8

Research Productivity of LIS Professional in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad

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ABSTRACT

This paper present research productivity of LIS professionals in Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad during 2004-2013. This research paper covers gender wise, age group wise, writing/ publication status of librarians, language wise research productivity, use of communicational channel for research, financial agencies of research, purpose of research productivity, and authorship pattern.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the age of information, academic librarians plays vital role in socio-cultural, economic development of country. As a librarian you are expected to do more and more with fewer and fewer people. Libraries have a major role to play in transmitting the accumulated knowledge to the next generation and also creating new knowledge through research. Research in library and information science is increase. e. g. library automation, OPAC, computerized SDI, CAS, electronic-mail service, use of electronic-resources library 2.0 etc. Librarians not only play the key role of repository of knowledge but also work as the purveyor of research activities. There number of problems that librarians and Library professionals face. It is only research that helps to solve those problems, expand the human knowledge base and develop better and advanced tools and techniques for their work situations.

2. STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The Problem under Investigation is "Research Productivity of LIS Professional in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

3. DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1. Research

Research is common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Research is an art of scientific investigation. According to the advanced learner's dictionary of current English, "Research is a careful or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge." Redman and Mory define Research as a "Systematized effort to gain new knowledge."

3.2. Productivity

The concept of productivity can be defined and used

in various ways. Basically, it is the relationship between quantities of output and quantities of input. (Phillips 1990).

3.3. Research Productivity

Bottle and other accept that the productivity of an academic can be calculated by counting the number of publishing produced over a period of time. Supporting the above view Hattie and others also point out that the individual librarians scholarly productivity can be counted and used as a unit of analyses when evaluating higher education. Counting can thus be used to measures the status of an academic with regard to scholarly publishing.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Surwase, Kademan and Kumar (2008) this paper have discussed the contribution of Indian Scientist in the field of Neutron Scattering cover Scopus Database from 1991 to 2006. They observed that highest contribution from 1995 to 1998. India is one of the countries who have contributed highest number of the publication with USA. They also observed the collaboration trend was towards multi-authored publications. Bhabha atomic research centre, Mumbai has highest number of the publications. Highest numbers of publications were published in journals.

Kademani et al. (2006) conducted the study on scientometric analysis of nuclear science and technology research in India during 1970 to 2002. This study has based on INIS database. From the study period India has contributed significantly to the field of nuclear science and technology. There are totals 55313 papers were published by Indian nuclear scientists in various subject like physics, chemistry, life and environmental sciences, engineering and technology, other aspects of nuclear and non-nuclear energy and isotopes and radiation application from the study period.

Thavamani (2015) conducted the study on authorship pattern and collaborative research in collaborative librarianship during 2009 to 2014. A total numbers of 223 research contribution and 343 authors were analyzing the journal. Highest number of contribution was published in 2010. Majority of the contributions were written by a single author. Ivan Gaetz made the highest number of contribution. The highest numbers of authors were from the united state.

Tunga (2014) conducted the study on authorship pattern and degree of collaboration in the field of horticulture. Mostly, the scientist used journal articles to collect their required information. It is clear that team research is on the increase in the field of horticulture.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the research productivity of LIS professional during 2004 to 2013.
2. To find out the year wise research productivity.
3. To identify the profile author having largest number of publication.
4. To know research productivity in books, published lecture and conference proceeding, journal articles & patents etc.
5. To know gender wise research productivity.
6. To know language wise research productivity.

6. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Present study is limited to 20 academic arts, commerce, and science granted college librarians in osmanabad district region which are affiliate to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Present study has done with the help of survey method. Survey research is distinguished by its reliance upon the selection of person from large and small population and the making of observation. So that inference can be applied to present population.

8. DATA ANALYSIS

The total numbers of academic granted college in osmanabad district are 20 out of them 13 librarians have respondent, 07 have not respondent. The collected data have been analyzed with using following parameters. Gender wise research productivity, types of research contribution, year wise research productivity, age wise research productivity, language wise research productivity, financial agencies, authorship pattern, motivational factor, used of the communication channel for research, Barriers in research productivity.

8.1. Gender Wise Research Productivity

Gender wise publication status of college librarians affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. The collected data is analysed in table no. 8.1.

Table 8.1. Gender Wise Research Productivity

Sr.No	*Gender*	*No of Respondent*	*Publications*	*%*
1	Male	12	98	83.76%
2	Female	01	19	16.23%
	Totals	**13**	**117**	**100%**

It can be observed from table no. 8.1 that the there are totals 117 publications. Male librarians have published 83.76% publications, while female librarians have published 16.23% publications. It indicates that male librarians have more research productivity than female librarians.

8.2. Types of Research Contribution

Research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, books; research projects, and patents of college librarians affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. The collected data is analyzed in table no. 8.2.

