members were male and 80 (34.19%) were female. Of the total faculty, only 41.70% maintained active Google Scholar Profiles.

In comparison, 80.61% of these active users had verified their institutional email addresses, reflecting moderate adoption of Google Scholar as an academic profiling platform. Based on publication output, citation count, and h-index, Prof. Arun Kumar and Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh secured the first and second positions, respectively. In terms of the i10-index, Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh ranked first, followed by Prof. R.K. Bhubon Singh. The study further reveals considerable disparities in research visibility across departments and between genders, with research impact in several departments concentrated among a small number of

highly productive faculty members. The study concludes that enhancing faculty research visibility requires greater institutional support through capacity-building initiatives, awareness programs, and policies that encourage the creation, maintenance, and effective use of Google Scholar Profiles. Such measures can improve the discoverability, accessibility, and global impact of the university's research output.

Keywords: Research visibility; Faculty members, Universities, Google Scholar profile, Citations, h-index, i10 index.

1. Introduction

Research and scholarly publication constitute the core functions of higher education institutions, contributing to knowledge creation, innovation, and societal development. Faculty members play a central role in this process by producing and disseminating scholarly outputs, such as journal articles, books, book chapters, and conference papers. Beyond publication, however, the visibility and accessibility of research are equally important, as they determine the extent to which scholarly work is discovered, read, cited, and utilized by the global research community. Enhanced research visibility not only increases the academic impact of publications but also strengthens institutional reputation and advances scientific knowledge (Altbach, 2013; Aguillo et al., 2008).

Research performance is commonly assessed using bibliometric indicators, including publication count, citation count, the h-index, and the i10-index. These indicators provide quantitative measures of scholarly productivity and impact. Publication count reflects research output, “citation count measures the influence of scholarly work, the h-index combines productivity with citation impact, and the i10-index represents the number of publications that have received at least ten citations” (Hirsch, 2005). Collectively, these indicators are widely employed to evaluate the research performance of individual scholars, departments, and institutions.

The rapid advancement of information and communication technologies has transformed scholarly communication by facilitating the online dissemination and discovery of research. Academic search engines and researcher profiling platforms have become essential tools for enhancing the visibility and accessibility of scholarly outputs. Among these, Google Scholar has emerged as one of the most widely used scholarly search engines, indexing a broad range of academic publications across disciplines. Its Google Scholar Profiles (GSP) service enables researchers to create public profiles that automatically track publications and provide citation-based metrics, including citation count, h-index, and i10-index. Consequently, GSP has become an important resource for evaluating research visibility, scholarly impact, and academic performance (Jordan, 2014; Ortega, 2014).

Assessing faculty members' Google Scholar profiles provides valuable insights into their research productivity and visibility. Such assessments enable universities to identify strengths and gaps in scholarly performance, formulate evidence-based research policies, and encourage greater participation in digital scholarly profiling. Despite the growing use of bibliometric

indicators for research evaluation, studies examining the research visibility of faculty members at Indian universities remain limited, particularly in the country's North-Eastern region. Against this backdrop, the present study analyses the Google Scholar Profiles of faculty members at Manipur University, Imphal, using publication and citation counts, the h-index, and the i10-index to assess their research visibility and scholarly impact. The findings are expected to provide useful evidence for institutional research planning and strategies to enhance the global visibility and impact of the University's research output.

2. Review of Literature

Research visibility has become an important dimension of scholarly communication, as it determines the extent to which research outputs are discoverable, accessible, and cited by the academic community. The emergence of academic search engines and researcher profiling platforms has significantly transformed the dissemination and evaluation of scholarly work. Among these platforms, Google Scholar (GS) has gained widespread acceptance for its broad coverage, citation-tracking capabilities, and freely accessible researcher profiles.

Several studies have examined researchers' adoption and use of academic profiling platforms. Galili and Skov (2023) investigated the "factors influencing researchers' use of academic web profiles" and found that identity, professional goals, institutional policies, technological conditions, and personal motivation significantly affect profile adoption. Similarly, Yang et al. (2022) reported that "satisfaction, social identity, perceived usefulness, and interactivity positively influence researchers' intention to use Academic Social Networks (ASNs)". Wu et al. (2022) further observed that researchers primarily use ASNSs for information seeking, collaboration, and enhancing the visibility of their scholarly outputs. In the Indian context, Baquee et al. (2024) found that faculty members in central universities actively use academic social networking platforms, with Google Scholar being the most preferred platform for increasing research visibility.

