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## ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATION PROFILE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS IN MAHARASHTRA

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# ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATION PROFILE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS IN MAHARASHTRA

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**Abstract:** Research has always been regarded as the most important intellectual activity in the higher education system; therefore this research article aims to provide a comprehensive picture of research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents carried out by various academic librarians during 2004 to 2013. A questionnaire was designed for data collection and the same was sent to the academic librarians by e-mail/in print. The results indicate that there were total 1325 research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents during the year 2004 to 2013. Highest 405 (30.57%) research papers published in conferences. Maximum 28.98% research publications appeared during the year 2013. Dr. S.P. Chavan was the most prolific author he has published 85 (6.41%) research papers. Librarian preferred English language to write research papers. Researchers communicated their research through variety of communication channels. The librarian mostly preferred to journals for communication channel. Highest 57 (74.03%) librarians have used single authorship pattern for their publications. Mostly 68 (88.31%) librarians have attending the workshops/symposia/seminars/conferences to acquire new skills, latest technology, update knowledge.

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**Keyword:** Research Productivity, Authorship Pattern, Motivational Factor, Barriers.

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## 1. Introduction

Librarians are the agent to bring right information to the learner through well designed teaching learning programme. 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 Research Problem**

The Problem under Investigation is “Analysis of Publication Profile of College Librarians in Maharashtra”. The study will evaluate the research productivity of the academic librarians which are affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

## **3. Review of Literature**

**Raju, Soma. (2008)** an attempt has been made to review the research work done in library and information science during 1985-2005. It also gives a glimpse of the work done earlier. It aims to provide an insight the growth trend of research work by State, University, research guide and subject wise. Every effort has been made to throw light on significant aspects and finally offered some feasible suggestions. **Patra, Swapan. Kumar., & Chand, Prakasha. (2009)** this study compares LIS research output in member countries of these two associations, using LISA (Library and Information Science Abstracts) data. The study focuses on the pattern of literature growth, core journals, authorship pattern and research trends. Finds that SAARC countries are ahead of ASEAN members. India is leading in LIS among SAARC countries and Singapore among ASEAN countries. As per LISA, both groups have marginal contribution in international journals and therefore, core journals are of Asian origin only. The results of study call for more collaboration among the member countries of SAARC and ASEAN. It also identifies the need for formulation and implementation of information policy similar to that of Singapore among member nations of both the regional associations. **Chikate, Anil., Lihitkar, Shalini., and Chikate, Sharmila. (2011)** the growth in the number of supervisors during the Decade, and the increase in the number of students registering for doctoral studies and awarded of the degree of Ph Ds shows that the research in library and information science discipline is at cross roads in LIS schools of Maharashtra State. In all 130 awarded Ph. Ds in LIS have been analyzed keeping using various parameters like gender, guide, subject, university and most favoured areas of research in LIS. The authors have traced LIS research trends in Maharashtra during last fifty years and also suggested some measures to improve the quality of LIS research. **Singh, Shashi. Prabha and Babbar, Pravin. (2014)**

Library & Information Science has completed its 100 years of education in India. Research has always been regarded as the most important intellectual activity in the higher education system; therefore this research article aims to provide a comprehensive picture of doctoral research carried out by various LIS departments of India. Based on data collected from 81 departments located in 22 states of India, the growth and development of LIS research in India since the award of first PhD in 1950 till 2012 is traced.

#### **4. Objectives of the Study**

1. To measure research publications of academic librarians of arts, commerce science colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad.
2. To know research publications in books, published lecture and conference proceeding, Journal articles & Patents etc.
3. To find out the year wise Research publications.
4. To identify the profile author having largest number of publication.
5. To know Gender publications.
6. To know Language wise publications.
7. To know the barriers in research publications.

#### **5. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

Present study is limited to 107 academic arts, commerce, and science granted college librarians in Marathwada region which are affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. Out of the 107 Colleges 77 (72.00%) Responses Received. Hence the population of the study mainly comprised 77 Arts, Commerce, and Science Granted Colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, which has responded to the questionnaire sent.

