



Research output of Tezpur University, during 1995-2023: A bibliometric analysis using Web of Science

Nijomsri Daimary¹

¹Library Assistant, Central Library, Tezpur University, Tezpur, Assam, Pin: 784028, India.

Email: nijomsri216@gmail.com

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This research presents a thorough bibliometric analysis spanning 29 years, from 1995 to 2023, of Tezpur University's research output and trends across four academic disciplines: Management Science, Humanities & Social Science, Engineering, and Science. Data is segmented into three periods: 1995–2004, 2005–2014, and 2015–2023, revealing fluctuations in publication numbers, with Science and Engineering emerging as primary contributors. The study highlights diverse growth patterns across disciplines, with Management Science experiencing the most substantial expansion, followed by Engineering. It evaluates research impact through citation quantity and Average Citation Per Paper (ACPP) metrics, alongside a Relative Specialization Index comparing Tezpur University's global and national contributions in each field. The analysis delves into collaborative research practices, demonstrating their prevalence at the university. It identifies influential authors based on publication history and ACPP, emphasizing individual contributions. Furthermore, key research topics are identified, showcasing the university's broad academic strengths. Overall, the research underscores Tezpur University's commitment to knowledge advancement and academic excellence, providing valuable insights for stakeholders to comprehend its research impact and facilitate future collaborations and growth strategies.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Web of Science, Research Productivity, Tezpur University

Introduction

Research output refers to the outcomes of a certain action, to which access may be granted in the form of data, data sets, or other constructed products and processes such software, algorithms, protocols, and electronic notebooks. Research output refers to scholarly work that has been published or is capable of being published, including academic journal articles, books, book chapters, conference proceedings, papers, posters, and other types of public or private research. Research is defined as an original, methodical investigation carried out to advance knowledge and understanding.

The statistical evaluation of books, papers, or other publications is called bibliometrics. The analyses are used to monitor the productivity and influence of authors or researchers. To assess the scientific output of Taxus research globally, describe Taxus research activities, and pinpoint trends, patterns, and regularities in Taxus-related articles, a bibliometric study is conducted.

Tezpur university was established on 21st January in 1994 by an Act of Parliament of India as a non-affiliating and residential Central University. Tezpur University is located at Napaam, about 15 km east of

Tezpur town in the Sonitpur district of Assam. The university has 18 departments, fully devoted to pioneering academic pursuits in frontier areas of Science and Technology, Management, Engineering, Social science and humanities.

Literature Review

Gogoi, Borua, and Kalita (2016) conducted a study on the publication output of Dibrugarh University, analyzing bibliographic records published from 2006 to 2015. They examined 533 bibliographic records from the Web of Science database and found a consistent increase in the university's publications over time. The study covered various aspects such as publication distribution by year and field, international collaborations, authorship patterns, institutional partnerships, preferred research communication channels, and citation impact. On average, the university produced 53 publications per year, with a peak of 88 in 2014 and a minimum of 15 in 2006. Multi-authored articles accounted for 95% of the publications, while single-authored articles comprised 5%. The top 30 collaborating institutions contributed around 50.28% of the total output. Over the ten-year period, Dibrugarh University's publications received

2581 citations, resulting in an average citation rate of 4.84 per item.

A total of 586 publications from Mizoram University were examined by Das, Yadav, and Verma (2020) over a span of 17 years (2002-2018). The study sought to identify prolific authors and explore authorship patterns, regional distribution, and document genres. The findings showed that 2016 and 2017, with 108 (18.43%) and 84 (14.33%) publications respectively, saw the university's best production. The majority of publications were research articles, which accounted for 545 (93%) of the total and were followed by review papers at 17 (2.9%). With 82 publications (21.58%), Thapa, R.K., emerged as the most prolific author, closely followed by Tiwari, D., with 61 publications (16.05%). Notably, the Current Science journal published the most articles throughout the research period.

Gupta, Rajput, and Gul (2021) looked at research patterns at the University of Jammu through a bibliometric analysis. Their investigation, which covered the years 2010 to 2019, sought to learn more about a variety of topics, including the rise of publications, prolific writers, authorship patterns, subject distribution, favored journals, and financing sources. According to the findings, research productivity has been rising steadily, with 2019 being the most fruitful year. In 2013, the number of citations to the university's publications peaked. The majority of the university's publications were journal articles, and the top 10 authors contributed significantly to the research output. The study also emphasized how frequently multi-author partnerships with more than five writers occur.

