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RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF LIS PROFESSIONALS IN 2004 TO 2013: A STUDY

Dr. Amol Babasaheb Sawai Librarian

Vinayakrao Patil College, Vaijapur Dist. Aurangabad Maharashtra, India., amolsawai123@gmail.com

Dr. Subash Pundalikrao Chavan Director

KRC-SNDT Woman's University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India., subhashchavan05@gmail.com

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Research Productivity of LIS Professionals in 2004 to 2013: A Study

Dr. Amol Babasaheb Sawai
Librarian,

Vinayakrao Patil College Vaijapur,
Ta. Vaijapur Aurangabad.
Email Id: amolsawai123@gmail.com
Phone No. 7020890493

Dr. Subash Pundalikrao Chavan
Director,

Knowledge Resources Centre
SNDT Woman's University, Mumbai.
Email Id: subhashchavan05@gmail.com
Phone: No. 9422711790

Abstract: The study aimed to analysis of research productivity of LIS professionals in 2004-2013. Present study is based on survey, interview, observation, curriculum vitae of the LIS Professionals. Some points have been studied in this paper such as Gender Wise Research Productivity, Language Wise Research Productivity, Types of Research Productivity, Used of Authorship Pattern for Research, Use of Communication Channels for Research, Purpose of Research and Financial Support for Research. During study period there were totals 303 research publications in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, books, books chapter and research project etc. Highest 29.04% research papers were published in conferences during study period. In 2013 LIS Professionals have published highest 87 (28.71%) research papers. Patil S.N. is the most prolific author who has contributed 30 (9.90%) research papers in symposia, seminar, conference, journal, book chapter, books during study period. Majority of LIS Professionals 20 (32.25%) used journals communications channels for their research publications.

Key Word: Scientometrics, Research Productivity, Authorship Pattern.

1. Introduction

Research is entirely a creative activity. For this innovative work, academic knowledge in the concerned subject is essential. Ultimately, scholar's creative thinking, patience, perseverance and curiosity shapes his research. Research in library and information science is increase. e. g. library automation, OPAC, computerized SDI, CAS, e-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 Professionals in 2004 to 2013: A Study”.

3. Review of Literature

Chandrashekara and Ramasesh conducted the study on (2009) doctoral research in India. Author finding that there are totals 802 doctoral degrees awarded in the library and information science in different universities in India. The collected data has been personated in chronological growth, decade-wise growth, state-wise, university-wise, subject-wise distribution and top five ranking of research guides

Munazza Jabeen., Liu Yun., Muhammad Rafiq & Misbah Jabeen (2015) Bibliometric Analysis of Growth and Trends of LIS Publications during 2003 to 2012. There were totals 18,371 research article published during study period. The highest growth rate 11.37% was founded in 2009. The most prevalent types of publications are “article” 47.4% and “book review” 33.2%. China has contributed remarkably in terms of collaborative publications.

Sawai, Chavan and Kalbande (2018) Research Productivity of LIS Professional in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad during 2004 to 2013. The data collected through different types of parameters like gender wise, age group wise, language wise research productivity, use of communicational channel for research, financial agencies of research, purpose of research productivity, and authorship pattern. The LIS professionals have published highest 48 research papers in 2013. Paval V. S. is the most prolific author who has contributed 19 research papers.

Gudodagi (2014) Bibliometric Analysis of Indian Journal of Marketing during 2005 – 2012. The journal was first published in the year 1968 and it has completed 44 years of

its publication. This paper presents bibliometric analyses of Indian Journal of Marketing during 2005-2012. The analysis covers various parameters like growth pattern, authorship patterns, citation-wise distribution of research papers, etc.

4. Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the research profile of LIS professional in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad 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 find out the use of communications channels in research productivity.

5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

Present study is limited to 28 academic arts, commerce, and science granted college librarians in beed district which are affiliate to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad Maharashtra.