#### **6. Research Methodology**

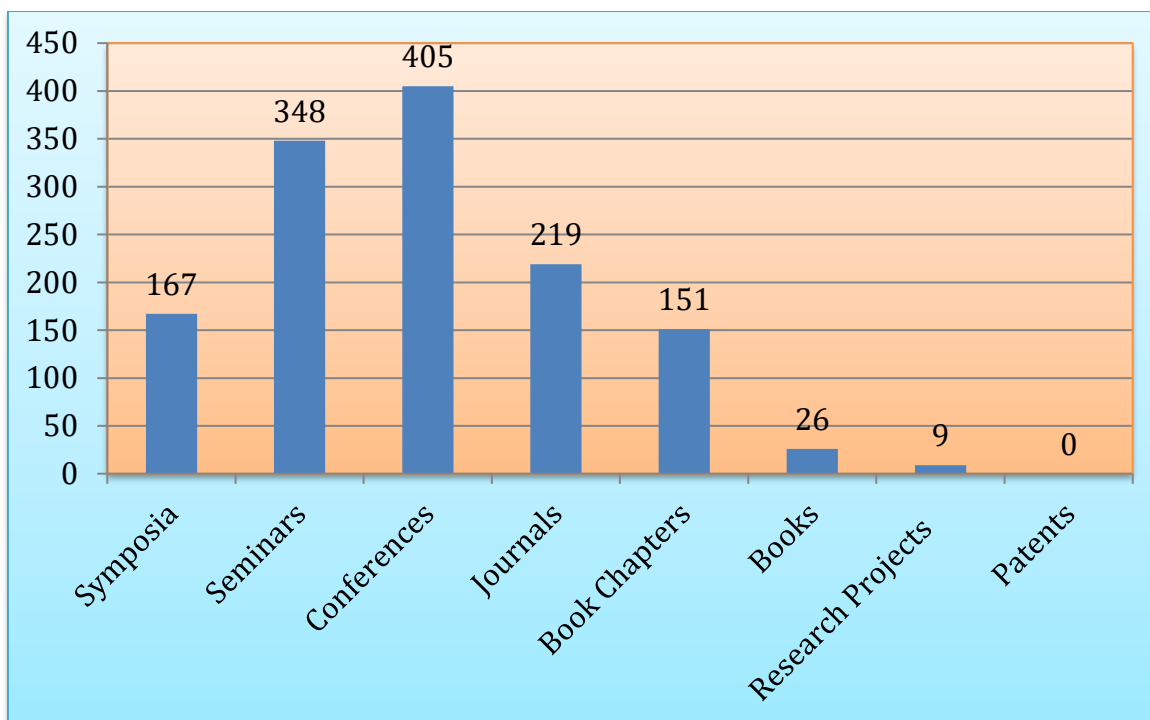
Present study has done with the help of survey method. Survey research is distinguished by its reliance upon the selection of person from large and small population and the making of observation. So that inference can be applied to present population.

#### **7. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

##### **7.1 Research Publications**

**Table No. 1 Research Publications**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Types of Research Publications</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Cumulative %</b>
1	Symposia	2	1	4	7	10	10	18	32	40	43	167	12.6	12.6
2	Seminars	3	3	5	8	13	15	48	67	91	95	348	26.26	38.86
3	Conferences	6	4	6	6	11	15	57	86	105	109	405	30.57	69.43
4	Journals	1	0	1	3	5	6	17	48	62	76	219	16.53	85.96
5	Book Chapters	2	0	1	4	6	4	20	29	37	48	151	11.4	97.36
6	Books	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	10	10	26	1.96	99.32
7	Research Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	9	0.68	<b>100</b>
8	Patents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>100</b>	