In their article, Baby and Kumaravel (2012) used a bibliometric study to assess the research output of Periyar University. The study's analysis of research trends, authorship patterns, teamwork, and well-known university journals was its main goal. They used the Scopus database, which included works published between 1998 and 2010. The study sought to look at how research output was distributed, growth rates, authorship patterns, and journal variety. The research growth was found to be steady, with the number of articles increasing from one in 1998 to 102 in 2010. The doubling time was 2.27, and the relative growth rate was 0.45. Journal papers were the only avenue of publishing, and three-author publications were common.

Maharana (2013) performed a bibliometric analysis of the research output of the Orissa University of

Agricultural Technology (OUAT) in Bhubaneswar, India. Data from Scopus between 2008 and 2012 were used in the analysis. The investigation sought to assess research productivity, identify top academics, ascertain popular research areas, examine the geographic distribution of articles, identify preferred journals and institutions, and investigate authorship patterns. Using precise search criteria and concentrating only on journal papers, the research approach comprised gathering journal articles from Scopus. According to the analysis, the distribution and growth of publications on an annual basis, authorship trends, author productivity, degrees of collaboration, application of Bradford's Law, distribution of core journals, article length, and the most productive institution/organizations were all revealed. These results add to our understanding of bibliometrics in agricultural technology research and shed light on the OUAT research scene.

Siwach and Kumar (2015) performed a bibliometric analysis of research papers from Maharshi Dayanand University (MDU), Rohtak, to look at its research output, partnerships, subject distribution, favored journals, and citation trends. The analysis discovered a notable rise in MDU's research publications between 2000 and 2013, especially in 2013. It used data from the Scopus database. Both domestic and foreign partnerships between MDU and institutions in India and other nations were seen. Chemistry, Biochemistry, Genetics & Molecular Biology, Pharmacology, Toxicology, and Pharmaceuticals were the most popular subject areas for publications. The most popular journals chosen by MDU authors were also determined by the study. Overall, this analysis improves our understanding of the research landscape by offering useful insights about the productivity, collaborations, and effect of MDU's research.

Kumar (2019) examined 2072 publications written by people connected to Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology using a bibliometric analysis using the scopus database. Their investigation was limited to the years 1999 to 2018. The study's primary objectives were to assess changes in research productivity, publishing types, subject-wise distribution, cooperating institutions, favored journals, prolific authors, citation distribution, and highly cited papers over the course of the investigation. The study's findings show a steady increase in publications, with a 31.72% yearly growth rate. With 11.31% of all papers falling under this category, pharmacology, toxicology,

and pharmaceuticals emerge as the most popular subject area. 137 joint scientific articles have been published as a consequence of extensive collaboration between Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology and Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

Nagarajan (2018) conducted a bibliometric analysis of research output in the field of Social Sciences. The study's objectives included examining the distribution of publications by source, by year, by institution, and by institution by institution as well as identifying the top journals and authors. The study's findings show a steady increase in publications, which is a reflection of the growing amount of social science research being done. Journal articles, which made up 78.70% of all publications, were the most common document category, followed by conference presentations, book chapters, reviews, and articles in press. The analysis of authorship patterns revealed that publications involving two authors collaborating accounted for the largest proportion (36.51%) of the total research output, followed by three author collaborations (22.52%).

Haq, Ullah, and Tanveer (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis using the Scopus database to examine publications authored by individuals affiliated with Army Medical College in Pakistan. The analysis encompassed publications from 1977 to 2018 and investigated various aspects such as publication growth, citations, subject distribution, notable authors and journals, and research collaboration both within Pakistan and internationally. The results indicated a total of 417 publications, averaging 9.92 papers per year, which collectively received 2,524 citations with an average citation impact of 6.05 per year. The majority of these publications (68%) were focused on the field of Medicine. Notably, Abdul Khaliq Naveed emerged as the most prolific author, and the Journal of College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan, along with the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association, were the preferred journals with 84 and 82 publications, respectively. Collaboration primarily took place with the National University of Sciences and Technology within Pakistan, as well as two universities in Saudi Arabia. Overall, the study observed a growth in scientific productivity at Army Medical College during the last decade. However, it emphasized the importance of enhancing research activities and establishing international collaborations to meet global standards effectively.