Google Scholar has also been widely used to measure research performance through bibliometric indicators. Zong et al. (2020) demonstrated a positive relationship between favourable post-publication peer reviews and citation impact, "reinforcing the importance of citation-based indicators in research evaluation". Chapman and Ellinger (2019) compared citation counts across Google Scholar and commercial citation databases and reported notable differences in coverage, highlighting the need for caution when interpreting citation metrics from different sources. Dudash and Gordon (2024) further established the usefulness of Google Scholar citations for identifying influential scholarly monographs in mathematics and the social sciences. Recognising the limitations of conventional indicators, Vrat (2019) proposed alternative bibliometric measures, namely the P-index and V-index, to provide a more balanced assessment of research performance.

A growing body of literature has focused specifically on Google Scholar Profiles (GSPs) as tools for assessing faculty members' research visibility. Munshi et al. (2024) compared Google Scholar and Scopus profiles of Library and Information Science (LIS) faculty members. They reported that Google Scholar had substantially higher adoption (75%)

than Scopus (58.6%), indicating its wider acceptance among researchers. Likewise, Lohia and Hari Prakash (2022) analyzed "the Google Scholar Profiles of LIS faculty members at Central Universities in North India. They found that nearly three-fourths of the faculty maintained Google Scholar profiles. Their study also identified considerable variation in publication output and citation impact among faculty members, with Prof. Margam Madhusudan recording the highest publications, citations, and h-index. These findings demonstrate the effectiveness of Google Scholar as a platform for evaluating individual scholarly performance".

Despite its widespread use, Google Scholar is not free from limitations. Loan et al. (2022) highlighted inconsistencies in publication and citation data, particularly regarding the h-index, and recommended careful verification of Google Scholar records before using them for research assessment. Nevertheless, Anand et al. (2021) concluded that Google Scholar indicators remain valuable for institutional benchmarking and bibliometric evaluation when used alongside other research assessment tools. Similarly, Kostagiolas et al. (2020) demonstrated the growing influence of Google visibility in enhancing the online presence and dissemination of publications produced by major international Science, Technology, and Medicine (STM) publishers. Ali and Richardson (2019), "in their study of Pakistani LIS scholars, found strong positive relationships among publication count, citations, h-index, and i10-index, and observed that Google Scholar significantly improved the visibility of publications appearing in local journals and regional languages".

The reviewed literature demonstrates that Google Scholar has become one of the most widely accepted platforms for enhancing research visibility and evaluating scholarly impact through citation-based metrics. Previous studies have largely focused on researchers' adoption of academic profiling platforms, comparisons between Google Scholar and other citation databases, and the assessment of research performance in specific disciplines, particularly LIS. However, limited attention has been paid to evaluating the research visibility of faculty members at Indian universities using Google Scholar Profiles, especially at universities in the North-Eastern region of India. Furthermore, institution-wide analyses covering multiple academic schools remain scarce. To address this research gap, the present study investigates the research visibility and scholarly impact of faculty members from six academic schools at Manipur University, Imphal, by analysing their Google Scholar Profiles using publication counts, citation counts, h-index, and i10-index.

3. Statement of the Problem

In today's digital research environment, the visibility of scholarly work is as important as its publication. However, their effectiveness depends on the availability and accessibility of researchers' profiles. Google Scholar has become a prominent platform for enhancing research visibility by providing citation-based metrics and increasing the discoverability of scholarly outputs.

Despite its importance, many faculty members do not maintain or regularly update their Google Scholar Profiles, resulting in limited visibility of their research contributions. Although Google Scholar has been widely used to evaluate scholarly visibility and research performance,

institution-level studies focusing on universities in North-East India remain limited. In response to this research gap, the present study examines the research visibility of faculty members of Manipur University, Imphal, by analysing their Google Scholar Profiles. The findings are expected to provide insights to strengthen institutional research visibility and improve scholarly communication.

4. Objectives of the Study

(i) To identify the faculty members working in the select academic schools of Manipur University, Imphal.
(ii) To examine the presence and research visibility of the faculty members through their Google Scholar profiles.
(iii) To rank the top five faculty members based on Google Scholar indicators, namely publications, citations, h-index, and i10-index.