Table 8.2. Types of Research Productivity

Sr. No	*Types of Research Productivity*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*Total*	*%*
1	Symposia	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	7	6	21	17.94%
2	Seminars	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	11	12	30	25.64%
3	Conferences	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	9	16	33	28.20%
4	Journals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	10	21	17.94%
5	Book Chapters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	11	9.40%
6	Books	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0%
7	Research Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.85%
8	Patents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**18**	**39**	**48**	**117**	**100%**

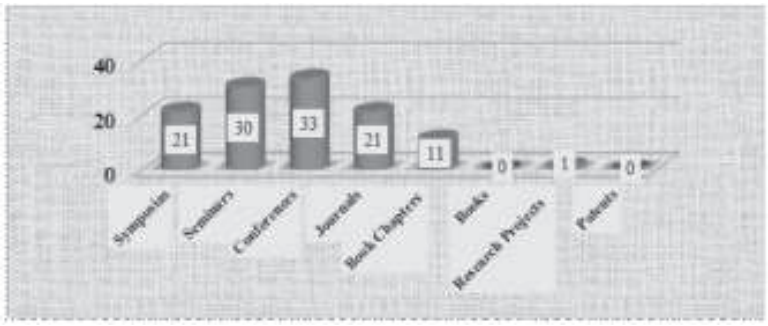

Fig. 8.2. Types of Research Productivity

Table no. 8.2 and figure no. 8.2 shows types of research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents. There were 117 research publications during the year 2004 to 2013. Majority of researcher have published research papers in conferences 28.20%; followed by seminar 25.64%,

journals and symposia 17.94%, book chapters 9.40% and research projects 0.85%. Nobody registered for any patents.

8.3. Year Wise Research Productivity

Table no. 8.2 shows that there are total 117 publications. 2013 was the more research productive year in relative to the number of publications. In 2013 researcher published 48 research papers in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, books, books chapter research project etc. The less research productive year of the librarians was 2004 having only 2 publications. In 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 there is no research publications. It shows that the productivity of librarians increase year by year. It is growing than previous year.

8.4. Rank List of Authors and Publication

It can be found that the Paval V. S. is the most prolific author who has contributed 19 research papers in symposia, seminar, conference, journal, book chapter, books during 2004-2013; Kulkarni R.P.is second rank having 17 publications followed by Hidge G. G. is third rank having 16 publications, Magar P. B is fourth rank having 14, Yadav V. P. is fifth rank having 11 and Mahajan S. S. is sixth rank having 9. The detail ranking of the authors is presented in table no.8.4.

Table 8.4. Ranking of the Authors

Sr. No	*Author Ranking*	*Name of the Authors*	*No. of Attended*	*Percentage %*
1	1	Paval V. S	19	16.23%
2	2	Kulkarni R.P.	17	14.52%
3	3	Hidge G. G	16	13.67%
4	4	Magar P. B	14	11.96%
5	5	Yadav V. P	11	9.40%
6	6	Mahajan S. S	9	7.69%
7	7	Chalukya B.V	8	6.83%

8	8	Kaldate A. R	7	5.98%
9	9	Tachale B. G	6	5.12%
10	10	Maske R. A	5	4.27%
11	11	Nikalje D.S	4	3.41%
12	12	Sarde D. N	1	0.85%
13	13	Taksale S.A	0	0%
		Totals	**117**	**100%**

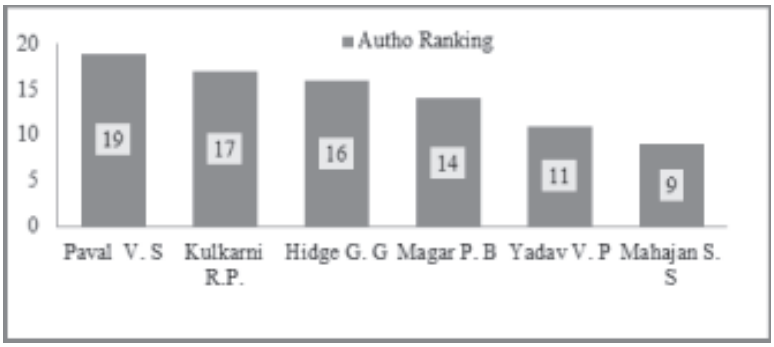

Fig. 8.4. Ranking of the Authors

8.5. Age Wise Research Productivity

Majority of the librarians are belonging to 31-40 age group 61.54% and 38.46% are belonging to 41-50 age groups. 21-30 and above 51 age group respondent have not published any research papers. Majority of researcher are belong to 31-40 age group have published 63.25% research papers.