In their study, Maharana and Sethi (2013) aimed to conduct a bibliometric assessment of the scientific research output from Sambalpur University between 2007 and 2011. The study intended to assess the research growth, contribution, and impact made by the university's faculty members, researchers, and students. Additionally, the researchers sought to analyze the progress and development of research activities at the university by examining the publications indexed in the ISI Web of Science during the specified period. The study explored various aspects of the published papers, such as the annual average growth rate percentage, authorship patterns, degree of collaboration, distribution of citations, and organizational affiliation. The degree of collaboration (C) was determined using Subramanyam's formula, and Bradford's law was applied to examine the distribution of literature in the university's publication pattern.

Kappi and Biradar (2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis of research productivity from Kuvempu University. The analysis utilized data from Web of Science between 1999 and 2019. The research output of Kuvempu University is examined in terms of yearly distributions, subject-wise trends, authorship patterns, types of documents published, geographical country collaboration, and language usage. The results revealed that the Kuvempu University's highest publication rate occurred in 2012. The top research areas are electrochemistry, organic chemistry, and multidisciplinary chemistry. Collaboration among researchers is common, leading to a significant percentage of multi-authored outputs, with journal articles being the primary publication format. While international collaborations exist, most research outputs are published within India. English is the dominant language used for publication.

Sevukan, Nagarajan and Sharma (2007) conducted bibliometric analysis in the field of plant sciences, specifically examining the research output of faculties in central universities in India. During the period from 1997 to 2006, a total of 348 bibliographic records were examined in the study. These records were sourced from the ISI Science Citation Index - Extended (SCIE) database. The study aimed to examine the growth of literature and productivity of Indian authors in plant sciences, analyzing various factors such as year-wise distribution, document types, authorship patterns, and collaboration. The analysis of the collected data revealed several key

findings. The study reveals three main findings. Firstly, there has been consistent growth in research output in plant sciences in Indian central universities, indicating a growing focus on this field. Journal articles are the primary literature source. Secondly, research performance varies among universities, with Banaras Hindu University (BHU) contributing the highest percentage of research output in plant sciences. Lastly, the study uncovers interesting trends and variations in authorship patterns and collaboration among faculties in different universities, providing insights into collaborative networks at the international, national, and local levels.

Nagarkar, Veer, and Kumbhar (2015) conducted bibliometrics analysis of research productivity of life science faculty members at the Savitribai Phule Pune University (SPPU), Maharashtra, India. The data were collected from the Web of Science database for the period of 1999 to 2013. The study examined the publication productivity, collaboration patterns, preferred journals, and subject area of the faculty members. Bibliometrics techniques and software such as HistCite, Intcoll, and Pajek were employed to analyze the data. The findings indicate a rise in research productivity among faculty members, with their publications receiving favorable citations and their journals achieving higher Impact Factors. The faculty members have engaged in collaborations with esteemed international researchers and have expanded their research efforts across interdisciplinary domains. It is important to note that the paper relies solely on empirical data collected specifically for this research.

Shahzad *et. al.* (2021) conducted bibliometric analysis of research output from Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan. The study is examined in terms of publications, citation trends, major research areas, co-authorship patterns, preferred journals, keywords used, and sponsored funding. The data were collected from SCOPUS for the period of 1908 to 2021. The findings revealed that the publications and citation trends of Government College University remained relatively low. However, there was a noticeable increase in publication and citation activity starting in 2005. The top ten research areas primarily consisted of science subjects, with no publications from Social Sciences, Arts, and Humanities among the top ten areas. The majority of collaborative work involving GC University authors was observed with the University of the Punjab, Lahore, the University of Sargodha, and the

University of Agriculture Faisalabad. While GC University authors also engaged in collaborations with international authors, this level of collaboration was less frequent compared to collaborations at the national level. The primary funding source for research was the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, although international funding sources were also identified.