**Figure No. 1 Research Publications**

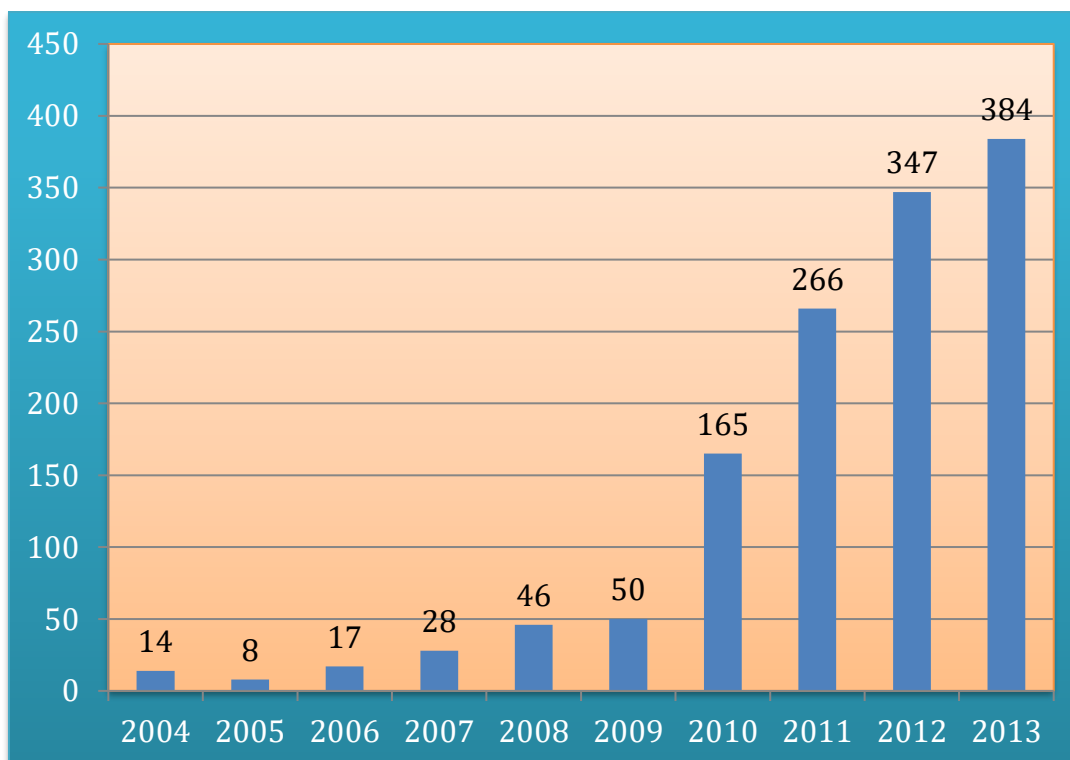
Table no. 1 presents types of research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents. There were total 1325 research publications in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents during the year 2004 to 2013. Highest 405 (30.57%) research papers published in conference proceeding by academic librarian during 2004 to 2013 followed by seminars 348 (26.26%); journals 219 (16.53%); symposia 167 (12.60%); book chapters 151 (11.40%); books 26 (1.96%) and research projects 9 (0.68%). Nobody registered for any patents. This indicates that the above discussion “Librarians write in conferences, seminars rather than journals and books etc.

## **7.2 Year Wise Research Publications**

Table no. 2 presents year wise research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents from 2004 to 2013. There were total 1325 research paper have published by the academic Librarian during 2004 to 2013. The average number of research productivity per year is 132.5. Maximum of 28.98% research publications appeared during the year 2013 and minimum of 0.60% in 2005 in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents.

**Table No. 2 Year Wise Research Publications**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Year wise Research Publications</b>	<b>Percentages %</b>	<b>Cumulative %</b>
1	2004	14	1.06	1.06
2	2005	8	0.6	1.66
3	2006	17	1.28	2.94
4	2007	28	2.11	5.05
5	2008	46	3.47	8.52
6	2009	50	3.77	12.29
7	2010	165	12.45	24.74
8	2011	266	20.08	44.82
9	2012	347	26.19	71.01
10	2013	384	28.98	<b>100</b>
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1325</b>	<b>100</b>	



**Figure No. 2 Year Wise Research Publications**

### 7.3 Author Ranking

Table no. 3 shows that author ranking of research publications in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, books and research projects of college librarians affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. There were total 77 authors and all the authors contributed 1325 research publications in various symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, books and research projects during study period. The average number of research publications per author is 17.20. Out of total research publication 85 (6.41%) research papers published by S.P. Chavan and he was the most prolific author followed by D. T. Patil has second rank having 68 (5.13%) publications; Dadpe D.E has third rank having 53 (4%) publications;. Siddiqui Eraj has on fourth rank having 41 (3.09%) publications; Deshmukh H. B has fifth rank having 39 (2.94%) publications and Sutar M. S having 36 (2.71%) publications. The detail ranking of the authors is presented in table no.3.