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

The total numbers of academic granted college in beed district are 37 out of them 28 librarians have respondent, 09 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 Performance

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

Table No. 8.1 Gender Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No	Gender	No. of Respondent	Publications	%
1	Male	23	256	84.48%
2	Female	05	47	15.51%
Totals		28	303	100%

It can be observed from table no. 8.1 that there are totals 303 publications. Male librarians have published 256 (84.48%) publications, while female librarians have published 47 (15.51%) 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	20 04	20 05	20 06	20 07	20 08	20 09	20 10	20 11	20 12	20 13	Total	%
1	Symposia	0	0	0	1	2	5	2	9	10	12	41	13.53
2	Seminars	0	1	2	3	5	7	5	14	24	26	87	28.71
3	Conferences	2	1	3	5	4	7	6	14	22	24	88	29.04
4	Journals	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	9	14	16	52	17.16
5	Book Chapters	0	0	0	1	2	1	6	8	8	9	35	11.55
6	Books	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
7	Research Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
8	Patents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total		2	2	5	11	15	23	26	54	78	87	303	100%

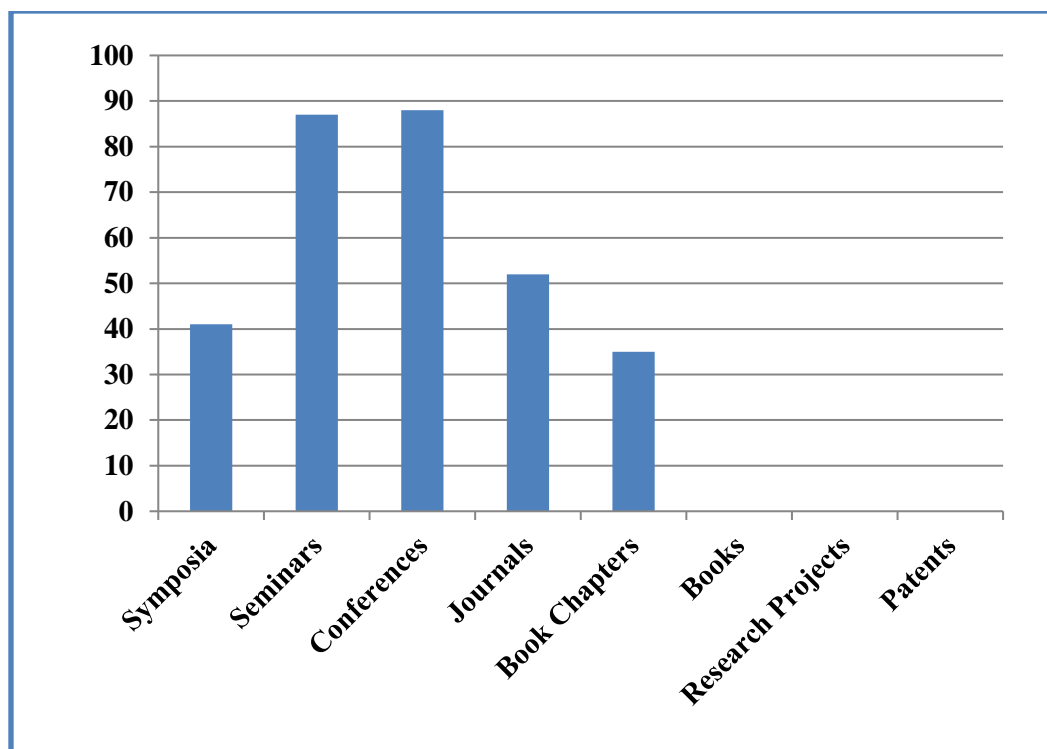


Figure No. 8.2 Types of Research Productivity

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 303 research publications during the year 2004 to 2013. Majority of researcher have published research papers in conferences 88 (29.04%); followed by seminar 87 (28.71%), journals 52 (17.16%), symposia 41 (13.53%) and book chapters 11.55%. Nobody contribute research Article in Books, Research Projects. Nobody registered for any patents.