Objectives

1. To analyze the year wise research output and growth rate of Tezpur University during 1995-2023.
2. To assess the document type of the research Output.
3. To identify the prolific authors within Tezpur University's research community.
4. To investigate the authorship pattern and degree of collaboration among researchers.
5. To study the citations of researchers affiliated with Tezpur University.
7. To identify the top 10 research areas within Tezpur University.
8. Calculate the h-index of Tezpur University's research output.

Methodology

For this study, a bibliometric analysis was carried out and the required data has been collected from the Web of Science database spanning the period from 1995 to 2023. A total of 3655 data entries were collected. The data records were downloaded in plain text format after that the collected data has been analyzed with the help of simple statistical techniques. Data has been presented in the form of tables, graphs, and charts using MS Excel software and Bib Excel.

Data analysis:

Table 1 presents information about the publication counts for four distinct academic disciplines at a school over three specific time intervals: 1995-2004, 2005-2014, and 2015-2023. It also includes the total publication count for each discipline and their respective percentage contributions to the overall total. Over the past 29 years, Tezpur University's total publications have shown considerable variations, with the highest number of 1780 publications in Science, followed by 1354 in Engineering, and the lowest count of 102 in Management Science.

Table 2 presents the research productivity trends of the university over a span of 29 years, from 1995 to 2023. During this period, the university has

experienced varying levels of growth across different fields. Notably, Science has shown the highest increase of 616.25%, followed by Engineering with a growth rate of 550.45%. Conversely, Humanities & Social Science has witnessed the lowest growth at 262.06%. These findings highlight the diverse growth patterns in research productivity within the university's different academic domains.

Table 3 displays the publication statistics of an academic institution or research organization, categorized into Management, Humanities, Engineering, and Science. In total, across all these fields, there have been 3655 publications, accumulating 65,887 citations, with 201 of them receiving at least 1 citation. The average number of citations per paper across all fields stands at 72.5, leading to a combined H-index of 1442.

Table 4 presents the Subject-wise Relative Specialization Index for different academic disciplines at Tezpur University, both in India and

around the world. In Management Science, the index is -0.999612137067, with 525,857 publications worldwide, 7,889 in India, and 102 at Tezpur University. For Humanities & Social Science, the index is -0.999348998297, with 1,286,828 publications globally, 4,700 in India, and 419 at Tezpur University. In Engineering, the index is -0.999607303630, with 6,894,559 publications worldwide, 313,956 in India, and 1,354 at Tezpur University. In Science, the index is -0.999679726176, with 11,831,729 publications worldwide, 536,107 in India, and 1,895 at Tezpur University.

Table 5 provides a comprehensive overview of the research output from the School, Categorized into various academic disciplines. In the field of Management Science, the School has contributed a total 102 publications, encompassing articles, conference papers, book chapters, and data papers. Meanwhile, in Humanities & Social Science, they have produced a significant number of 419

Table 1 — Research output of Tezpur University

| School | Number of Publication | | | Total Publication | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | 1995-2004 | 2005-2014 | 2015-2023 | | |
| Management Science | 3 | 36 | 63 | 102 | 2.79% |
| Humanities & Social Science | 28 | 164 | 227 | 419 | 11.46% |
| Engineering | 25 | 406 | 923 | 1354 | 37.05% |
| Science | 30 | 549 | 1201 | 1780 | 48.70% |
| Total | 86 | 1155 | 2414 | 3655 | 100.00% |

Table 2 — Growth of Tezpur University

| School | Annual Growth Rate | | | Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) (1995-2023) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | 1995-2004 | 2005-2014 | 2015-2023 | |
| Management Science | - | 1100 | 75 | 391.67% |
| Humanities & Social Science | - | 485.71 | 38.41 | 174.71% |
| Engineering | - | 1524 | 127.34 | 550.45% |
| Science | - | 1730 | 118.76 | 616.25% |