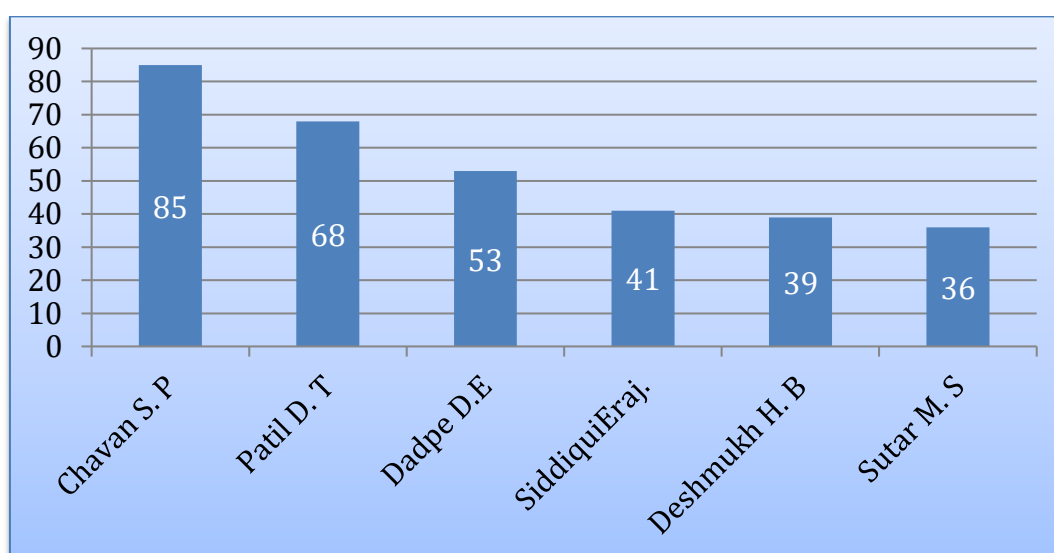
**Table No. 3 Year Wise Research Publications**

Sr. No	Author Ranking	Name of the Authors	No. of Publications	Percentages %
1	1	Chavan S. P	85	6.41
2	2	Patil D. T	68	5.13
3	3	Dadpe D.E	53	4
4	4	Siddiqui Eraj.	41	3.09
5	5	Deshmukh H. B	39	2.94
6	6	Sutar M. S	36	2.71
7	7	Dr. Bankar N. R	35	2.64
8	8	Aute G.P	33	2.49
9	9	Gumre S.	30	2.26
10	9	Doke B.R	30	2.26
11	9	Patil S.N	30	2.26
12	10	Paval V. S	29	2.18
13	11	Kumbhar K.N	28	2.11
14	11	Pathade A. L	28	2.11
15	12	Pagore R. R	26	1.96
16	12	Kulkarni A.P	26	1.96
17	13	Dahiphale V.U	24	1.81
18	14	Tachale B. G	23	1.73
19	15	A. M. Mohammad	20	1.5
20	15	Keskar B.Y	20	1.5
21	15	Tupe R.R	20	1.5
22	15	Sarde D. N	20	1.5
23	16	Dongare S.N	19	1.43



24	16	Bhedekar S.L	19	1.43
25	16	Kamble V.M	19	1.43
26	16	Hirve R.S	19	1.43
27	16	Renguntwar S.B	19	1.43
28	16	Borade A.R	19	1.43
29	16	Mhaske S.M	19	1.43
30	16	Nikalje D.S	19	1.43
31	16	Chopkar H. D	19	1.43
32	16	Chalukya B.V	19	1.43
33	16	Sathe V. S	19	1.43
34	17	Bhale Y. P	18	1.35
35	17	Kamble R. R	18	1.35
36	18	Jogdand Sanjay	17	1.28
37	18	Mutkule S.A	17	1.28
38	18	Hidge G. G	17	1.28
39	19	Magar P. B	16	1.2
40	20	Bidve H.S	15	1.13
41	20	Darade G. S	15	1.13
42	21	Magar J. S	14	1.05
43	21	Kaldate A. R	14	1.05
44	22	Thorve R.H	13	0.98
45	23	Borade N .G	12	0.9
46	23	Latpate S.T	12	0.9
47	23	Dhande S. A	12	0.9
48	24	Yadav V. P.	11	0.83
49	24	Ambhore V. J	11	0.83
50	24	Dr. Bidarkar S. P	11	0.83
51	24	Gadekar P.C.	11	0.83
52	24	Patayat J. V	11	0.83
53	24	Rakte J. B	11	0.83
54	24	Dhonde N. L	11	0.83
55	25	Kastikar A. A	10	0.75
56	25	Sheik M.G. I	10	0.75
57	26	Garad M.D	9	0.67
58	27	Mahajan S. S	8	0.6
59	28	Kirdant V.G	7	0.52
60	28	Javale J.N	7	0.52
61	28	Shaikh A .U	7	0.52
62	28	Mohammed M. A.N A	7	0.52
63	28	Doiphode D. B	7	0.52
64	29	Maske R. A	5	0.37
65	30	Ghahvane M. P.	4	0.3
66	31	Gayakwad S.P	2	0.15
67	31	Lomte R. L	2	0.15