5. Methodology

The study employed an observational research design and a quantitative approach to assess faculty members' research visibility using Google Scholar Profiles (GSPs). The study covered six academic schools of Manipur University, Imphal, namely the Schools of Education, Humanities, Human and Environmental Sciences, Life Sciences, Mathematical and Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences. The Schools of Agriculture, Medicine, and Engineering were excluded from the study's scope.

A complete list of 235 faculty members was obtained from the official Manipur University website. Each faculty member was systematically searched on Google Scholar using different combinations of names, initials, surnames, designations, and institutional affiliations to accurately identify their Google Scholar Profile. Data collection was carried out between **8 February and 26 February 2025.** The bibliometric data collected from the identified Google Scholar Profiles included publications, citations, h-index, and i10-index. The collected data were compiled, screened, and organised in Microsoft Excel, and descriptive statistical analysis was performed to address the study's objectives.

6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected from Google Scholar Profiles were systematically compiled, organised, and analysed in accordance with the study's objectives. The findings are presented and interpreted in the following sections.

6.1 Gender-wise Distribution

Faculty members, regardless of gender, contribute significantly to teaching, research, and the university's overall academic reputation. Examining the gender distribution provides an overview of the study's faculty population. **Figure 1** presents the gender-wise distribution

of the 234 faculty members from the selected academic schools of Manipur University considered for analysis.

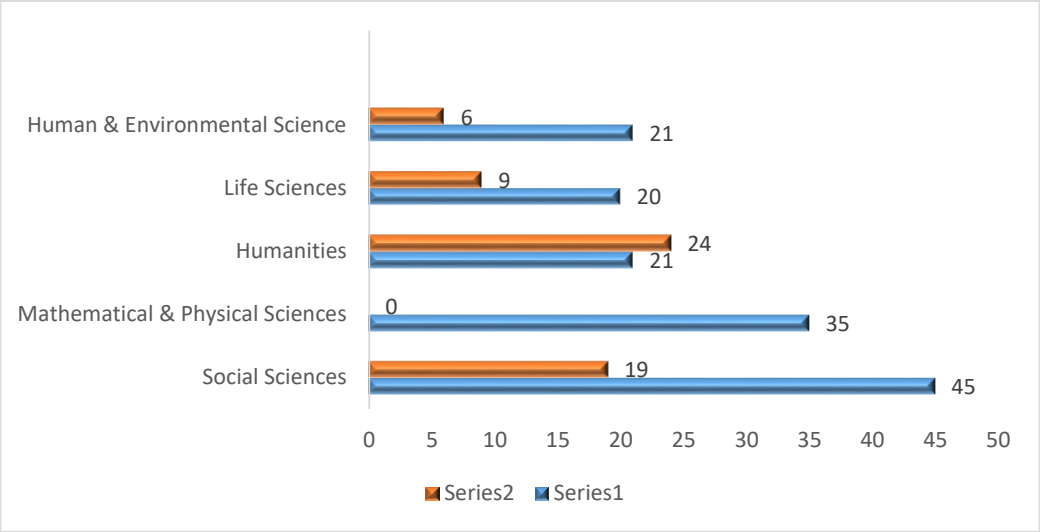

Figure 1: Gender-wise Distribution of Faculty Members in Manipur University (n=235)

Source: MU Website, accessed on 26/02/2025

Figure 1 shows that of the 235 faculty members, 155 (65.96%) are male and 80 (34.04%) are female, indicating a clear predominance of male faculty members across the selected schools. The School of Social Sciences has the largest faculty strength, with 64 members (27.23%), followed by the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, with 46 (19.57%), and the School of Humanities, with 45 (19.15%). Gender distribution varies across schools. The School of Humanities is the only school where female faculty members slightly outnumber male faculty members. The Schools of Education and Life Sciences exhibit a relatively balanced gender composition. In contrast, the Schools of Human and Environmental Sciences and Mathematical and Physical Sciences have comparatively lower female representation. The findings reveal a noticeable gender disparity in the composition of the faculty at the selected academic schools.

