

**Research Productivity in a LIS: An Analysis of Research Performance of
Dr. B.A.M.U, Aurangabad during 2004-2013**

Dr. A. B. Sawai * Dr. S. P. Chavan **

*** Librarian,**
Yashwantrao Chavan
College Ambajogai,
Tq. Ambajogai Dist.
Beed., Maharashtra,
India

**** Director,**
Knowledge Resources
Centre
SNDT Woman’s
University, Mumbai.,
Maharashtra, India

QR Code



Abstract: - *This paper presents research productivity of LIS professionals in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. It examines authorship pattern, motivational factors and barriers in research productivity during 2004-2013. This research paper covers analysis 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, authorship pattern, and barriers in research productivity.*

Keywords: Academic Library, Dr. BAMU, Research Productivity, Authorship Pattern, Motivational Factor.

1. Introduction

In the age of information, academic librarians play a vital role in socio-cultural and 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 increasing. 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 are a 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 in 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 (2009) 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 et al. accept that the productivity of an academic can be calculated by counting the number of publications produced over a period of time. Supporting the above view Hattie et al. also point out that the individual librarian’s scholarly productivity can be counted and used as a unit of analyses when evaluating higher education. Counting can thus be used to measure the status of an academic with regard to scholarly publishing.

4. Review of Literature

Sharma (2009) carried out a bibliometric study of research publication trends among scientists of Central Potato Research Institute during 1991 to 2007. The authors found that the majority of publications have been conducted in joint authorship. The degree of collaboration is also quite high. The study shows no uniform pattern of literature growth but factors like fund availability, scientists’ recruitment and their availability, and years that had special occasions like conference, seminars etc. have impact over scientific productivity of the scientist during the period.

Vijay (2005) conducted the study on Bibliometric Study of Research Publication Trend among Indian Food Scientists and Technologists. It is clear that there is an increasing trend towards collaborative research in the area of food science and technology. The publishing trend is also seen to totally depend on the pattern of productivity of the authors. Universities contributed maximum number of papers. The total publication of CSIR and its laboratories put together.

Mulla and Konnur (2012) conducted the study on Research Activities in Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) from 2007 to 2011. There were total 250 Ph.D.s awarded in mechanical, civil, electrical, applied science, computer science, electronics, management science and technology during the study period. Maximum research was carried out in mechanical eng. and the highest number of publications has been contributed by Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering Mysore.

Veeramani and Sivaraman (2011) conducted the study on Research Output of Chemistry Literature in India during 2001 to 2010. From the study period there were 8342 publications. Articles are a predominant source of publications. Majority of the publications have been written by the joint authors.

5. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is analyzing the “Research Productivity of LIS Professional in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad”, during 2004 to 2013. In particular, the study focuses on the following objectives.

1. To find out the year wise research productivity.
2. To identify the profile author having largest number of publication.
3. To know research productivity in books, published lecture and conference proceeding, Journal articles & Patents etc.
4. To know gender wise research productivity.
5. To know language wise research productivity.

6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The present study is limited to 12 academic arts, commerce, and science granted college libraries in Jalna district region which are affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

7. Research Methodology

The study was done with the help of survey method. Survey research is distinguished by its reliance upon the selection of persons from large and small populations and the making of observation, so that inference can be applied to present population.

8. Data Analysis

The total numbers of academic granted colleges in Jalna district are 14 out of them 12 librarians have responded, 02 have not responded. The collected data have been analyzed using the 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

Publication Status of College Librarians Affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. The collected data is analysed in table no. 8.1 and figure no.8.1.