68	32	Rathod S.N	0	0
69	32	Manohare D.S	0	0
70	32	Natkar S.S	0	0
71	32	Lange S. G	0	0
72	32	Aktar A.S.	0	0
73	32	Kathe S.G	0	0
74	32	Mohamad S.U	0	0
75	32	Kokate S.R	0	0
76	32	Sangle S. T	0	0
77	32	Taksale S. A	0	0
<b>Totals</b>			<b>1325</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure No. 3 Year Wise Research Publication**

#### **7.4 Gender wise Research Publication**

Table no. 4 shows that gender wise research publications in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, books, research projects, and patents of academic librarian during 2004 to 2013. There were total 1325 research papers have published in various symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects, books and patents by academic librarian during 2004 to 2013. Out of total 71.25% research papers have published by male librarian during study period and in which the highest 71.25% research papers have published in 2013 and lowest 0.30% in the year 2005. It can be seen that after 2010 there was growing research publication of male academic librarian. Out of total 28.75% research papers have published by female librarian during study period and in which the highest 8.30% research papers have published in 2013 and lowest 0.30% in the year 2004 and 2005. It was started growing from 2010.

**Table No. 4 Gender wise Research Publication**

Sr. No	Year	Gender wise Research Publication	Gender				Chi-Sq	P-value
			Male	%	Female	%		
1	2004	14	10	0.75	4	0.3	4.289	0.891
2	2005	8	4	0.3	4	0.3		
3	2006	17	10	0.75	7	0.53		
4	2007	28	20	1.51	8	0.6		
5	2008	46	31	2.34	15	1.13		
6	2009	50	37	2.79	13	0.98		
7	2010	165	120	9.06	45	3.4		
8	2011	266	186	14.04	80	6.04		
9	2012	347	252	19.02	95	7.17		
10	2013	384	274	20.68	110	8.3		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1325</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>71.25</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>28.75</b>		

### 7.5 Preferred Languages for Research Publication

Table no. 5 shows the analysis of preferred language to write research papers. There are three languages are mentioned in the table respectively English, Marathi and Hindi. The majority of 65 (84.42%) librarians have given preference to English language for research publications followed by 39 (50.65%) Marathi language and 2 (2.60%) Hindi language.

**Table No. 5 Preferred Languages for Research Publication**

Sr. No	Preferred Languages	No. of Respondents	%
1	English	65	84.42
2	Marathi	39	50.65
3	Hindi	2	2.6
4	Any Other	0	0

### 7.6 Authorship Pattern

Table no. 6 shows that 57 (74.03%) academic librarian use single authorship pattern; while 31 (40.26%) academic librarian preferred double authorship pattern and 5 (6.49%) academic librarian used three authorship and more than three authorship pattern in their publication. It is conclude that the highest 57 (74.03%) academic librarian use single authorship pattern than other authorship pattern in their publication.

**Table No. 6 Authorship Pattern**

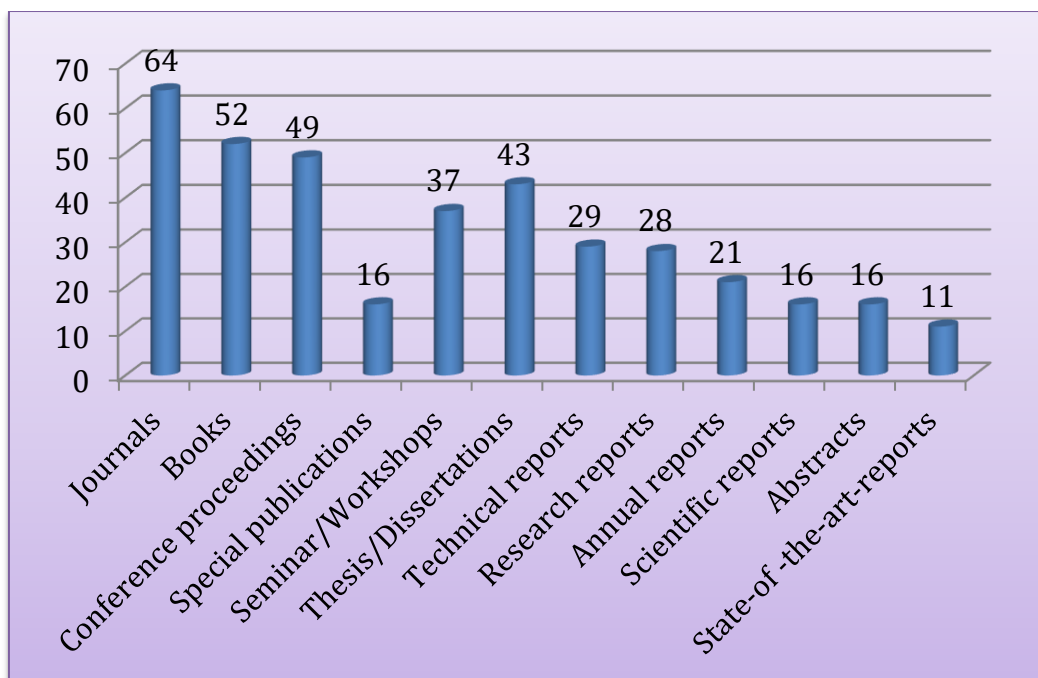
Sr. No	Authorship Pattern	No. of Respondents	%
1	Single Author	57	74.03
2	Double Author	31	40.26
3	Three Author	5	6.49
4	More than Three Author	5	6.49