6.2 Google Scholar Profiles

Google Scholar Profiles (GSPs) provide researchers with a platform to showcase their scholarly publications, monitor citation-based metrics, and enhance the visibility of their research. To ensure the authenticity of researcher profiles, Google Scholar encourages users to verify their profiles using their official institutional email addresses. A verified profile

enhances the credibility, discoverability, and reliability of a researcher's scholarly record (Table 1).

Table 1: Google Scholar Profiles (GSP) of the Faculty Members (n=235)

S. No.	Name of School	Faculty Members	GSP Status		Email Status on GSP	
			Not having GSP (%)	GSP (%)	Verified Email (%)	Not Having Verified Email (%)
1	School of Social Sciences	64	50 (78.12)	14 (21.88)	13 (13.27)	1(1.02)
2	School of Mathematical & Physical Sciences	46	12 (26.09)	34 (73.91)	27 (27.55)	7 (7.14)
3	School of Humanities	45	36 (80.00)	09 (20.00)	06 (6.12)	3(3.06)
4	School of Life Sciences	29	09 (31.03)	20 (68.97)	17 (17.35)	3(3.06)
5	School of Human & Environmental Science	27	15 (55.56)	12 (44.44)	09 (9.18)	3(3.06)
6	School of Education	24	15 (62.50)	09 (37.50)	07 (7.14)	2(2.04)
Total		**235**	**137(58.30)**	**98(41.70)**	**79(80.61)**	**19(19.39)**
			235(100%)		**98(100%)**	

Source: Authors' own.

Table 1 reveals that 98 (41.70%) of the 235 faculty members have created a GSP, whereas 137 (58.30%) have not. Among those with a GSP, only 79 (80.61%) have verified their profiles using their institutional email addresses, while 19 (19.39%) have unverified profiles. These findings indicate that fewer than half of faculty members maintain a Google Scholar Profile, and a significant proportion of existing profiles remain unverified, limiting the visibility and authenticity of their research.

A school-wise analysis shows notable variations in Google Scholar adoption. The School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences (73.91%) and the School of Life Sciences (68.97%) record the highest proportion of faculty members with Google Scholar Profiles, reflecting

greater awareness and adoption of digital scholarly profiling. These schools also have the highest percentages of verified institutional email addresses among profile holders. In contrast, the Schools of Humanities, Social Sciences, and Education exhibit relatively low adoption, with only 20–38% of faculty members maintaining Google Scholar Profiles. The School of Human and Environmental Sciences demonstrates moderate adoption: 44.44% of faculty members have Google Scholar Profiles, and 33.33% have verified institutional email addresses.

6.3 Top Five Faculty Members Based on Publication Count

The publication count is a widely used bibliometric indicator for measuring the research productivity of individual scholars (**Figure 2).**

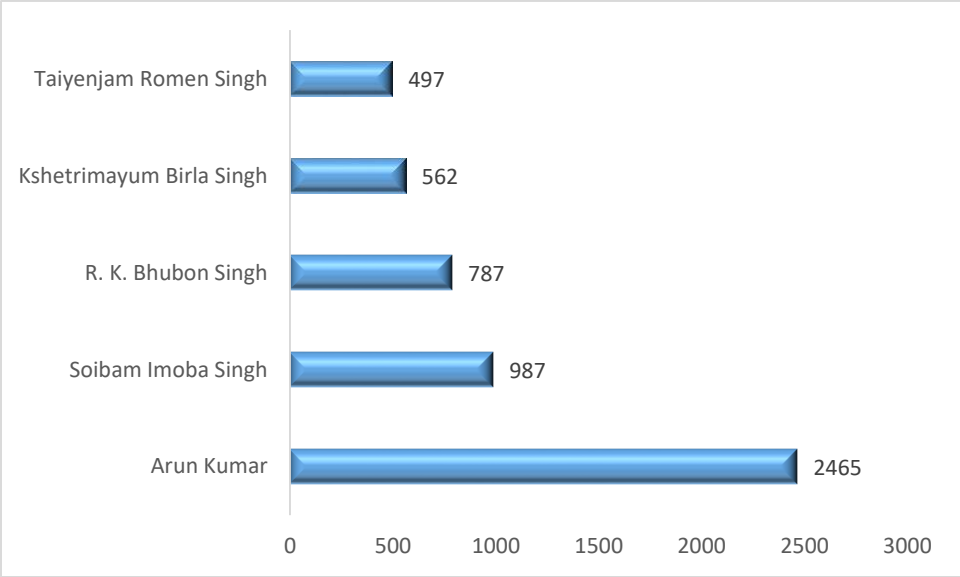

Figure 2: Top 5 Faculty Members Based on Publications (n=5298)

Source: Authors' own.