Table No. 8.1 Gender Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No	Gender	No of Respondents	Publications	%
1	Male	10	202	84.87%
2	Female	02	36	15.12%
	Totals	24	238	100%

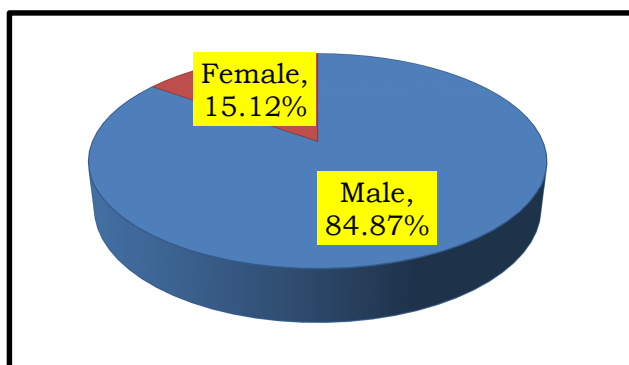


Figure No. 8.1 Gender Wise Research Productivity

It can be observed from Table and figure No. 8.1 that there are total 238 publications. Male librarians have published 202 (84.87%) publications, while female librarians have published 36 (15.12%) 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 No. 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			2	3		1	11	10	11	11	49	20.58
2	Seminars			1	3		1	7	9	20	17	58	24.36
3	Conferences						1	5	10	15	16	47	19.74
4	Journals						2	6	13	11	12	44	18.48
5	Book Chapters				1	2	1	5	5	6	8	28	11.76
6	Books	1						2		2	4	9	3.78
7	Research Projects							2		1		3	1.26
8	Patents												0
	Total	1		3	7	2	6	38	47	66	68	238	100%

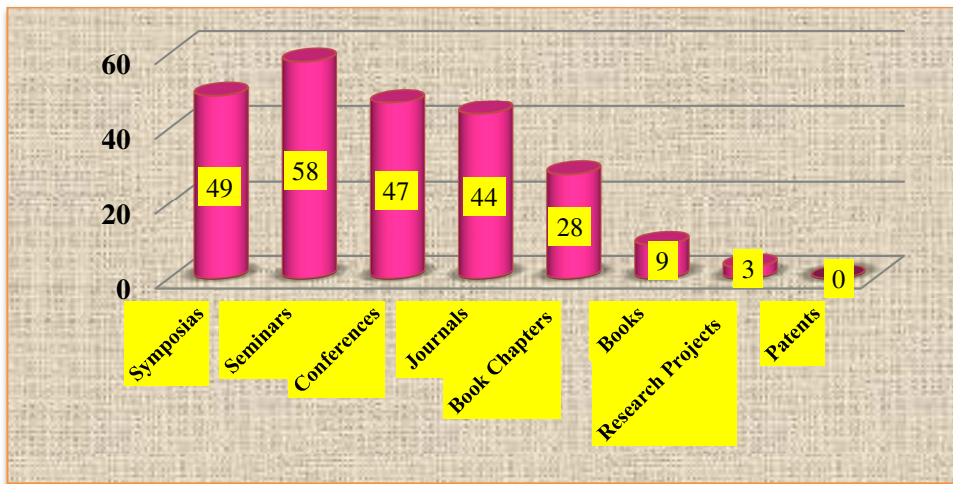


Figure No. 8.2 Types of Research Productivity

Table no. 8.2 and figure no. 8.2 show the types of research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents. There were 238 research publications during the year 2004 to 2013. Majority of respondents have published research papers in seminars 24.36%; followed by symposia 20.58% conferences 19.74%, journals 18.48%, book chapters 11.76%, books 3.78% and research projects 1.26%. Nobody registered for any patents. **This indicates that the above discussion “Librarians write for Seminars Symposia & Conferences rather than journals and books.” (Hypothesis is valid).**

8.3 Year Wise Research Productivity

Table no. 8.3 and figure No.8.3 show that there are total 238 publications. 2013 was the more productive year in relative to the number of research publications. In 2013 researchers published 68 research papers in Symposia, Seminars, Conferences, Journals, Books, Books chapter, Research Project etc. The least productive year of the librarians was 2004 having only 1 publication. It shows that the productivity of librarians increased year by year. It is growing compared to previous year.