8.3 Year Wise Research Productivity

Year wise Research Performance 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. 8.3.

Table No. 8.3 Year Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No.	Year	Year Wise Research Performance	Percentages %
1	2004	2	0.66%
2	2005	2	0.66%
3	2006	5	1.65%
4	2007	11	3.63%
5	2008	15	4.95%
6	2009	23	7.59%
7	2010	26	8.58%
8	2011	54	17.82%
9	2012	78	25.74%
10	2013	87	28.71%
Totals		303	100%

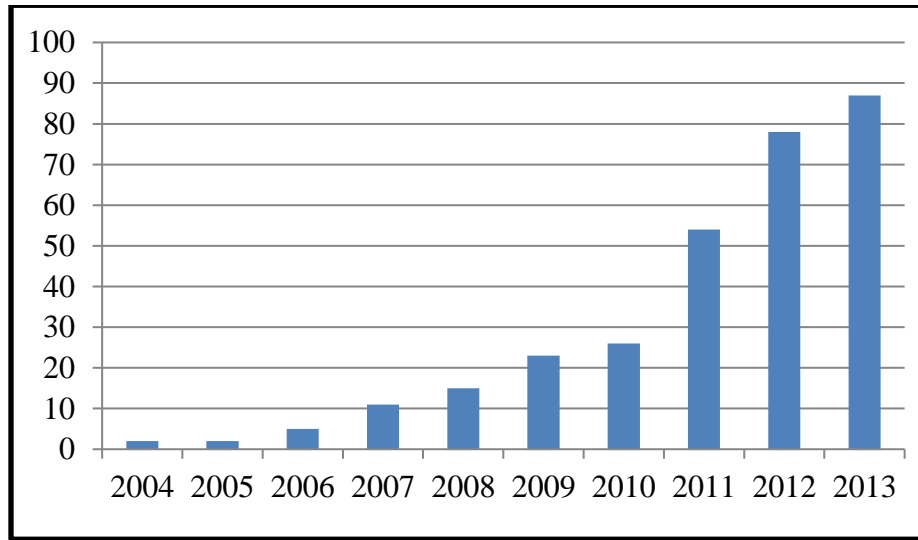


Figure No. 8.3 Types of Research Performance

Table no. 8.3 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 87 (28.71%) research papers in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, books, books chapter research project etc. The less research productive year of the librarians was 2004 and 2005 having only 2 (0.66%) publications. It shows that the productivity of librarians increases year by year. It is growing than previous year.

8.4 Rank List of Authors and Publication

It can be found that the Patil S.N. is the most prolific author who has contributed 30 (9.90%) research papers in symposia, seminar, conference, journal, book chapter, books during 2004-2013; Keskar B.Y. is second rank having 20 (6.60%) publications followed by Hirve R.S., Bhedekar S.L and Borade A.R is third rank having 19 (6.27%) publications, Mutkule S.A. and Jogdand Sanjay is fourth rank having 17 (5.61%), Darade G. S. is fifth rank having 15 (4.95%). The detail ranking of the authors is presented in table no.8.4.

No. 8.4 Ranking of the Authors

Sr. No.	Author Ranking	Name of the Authors	No. of Publications	Percentages %
1	1	Patil S.N	30	9.90%
2	2	Keskar B.Y	20	6.60%
3	3	Hirve R.S	19	6.27%
4	3	Bhedekar S.L	19	6.27%
5	3	Borade A.R	19	6.27%
6	4	Mutkule S.A	17	5.61%
7	4	Jogdand Sanjay	17	5.61%
8	5	Darade G. S	15	4.95%
9	6	Magar J. S	14	4.62%
10	7	Thorve R.H	13	4.29%
11	8	Dhande S. A	12	3.96%
12	8	Latpate S.T	12	3.96%
13	8	Dhande S. A	12	3.96%
14	8	Latpate S.T	12	3.96%
15	9	Patayat J. V	11	3.63%
16	9	Rakte J. B	11	3.63%
17	9	Gadekar P.C.	11	3.63%
18	9	Dhonde N. L	11	3.63%