**7.7 Communication Channel Use for Research Publication**

Scientist communicated their research through variety of communication channels. Table no. 7 shows that the various communication channels use for research purpose. Out of total 84 (83.12%) librarian used journals for research activities followed by books 52 (63.53%), conference proceedings 49 (63.64%), thesis/dissertations 43 (55.84%), seminars/workshops 37 (48.05%), technical reports 29 (37.66%), research reports 28 (36.36%), annual reports 21 (27.27%), special publications, scientific reports, abstracts 16 (20.78%) and state-of -the-art-reports 11 (14.29%). It is conclude that the highest 84 (83.12%) librarian used journals communication channels for research purpose and lowest 11 (14.29%) used state-of -the-art-reports communication channels for research purpose.

**Table No. 7 Communication Channel Use for Research Publication**

Sr. No	Use of Communication Channels for Research	No. of Respondents	%
1	Journals	64	83.12
2	Books	52	67.53
3	Conference proceedings	49	63.64
4	Special publications	16	20.78
5	Seminar/Workshops	37	48.05
6	Thesis/Dissertations	43	55.84
7	Technical reports	29	37.66
8	Research reports	28	36.36
9	Annual reports	21	27.27
10	Scientific reports	16	20.78
11	Abstracts	16	20.78
12	State-of -the-art-reports	11	14.29



**Figure No. 4 Communication Channel Use for Research Publication**

### 7.8 Barriers in Research Publications

We observe that majority of 41 (53.25%) librarians have language barrier in research publications whereas 30 (38.96%) librarians have time barrier is the major barriers in research publications; 26 (33.77%) librarians have lack of ICT knowledge is major barriers in research productivity publications; 19 (24.68%) librarians have availability of resources is major barriers in research productivity publications; 9 (11.69%) librarians have lack of cooperation to authority is major barriers in research productivity publications and 5 (6.49%) librarians have insufficient fund is major barriers in research productivity publications. This indicates that the above discussion “Majority of librarians facing language problem to write publication”.

**Table No. 8 Barriers in Research Publications**

Sr. No	Barriers in Research Publications	No. of Respondents	%
1	Insufficient fund	5	6.49
2	Lack of cooperation to Authority	9	11.69
3	Language Barrier	41	53.25
4	Lack of ICT knowledge	26	33.77
5	Time Barrier	30	38.96
6	Availability of resources	19	24.68

## 8. Findings

1. There were total 1325 research publications in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents during the year 2004 to 2013. Highest 405 (30.57%) research papers published in conference proceeding by academic librarian during 2004 to 2013.
2. Maximum of 28.98% research publications appeared during the year 2013 and minimum of 0.60% in 2005.
3. Out of total research publication 85 (6.41%) research papers published by S.P. Chavan and he was the most prolific author.
4. Out of total 71.25% research papers have published by male librarian during study period and in which the highest 71.25% research papers have published in 2013 and lowest 0.30% in the year 2005.
5. The majority of 65 (84.42%) librarians have given preference to English language for research publications.
6. Authorship pattern shows that 57 (74.03%) academic librarian use single authorship pattern; while 31 (40.26%) academic librarian preferred double authorship pattern.
7. Out of total 84 (83.12%) librarian used journals communication channels use for research activities.
8. Majority of 41 (53.25%) librarians have language barrier in research publications whereas 30 (38.96%) librarians have time barrier is the major barriers in research publications.

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