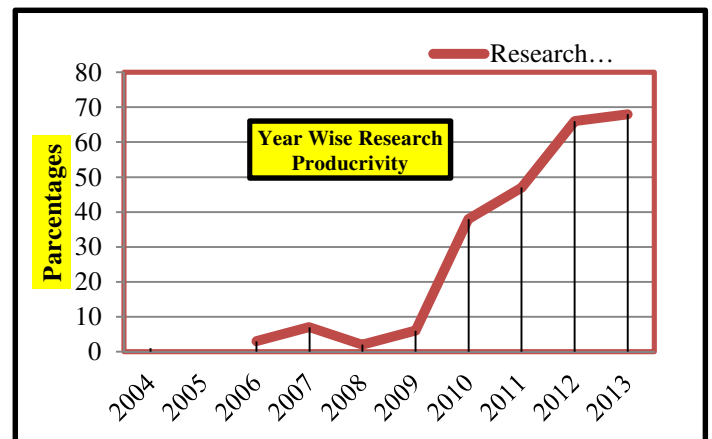


Figure No. 8.3 Year Wise Research Productivity

8.4 Rank List of Authors and Publication

It can be found that Deshmukh H. B is the most prolific author who has contributed 39 research papers in Symposia, Seminar, Conference, Journal, Book Chapter, Book during 2004-2013; Sutar M. S is second rank having 36 publications

followed by Gumre S at third rank having 30 publications, Kumbhar K.N and Pathade A. L are at fourth rank having 28, Dahiphale V.U is at fifth rank having 24 and Chopkar H. D is at sixth rank having 19. The detailed ranking of the authors is presented in table no.8.4.

Table No. 8.4 Ranking of the Authors

Sr. No	Author Ranking	Name of the Authors	No. of Publications	Percentages %
1	1	Deshmukh H. B	39	16.38%
2	2	Sutar M. S	36	15.12%
3	3	Gumre S.	30	12.60%
4	4	Kumbhar K.N	28	11.76%
5	4	Pathade A. L	28	11.76%
6	5	Dahiphale V.U	24	10.08%
7	6	Chopkar H. D	19	7.98%
8	7	Kamble R. R	18	7.56%
9	8	Garad M.D	9	3.78%
10	9	Doiphode D. B	7	2.94%
11	10	Rathod S.N	0	0%
12	10	Natkar S.S	0	0%
Totals			238	100%

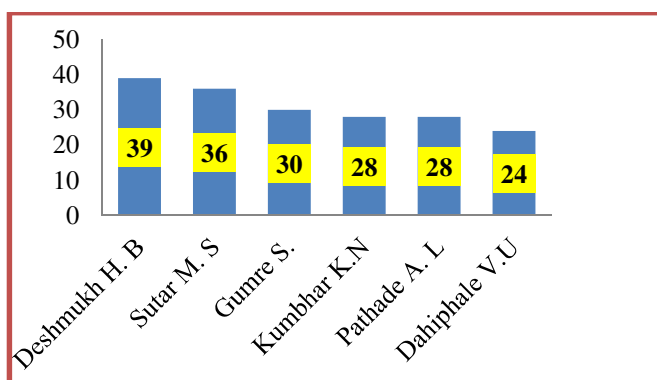


Figure No. 8.4 Ranking of the Authors

Table No. 8.5 indicates the age wise respondents and research publications. The table shows that the majority of the librarians belong to 31-40 age group, 7 (58.33%), 4 (33.33%) belong to 41-50 age group and 1 (3.78%) librarian belongs to above 51 age group. Majority of researchers belong to 31-40 age group have published 92.85% research papers.