Table 3 — Subject-wise impact of research output of Tezpur University

| School | Publications | Citations | Total Publications having at least 1 citation | Average Citation Per Paper (ACPP) | H-Index |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Management Science | 102 | 401 | 1 | 3.93 | 22 |
| Humanities & Social Science | 419 | 530 | 3 | 1.26 | 51 |
| Engineering | 1354 | 29913 | 77 | 45.4 | 673 |
| Science | 1780 | 35043 | 120 | 21.91 | 696 |
| Total | 3655 | 65887 | 201 | 72.5 | 1442 |

Table 4 — Subject-wise Contribution of Tezpur University as Compared to the World and India's Total Publications

| Subject | World | India | Tezpur University | Relative Specialization Index |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Management Science | 525,857 | 7,889 | 102 | -0.999612137067 |
| Humanities & Social Science | 1,286,828 | 4,700 | 419 | -0.999348998297 |
| Engineering | 6,894,559 | 313,956 | 1,354 | -0.999607303630 |
| Science | 11,831,729 | 536,107 | 1895 | -0.999679726176 |

Table 5 — Document type of Tezpur University

| School | Article | Conference Paper | Book Chapter | Data paper | Review | Other | Book | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|------------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| Management Science | 72 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 102 |
| Humanities & Social Science | 182 | 55 | 49 | 0 | 34 | 58 | 41 | 419 |
| Engineering | 1245 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 13 | 0 | 1354 |
| Science | 1683 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 55 | 23 | 0 | 1780 |
| Total | 3182 | 100 | 64 | 4 | 170 | 94 | 41 | 3655 |

publications, including articles, conferences papers, book chapters, reviews, and other scholarly works. Engineering has been another active area, with 1354 publications, mainly focusing on articles and conferences papers. In the field of Science, their research efforts have resulted in 1780 publications, covering articles, conference papers, book chapters, and reviews. The combined research output from all fields amounts to 3655 publications, reflecting the school’s commitment to advancing knowledge and academic excellence.

Table 6 depicts the various subject-wise authorship pattern distribution where the authorship patterns show a total of 4669 authors. The highest percentage obtained from the table is 83.23 by more than two authors followed by a percentage of 13.64 by double authors.

Table 7 depicts the year-wise authorship pattern distribution where the authorship patterns show a total of 4669 authors. The highest percentage obtained from the table is 83.23 by more than two authors followed by a percentage of 13.64 by double authors.

Table 8 shows that the degree of collaboration (C), which represents the proportion of multiple-author publications, remained consistently high at 0.91 for 1995-2004 and 0.97 for both 2005-2014 and 2015-2023, indicating a prevalent trend of collaborative research over the years.

Degree of collaboration is used to calculate the proportion of single and multi-authored papers. It is denoted by formula:

$$C = \frac{\text{Number of multi authored papers (Nm)}}{\text{Number of multi authored papers (Nm) + Number of single authored papers (Ns)}}$$

$$C = Nm/Nm+Ns$$

To find out top productive authors, a total count method was used and equal weightage was given to each author. Ranked by their ACPP (Average Citation Per Publication). The analysis of table 9 reveals that out of 3655 numbers of publications Prof Utpal Sharma has amassed an impressive citation count of 178, with 30 publications to his name, resulting in an

Table 6 — Analysis of pattern of Authorship

| Subject | Single author | Double authors | More than two authors | Total authors |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Management | 13 | 211 | 49 | 273 |
| Humanities | 115 | 146 | 287 | 548 |
| Science | 17 | 222 | 1935 | 2174 |
| Engineering | 1 | 58 | 1615 | 1674 |
| Total | 146 | 637 | 3886 | 4669 |
| % | 3.13 | 13.64 | 82.23 | 100 |

Table 7 — Analysis of pattern of Authorship

| Year | Single author | Double author | More than two author | Total authors |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1995-2004 | 7 | 24 | 49 | 80 |
| 2005-2014 | 39 | 226 | 857 | 1122 |
| 2015-2023 | 100 | 387 | 2980 | 3467 |
| Total | 146 | 637 | 3886 | 4669 |
| % | 3.13 | 13.64 | 83.23 | 100 |

Table 8 — Degree of Collaboration (C)

| Year | Single authored (Ns) | Multiple authored (Nm) | Nm+Ns | Degree of Collaboration (C) |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1995-2004 | 7 | 73 | 80 | 0.91 |
| 2005-2014 | 39 | 1083 | 1122 | 0.97 |
| 2015-2023 | 100 | 3367 | 3467 | 0.97 |