Figure 2 shows that **Prof. Arun Kumar** (Department of Earth Sciences) ranks first with 2465 **publications,** accounting for **46.53%** of the top five faculty members' combined publication output. **Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh** (Department of Linguistics) secures the second position with **18.63%** of the total publications. The third, fourth, and fifth positions are occupied by **Prof. R.K. Bhubon Singh** (Department of Chemistry), **Prof. Kshetrimayum Birla Singh** (Department of Zoology), and **Assistant Prof. Taiyenjam Romen Singh** (Department of Computer Science), contributing **14.85%, 10.61%**, and **9.38%,** respectively.

6.4 Top Five Faculty Members Based on Citation Count

Citation count is an important bibliometric indicator that reflects the scholarly impact and influence of a researcher's publications (**Figure 3).**

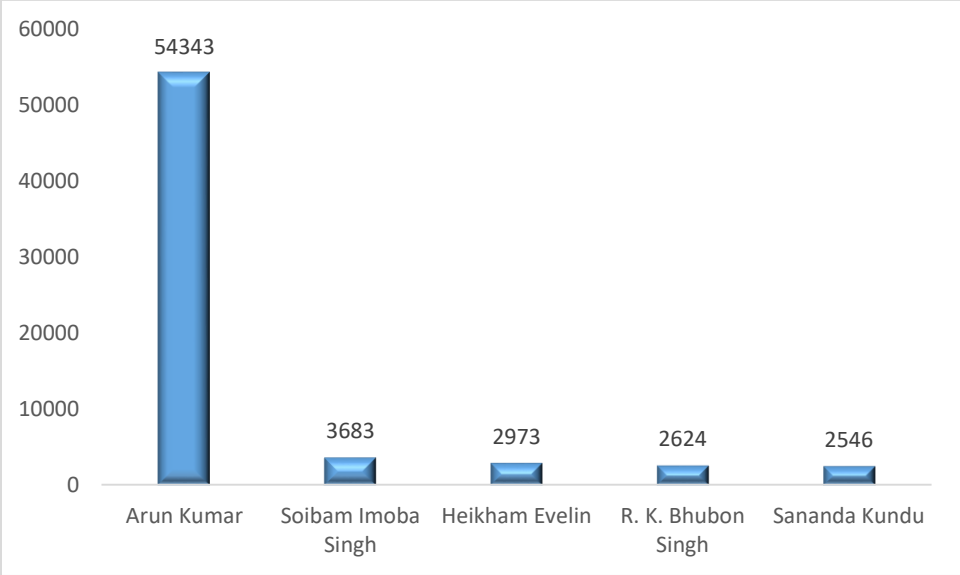

Figure 3: Top 5 Faculty Members Based on Citations (n=66169)

Source: Authors' own.

Figure 3 indicates that **Prof. Arun Kumar** (Department of Earth Sciences, School of Human and Environmental Sciences) ranks first with **54,343 citations**, representing **82.13%** of the combined citations of the top five faculty members. **Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh** (Department of Linguistics) ranks second with **3,683 citations (5.57%).** The third, fourth, and fifth positions are held by **Associate Prof. Heikham Evelin** (Department of Botany), **Prof. R.K. Bhubon Singh** (Department of Chemistry), and **Assistant Prof. Sananda Kundu** (Department of Geography), with **2,973 (4.49%), 2,624 (3.97%),** and **2,546 (3.85%)** citations, respectively.

6.5 Top Five Faculty Members Based on h-Index

The h-index is one of the most widely accepted indicators for assessing both the productivity and scholarly impact of a researcher's published work (Figure 4).