Table No. 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	7	58.33%	221	92.85%
3.	41-50	4	33.33%	108	45.37%
4.	Above 51	1	8.33%	9	3.78%
Totals		12	100%	238	100%

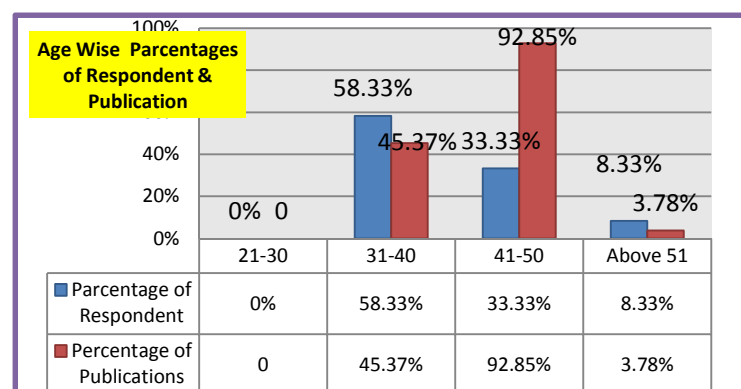


Figure No. 8.5 Age Wise Respondent and Publication

8.6 Language Wise Research Productivity

The table no. 8.6 shows that majority of librarians preferred English language. i.e. 8 (53.33%)

librarians used English language for research publication. Followed by 6 (40.00%) librarians using Marathi Language and 1 (6.66%) librarians using Hindi language for research publication.

Table No. 8.6 Language Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No	Preferred Language	No. of Respondent	%
1	English	8	53.33%
2	Marathi	6	40.00%
3	Hindi	1	6.66%
Totals		30	100%

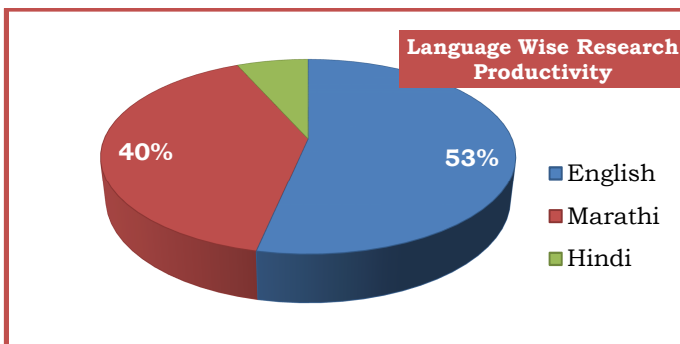


Figure No. 8.6 Language Wise Research Productivity

8.7 Authorship Pattern

It can be noted from table no. 8.7 and figure no. 10.7 is that 6 (37.5%) librarians were using double authorship pattern followed by 5 (31.25%) with single authorship pattern; while 4 (25%) librarians preferred three authorship pattern; and there was 1 (6.25%) case using more than three authorship pattern in their publication.

Table No. 8.7 Authorship Pattern

Sr. No.	Authorship Pattern	No. of Respondent	%
1	Single Author	5	31.25%
2	Double Authors	6	37.5%

3	Three Authors	4	25%
4	More than Three Authors	1	6.25%
Total		16	100%

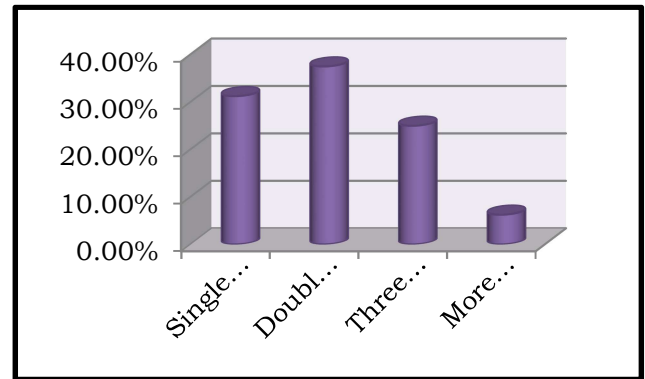


Figure No. 8.7

Authorship Pattern

8.8 Communication Channels Used for Research

There are total 12 communications channels for publishing research activity. Journals, books, conference proceeding and thesis/ dissertation are the most preferred channels of communications for publications of the college librarians (researchers) affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. i.e. 23.91% Researchers preferred journals, 19.56% books, 17.39% conference proceedings and 15.21% preferred thesis/dissertations followed by 10.86 seminar/workshop, 4.34% special publication and research reports and 2.17% technical report & abstracts used by researcher for their research publications. Researchers did not use Annual report, scientific reports and state-of -the-art-report for their research publications.