Table 9 — Top 10 prolific authors

| Sl no. | Author Name | Citation | Publications | ACPP |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|------|
| 1 | Dr Santi Gopal Maji | 194 | 80 | 2.43 |
| 2 | Prof Chandan Kumar Sharma | 32 | 36 | 0.89 |
| 3 | Prof Utpal Sharma (1st) | 178 | 30 | 5.93 |
| 4 | Dr Amalesh Gope | 43 | 27 | 1.59 |
| 5 | Dr Amalesh Gope | 43 | 23 | 1.87 |
| 6 | Dr Parasmoni Dutta (10th) | 3 | 18 | 0.17 |
| 7 | Prof C S H N Murthy | 26 | 15 | 1.73 |
| 8 | Mr Debajit Kumar Sarmah (3rd) | 45 | 12 | 3.75 |
| 9 | Dr Abhijit Bora | 37 | 10 | 3.7 |
| 10 | Dr Arup Roy (2nd) | 47 | 11 | 4.27 |

average citation per paper (ACPP) of 5.93 securing 1st rank. It is followed by Prof. Chandan Kumar Sharma, with 32 citations and 36 publications, has an ACPP of 0.89 securing 2nd rank. Prof Utpal Sharma contributed 30 publications securing 3rd rank.

Table 10—Top 10 influential Research Areas

| Sl. no. | Research areas | Publications |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Chemistry, Multidisciplinary | 391 |
| 2 | Materials Science, Multidisciplinary | 372 |
| 3 | Food Science & Technology | 281 |
| 4 | Physics, Applied | 280 |
| 5 | Environmental Sciences | 244 |
| 6 | Energy & Fuels | 211 |
| 7 | Chemistry, Applied | 176 |
| 8 | Biochemistry & Molecular Biology | 170 |
| 9 | Engineering, Electrical & Electronic | 162 |
| 10 | Engineering, Chemical | 139 |

Dr Parasmoni Dutta is the author with 10th rank who contributed 18 publications, citation 3, resulting in an ACP of 0.17.

Table 10 presents a list of research areas along with the number of publications for each category. At the top of the list is Chemistry, Multidisciplinary, which boasts the highest number of publications, standing at an impressive 391. Following closely behind is Materials Science, Multidisciplinary, with 372 publications. The third position is occupied by Food Science & Technology, having 281 publications. In the fourth and fifth spots, we have Applied Physics and Environmental Sciences with 280 and 244 publications, respectively. Energy & Fuels claim the sixth position, with 211 publications, while Chemistry, Applied, secures the seventh position with 176 publications. Biochemistry & Molecular Biology follows closely behind with 170 publications. Engineering, Electrical & Electronic takes the ninth spot with 162 publications, while Engineering, Chemical, ranks tenth with 139 publications.

Conclusion

The information provided in Tables 1 to 10 provides a thorough and informative overview of the research output and trends at Tezpur University. The institution has improved its research output significantly during the previous 29 years, with a considerable increase in the number of publications in a range of academic fields. The fields of science and engineering have taken the lead, producing the most publications. Furthermore, there has been a strong tendency toward collaborative research, with high levels of collaboration seen throughout all three time periods. Researchers with major contributions to their disciplines and high citation counts, such as Prof. Utpal Sharma, Prof. Chandan Kumar Sharma, and Dr. Amalesh Gope, are highlighted by the analysis of the most prolific authors. The university's

dedication to encouraging significant research is exemplified by these authors. The university's wide capabilities are also highlighted by the most significant research fields, which range from Chemistry and Materials Science to Food Science & Technology and Environmental Sciences. Numerous publications related to these study areas attest to Tezpur University's expertise in a range of technical and scientific fields. Overall, the results from these tables demonstrate Tezpur University's commitment to knowledge advancement and considerable contribution to the international research community. The university is recognized as a leading academic institution in India and beyond due to its dedication to interdisciplinary research and depth of knowledge in many different subjects. Tezpur University is well-positioned to further advance academia and tackle important issues in the coming years as it thrives and conducts influential research.

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