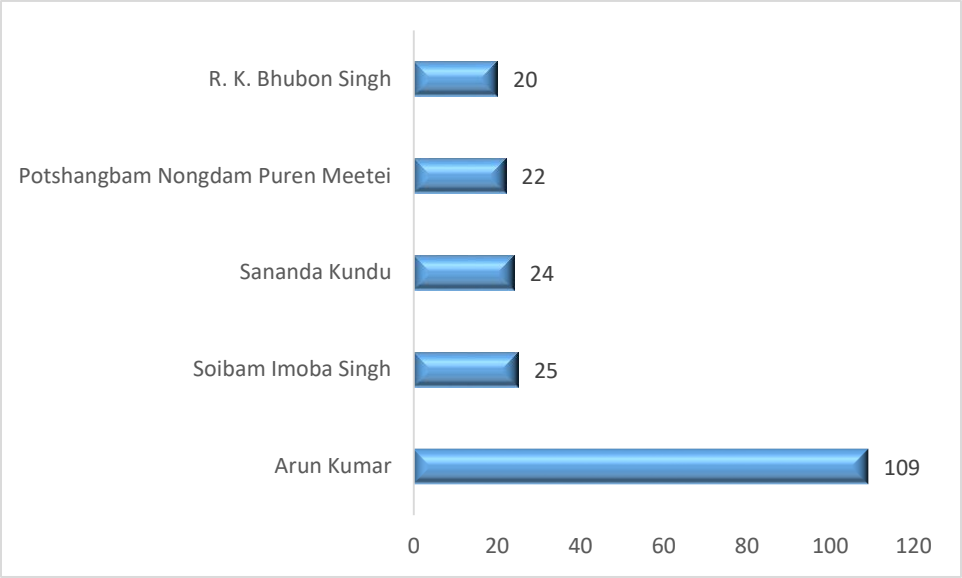

Figure 4: Top 5 Faculty Members Based on h-Index (n=200)

Source: Authors' own.

Figure 4 shows that **Prof. Arun Kumar** (Department of Earth Sciences, School of Human and Environmental Sciences) ranks first with an **h-index of 109**, accounting for **54.50%** of the combined h-index of the top five faculty members. **Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh** (Department of Linguistics) secures the second position with **12.50%,** followed by **Assistant Prof. Sananda Kundu** (Department of Geography) with **12%.** The fourth and fifth positions are occupied by **Prof. Potshangbam Nongdam Puren Meetei** (Department of Biotechnology) and **Prof. R.K. Bhubon Singh** (Department of Chemistry), contributing **11%** and **10%,** respectively.

6.6 Top Five Faculty Members Based on i10-Index

The i10-index reflects the number of publications that have received ten or more citations and serves as an indicator of the consistency of a researcher's citation impact (Figure 5).

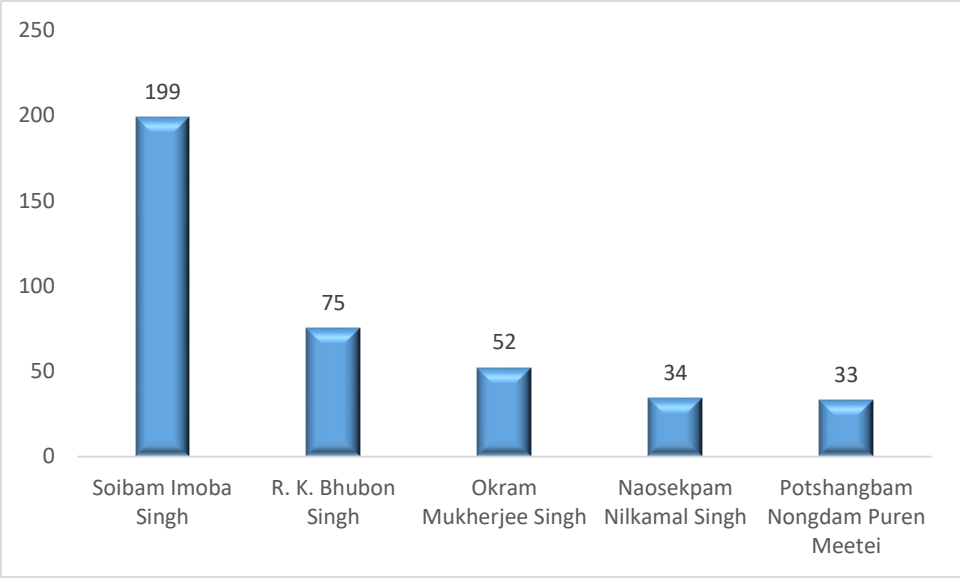

Figure 5: Top 5 Faculty Members Based on i10-Index (n=393)

Source: Authors' own.