Table No. 8.8 Communication Channel Use for Research

Sr. No.	Communication Channel Used for Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	Journals	11	23.91%
2	Books	9	19.56%
3	Conference proceeding	8	17.39%
4	Special publication	2	4.34%
5	Seminar/Workshop	5	10.86%
6	Thesis/Dissertation	7	15.21%
7	Technical report	1	2.17%
8	Research reports	2	4.34%
9	Annual report	0	0.00%
10	Scientific reports	0	0.00%
11	Abstracts	1	2.17%
12	State-of -the-art-report	0	0.00%
Totals		46	100%

3	To get promotion	7	21.21%
4	To get job	0	0%
5	To become subject expert	5	15.15%
6	To Main social status	2	6.06%
Totals		33	100%

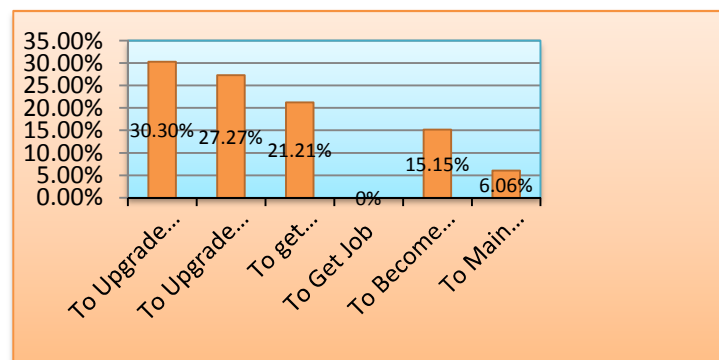


Figure No. 8.9 Purpose of Research

8.10 Financial Support for Your Research

It is observed from the table no. 8.10 and figure no. 8.10 that majority of 75% librarians were spending by self on research activity; whereas 16.66% librarians stated that Governing Body, UGC provides fund for research activity and 8.33% librarians stated that colleges provides fund for research activity. Nobody got ICSSR funds or any fellowship for research.

Table No. 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	2	16.66%
4	College	1	8.33%
5	Self	9	75%
Totals		12	100%

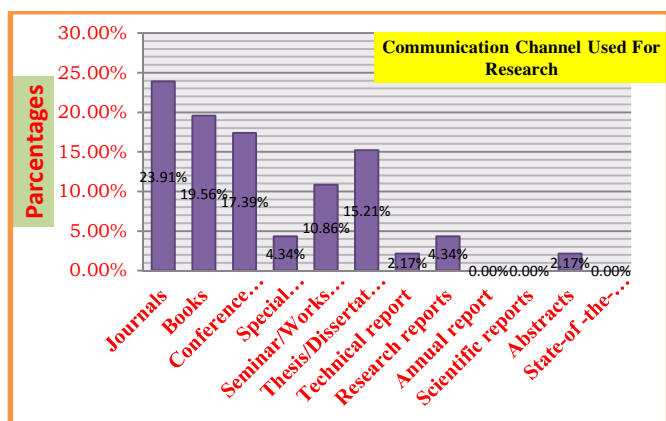


Figure No. 8.8 Communication Channel Use for Research

8.9 Purpose of Your Research

Majority of the librarians 30.30% research purpose is to upgrade knowledge followed by 27.27% to upgrade qualification; 21.21% to get promotion; 15.15% to become subject expert and 6.06% % librarians’ research purpose is to maintain social status.