Table 8.5. Age Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No.	*Age Group*	*Respondent*	*Percentage of Respondent*	*Publications*	*%*
1.	21-30	0	0%	0	0%
2.	31-40	8	61.54%	74	63.25%
3.	41-50	5	38.46%	43	36.75%
4.	Above 51	0	0%	0	0%
	Totals	**13**	**100%**	**117**	**100%**

8.6. Language Wise Research Productivity

Majority of 52.38% librarians using English language for research publication. Followed by 42.85% librarians used Marathi Language and 4.76% librarians using Hindi language for research publication.

Table 8.6. Language Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No.	*Preferred Language*	*No. of Respondent*	*%*
1	English	11	52.38%
2	Marathi	9	42.85%
3	Hindi	1	4.76%
	Totals	**21**	**100%**

8.7. Authorship Pattern

It can be noted from table no. 8.7 **53.84%** librarians using single authorship pattern followed by **38.46%** double authorship pattern; and **7.69%** librarians' preferred three authorship pattern in their publication. Nobody used More than three authorship pattern for their publications.

Table 8.7. Authorship Pattern

Sr. No.	*Authorship Pattern*	*No. of Respondent*	*%*
1	Single Author	7	53.84%
2	Double Authors	5	38.46%
3	Three Authors	1	7.69%
4	More than Three Authors	0	0%
	Total	**13**	**100%**

8.8. Communication Channels Use for Research

The table no. 8.8 shows that majority of researcher used journals for their research publications. Research used **32.25%** journals followed by books 29.03%, conference proceeding 16.12%, 16.12% seminar/workshop, 6.45% thesis/dissertation and 3.22% researcher used abstracts for

their research publications. Research no used special publication, technical report, research reports, annual report, scientific reports and state-of-the-art-report for their research publications.

Table 8.8. Communication Channel Use for Research

Sr. No.	*Communication Channel Used for Research*	*No. of Respondent*	*%*
1	Journals	10	32.25%
2	Books	9	29.03%
3	Conference proceeding	5	16.12%
4	Special publication	0	0%
5	Seminar/Workshop	4	12.90%
6	Thesis/Dissertation	2	6.45%
7	Technical report	0	0%
8	Research reports	0	0%
9	Annual report	0	0%
10	Scientific reports	0	0%
11	Abstracts	1	3.22%
12	State-of -the-art-report	0	0%
	Totals	**31**	**100%**

8.9. Purpose of Research

Majority of the 39.13% librarians' research purpose is to upgrade knowledge followed by 26.08% is to upgrade qualification; 21.73% to get promotion and 13.04% to become subject expert is the purpose of research.

Table 8.9. Purpose of Your Research

Sr.No.	*Purpose of Research*	*No. of Respondent*	*%*
1	To upgrade knowledge	9	39.13%
2	To upgrade qualification	6	26.08%
3	To get promotion	5	21.73%
4	To get job	0	0%
5	To become subject expert	3	13.04%
6	To Main social status	0	0%
	Totals	**23**	**100%**

8.10. Financial Support for Research

It is observed from the table no. 8.10 majority of 76.92% researcher spending self on research activity; whereas 15.38% researcher stated that colleges provides fund for research activity and 7.69% Governing Body, UGC provides fund for research activity. Nobody get ICSSR and fellowship for research.

Table 8.10. Financial support for your research

Sr.No.	*Financial Support*	*No. of Respondent*	*%*
1	Fellowship	0	0%
2	ICSSR	0	0%
3	Governing Body, UGC	1	7.69%
4	College	2	15.38%
5	Self	10	76.92%
	Totals	**13**	**100%**

9. MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Male librarians have published 83.76% publications, while female librarians have published 16.23% publications. It indicates that Male Librarians have more research productivity than female librarians.
2. Majority of researcher have published research papers in conferences 28.20%; followed by seminar 25.64%, journals and symposia 17.94%, book chapters 9.40% and research projects 0.85%.
3. In 2013 researcher published 48 research papers in Symposia, Seminars, Conferences, Journals, Books, Books chapter Research Project etc.
4. Paval V. S. is the most prolific author who has contributed 19 research papers in symposia, seminar, conference, journal, book chapter, books during 2004-2013.

5. Majority of librarian's preferred English language to write research papers.
6. Majority of librarian's used journals to write research papers.
7. Majority of librarians spending self on research activity.

10. CONCLUSION

Present study is based on survey, interview, observation, curriculum vitae of the college librarians affiliated to Dr. B. A. M. University, Aurangabad. It has covered the Gender wise productivity, Types of research Contribution, Year wise Productivity, Rank list of Author and Publication, Age wise productivity, Writing/Publication Status, Language wise productivity, who provides financial support for your research, Research Project status, Authorship Pattern, Motivated Factor in productivity, Authorship Position, Barriers in research productivity etc.

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