Figure 5 shows that **Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh** (Department of Linguistics, School of Humanities) ranks first with an **i10-index of 199**, contributing **50.64%** of the combined i10-index of the top five faculty members. **Prof. R.K. Bhubon Singh** and **Prof. Okram Mukherjee Singh** (Department of Chemistry, School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences) occupy the second and third positions, contributing **19.08%** and **13.23%,** respectively. The fourth and fifth positions are held by **Assistant Prof. Naosekpam Nilkamal Singh** (Department of Yoga, School of Education) and **Prof. Potshangbam Nongdam Puren Meetei** (Department of Biotechnology, School of Life Sciences), with contributions of **8.65%** and **8.40%,** respectively.

7. Discussion

The findings reaffirm the growing importance of Google Scholar as a widely accepted platform for enhancing research visibility and assessing scholarly performance (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016; Martín-Martín et al., 2018). As GS profiles have become an important component of the scholarly communication ecosystem, maintaining an updated and verified profile is essential for improving the discoverability, accessibility, and impact of research outputs. Previous international studies have shown that Google Scholar provides broader coverage of scholarly publications, particularly in the social sciences and humanities, than traditional citation databases such as Scopus and Web of Science, thereby increasing the visibility of researchers whose work may otherwise remain underrepresented (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016; Martín-Martín et al., 2018). At the same time, researchers have cautioned that citation-based assessments should be interpreted with caution due to Google Scholar's broader indexing practices and variations in data quality.

The study reveals a relatively low level of GS profile adoption among faculty members. Less than half of the faculty had established Google Scholar Profiles, and a substantial proportion of these profiles lacked institutional email verification, indicating incomplete digital scholarly representation. Adoption also varied considerably across academic schools, with the Schools of Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Life Sciences demonstrating higher adoption than the Schools of Humanities, Social Sciences, and Education. Similar disciplinary differences have been reported internationally, where science and technology disciplines generally exhibit greater engagement with digital scholarly identity platforms due to stronger publication cultures, higher collaboration rates, and greater reliance on citation-based research evaluation (Ortega, 2015; Martín-Martín et al., 2018). These findings suggest that universities should implement institutional strategies to promote the equitable adoption of researcher profiles across all disciplines, rather than concentrating efforts solely on science-based faculties.

From an institutional policy perspective, the findings highlight the need to integrate digital researcher identity management into the University's research governance framework. Universities should establish policies that encourage all faculty members to create, verify, and regularly maintain Google Scholar Profiles alongside other persistent researcher identifiers such as ORCID. Academic libraries and research support offices can play a pivotal role by organizing regular training programmes, profile verification workshops, citation management support, and awareness campaigns on research visibility. Institutions may also incorporate verified scholarly profiles into faculty induction programmes, annual academic performance reviews, promotion and tenure processes, institutional repositories, and departmental web pages. Such measures would improve the accuracy of institutional research records, strengthen national and international visibility, and facilitate evidence-based research assessment.

The study also revealed a noticeable gender imbalance in faculty composition, with male faculty members constituting nearly two-thirds of the study population. A similar trend was observed among the highest-ranked researchers across most bibliometric indicators, although female faculty members were represented among the leading performers in citation count and h-index. These findings are consistent with international evidence documenting gender disparities in research productivity, citation impact, and scholarly visibility (Larivière et al., 2013; Kleijn, 2020). However, recent international research suggests that such disparities are increasingly influenced by structural factors including unequal access to research funding, leadership opportunities, mentoring, international collaboration, and work-life balance rather than differences in research capability. Consequently, institutional policies should promote inclusive research environments by supporting mentoring programmes, equitable research funding, collaborative research opportunities, and leadership development initiatives to reduce gender disparities in scholarly visibility.

Analysis of the bibliometric indicators demonstrated considerable variation in research productivity and impact among faculty members. While Prof. Arun Kumar recorded exceptionally high publication output, citation count, and h-index, Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh achieved the highest i10-index, indicating a sustained record of highly cited publications. The findings indicate that research productivity and citation impact are concentrated among a

relatively small group of highly productive researchers who contribute disproportionately to the University's overall research visibility. Similar patterns have been reported in international bibliometric studies, in which research output typically follows a highly skewed distribution, with a small proportion of scholars accounting for a substantial share of publications and citations (Price, 1965; Bornmann & Mutz, 2015). This concentration highlights the importance of institutional mechanisms that encourage broader participation in high-quality research across departments and career stages.