Table No. 8.9 Purpose of Your Research

Sr. No	Purpose of Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	To upgrade knowledge	10	30.30%
2	To upgrade qualification	9	27.27%

Figure No. 8. 10 Financial Supports for Research

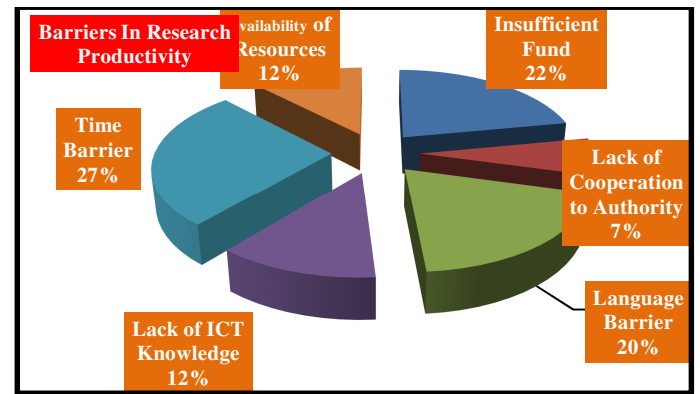
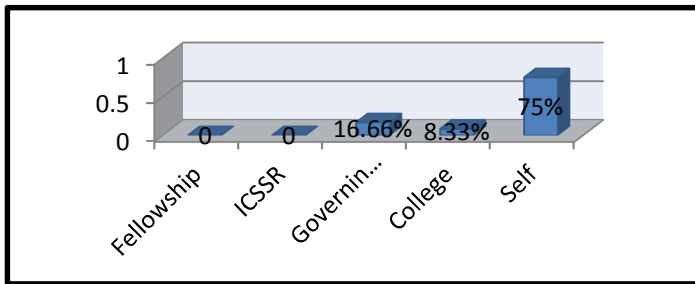


Figure No. 8.11 Barriers in Research Productivity

8.11. Barriers in Research Productivity

Barriers in research productivity are presented in the table no 8.11 and figure no. 8.11. It is seen that 17 (41.66%) librarians find the major barriers in research productivity is insufficient fund; 10 (24.39%) librarians find major barriers in research productivity is Time barrier; 5 (12.19%) librarians have the problem of availability of resources; 4 (9.75%) librarians have the problem of Language Barrier; 3 (7.31%) librarians have the problem of Lack of cooperation of Authority and 2 (4.87%) librarians face problem of Lack of ICT knowledge

Table No. 8.11 Barriers in Research Productivity

Sr. No	Barriers in Research Productivity	No. of Respondent	%
1	Insufficient fund	9	21.95%
2	Lack of cooperation to Authority	3	7.31%
3	Language Barrier	8	19.51%
4	Lack of ICT knowledge	5	12.19%
5	Time Barrier	11	26.82%
6	Availability of resources	5	12.19%
	Total	41	100%

9. Major Findings

1. There are total 238 publications. Male librarians have published 202 (84.87%) publications, while female librarians have published 36 (15.12%) publications. It indicates that Male Librarians have more research productivity than Female Librarians.
2. Majority of respondents have published research papers in seminars 24.36%; followed by symposia 20.58% conferences 19.74%, journals 18.48%, book chapters 11.76%, books 3.78% and research projects 1.26%.
3. 2013 was the more research productive year in relation to the number of publications. In 2013 researcher published 68 research papers in Symposia, Seminars, Conferences, Journals, Books, Books chapter Research Project etc.
4. Deshmukh H. B is the most prolific author who has contributed 39 research papers in Symposia, Seminar, Conference, Journal, Book Chapter, and Book during study period.

5. Majority of librarians preferred English language to write research papers.
6. Majority of librarians used journals to write research papers.
7. Majority of librarians spend by self on research activity.

10. Conclusion

The 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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