The findings further demonstrate that publication count alone is insufficient for evaluating research performance. Some faculty members with many publications did not achieve a proportionately higher citation impact, whereas others with fewer publications attained stronger citation-based performance. This observation supports Hirsch's (2005) proposition that the h-index provides a balanced assessment by integrating productivity with scholarly impact. Similarly, the i10-index complements other bibliometric measures by identifying researchers who consistently produce well-cited publications. International research on research evaluation increasingly recommends the combined use of multiple bibliometric indicators rather than reliance on a single metric, as different indicators capture distinct dimensions of scholarly performance (Bornmann & Daniel, 2007; Waltman, 2016). Furthermore, global initiatives such as the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) and the Leiden Manifesto advocate responsible research evaluation by combining quantitative indicators with qualitative peer assessment to avoid overreliance on citation-based metrics.

The findings demonstrate that Google Scholar Profiles represent valuable tools for assessing faculty research visibility and institutional research performance. Nevertheless, the uneven distribution of bibliometric indicators and the relatively low adoption of verified Google Scholar Profiles indicate considerable scope for institutional improvement. Universities should formulate comprehensive research visibility policies that promote verified researcher profiles, encourage the use of persistent digital identifiers, strengthen institutional repositories, and provide sustained research support services through university libraries and research offices. Establishing periodic institutional audits of researcher profiles, integrating bibliometric monitoring into research management systems, and recognizing faculty who maintain accurate scholarly profiles further enhance institutional research visibility. Such policy interventions would improve the discoverability, accessibility, credibility, and global impact of the University's research output while strengthening institutional reputation, supporting international collaborations, and contributing to improved performance in national and global university rankings.

8. Limitations of Google Scholar

Although Google Scholar is a widely used and freely accessible source for bibliometric analysis, it has several limitations that should be acknowledged. The platform often contains duplicate records, which can lead to inflated publication and citation counts if not carefully filtered. It also faces author-name ambiguity, making it difficult to accurately distinguish between researchers with similar names or with variations in author affiliations. Additionally,

self-citations are not consistently identified or excluded, potentially affecting citation-based indicators. Furthermore, indexing inconsistencies, including incomplete metadata, varying document coverage, and irregular updates, may influence the accuracy and reproducibility of bibliometric analyses. Therefore, findings from Google Scholar should be interpreted with caution and, where possible, validated against other scholarly databases such as Scopus or Web of Science.

9. Conclusion

The analysis also revealed significant variations in research productivity and impact across faculty members and academic schools. While Prof. Arun Kumar ranked first in publication count, citation count, and h-index, Prof. Soibam Imoba Singh recorded the highest i10-index. The findings further indicate that research visibility is concentrated among a relatively small group of highly productive faculty members, with noticeable disparities across disciplines and gender. These results underscore the importance of encouraging all faculty members, particularly early-career and female researchers, to strengthen their research visibility through active scholarly engagement and the regular maintenance of verified Google Scholar Profiles. The study suggests that Manipur University should formulate institutional policies and capacity-building programmes to promote the creation, verification, and regular updating of Google Scholar Profiles. Such initiatives would improve the discoverability and global impact of the University's research output and support evidence-based evaluation of research.

The findings, however, should be interpreted in light of certain limitations. The study was confined to faculty members from six academic schools of Manipur University. It relied exclusively on publicly available Google Scholar Profiles and faculty information obtained from the University's official website. Consequently, the analysis focused on citation-based bibliometric indicators and did not assess the quality or content of individual publications. Furthermore, the Schools of Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture were excluded due to the unavailability of complete faculty information. Since the data represent a snapshot collected between 8 February and 26 February 2025, subsequent updates to Google Scholar Profiles are not reflected in the study. Future research may extend the analysis to all academic schools, incorporate additional bibliometric databases such as Scopus and Web of Science, and undertake comparative studies across universities to provide a more comprehensive assessment of institutional research visibility.

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