19	10	Sheik M.G. I	10	3.30%
20	11	Kirdant V.G	7	2.31%
21	12	Maske R. A	5	1.65%
22	13	Ghahvane M. P.	4	1.32%
23	14	Lomte R. L	2	0.66%
24	15	Kathe S.G	0	0%
25	15	Lange S. G	0	0%
26	15	Kokate S.R	0	0%
27	15	Sangle S. T	0	0%
28	15	Aktar A.S.	0	0%
Totals			303	100%

8.5 Language Wise Research Productivity

Majority of 19 (54.28%) librarians using Marathi language for their research publications. Followed by 14 (40%) librarians used English Language and 2 (5.71%) librarians using Hindi language for research publication.

Table No. 8.5 Language Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No.	Preferred Language	No. of Respondent	%
1	English	14	40%
2	Marathi	19	54.28%
3	Hindi	2	5.71%
Totals		35	100%

8.6 Authorship Pattern

It can be found that 15 (53.57%) librarians using single authorship pattern followed by 11 (39.28) librarians using double authorship pattern; and 2 (7.14%) librarians' preferred three authorship patterns in their publication. Nobody used More than three authorship pattern for their publications.

Table No. 8.6 Authorship Pattern

Sr. No.	Authorship Pattern	No. of Respondent	%
1	Single Author	15	53.57%
2	Double Authors	11	39.28%
3	Three Authors	2	7.14%
4	More than Three Authors	0	0.0%
Total		28	100%

8.7 Communication Channels Use for Research Productivity

Majority of researcher 20 (32.25%) used journals communications channels for their research publications followed by books 16 (25.80%), conference proceeding 11 (17.74%), seminar /workshop 09 (14.51%), thesis /dissertation 05 (8.06%) and 01 (1.61%) 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 No. 8.8 Communication Channel Use for Research

Sr. No.	Communication Channel Used for Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	Journals	20	32.25%
2	Books	16	25.80%
3	Conference proceeding	11	17.74%
4	Special publication	0	0.00%
5	Seminar/Workshop	9	14.51%
6	Thesis/Dissertation	5	8.06%
7	Technical report	0	0%
8	Research reports	0	0%
9	Annual report	0	0%
10	Scientific reports	0	0%
11	Abstracts	1	1.61%
12	State-of -the-art-report	0	0%
Totals		62	100%

8.8 Purpose of Research

Majority of the 12 (42.85%) librarians' research purpose is to upgrade knowledge followed by 7 (25.00%) is to upgrade qualification; 6 (21.42%) to get promotion and 3 (10.71%) to become subject expert is the purpose of research.

Table No. 8.9 Purpose of Your Research

Sr. No.	Purpose of Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	To upgrade knowledge	12	42.85%
2	To upgrade qualification	7	25.00%
3	To get promotion	6	21.42%
4	To get job	0	0%
5	To become subject expert	3	10.71%
6	To Main social status	0	0%
Totals		28	100%

8.9 Financial Support for Research

It is observed from the table no. 8.10 majority of 20 (71.43%) researchers spending self on research activity; whereas 6 (21.43%) researchers stated that Governing Body, UGC provides fund for research activity, 2 (7.14%) researchers stated College provides fund for research activity. Nobody get ICSSR and 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	6	21.43%
4	College	2	7.14%
5	Self	20	71.43%
Totals		28	100%

9. Major Findings

1. Male librarians have published 256 (84.48%) publications, while female librarians have published 47 (15.51%) publications.
2. Majority of researcher have published research papers in conferences 88 (29.04%); followed by seminar 87 (28.71%), journals 52 (17.16%), symposia 41 (13.53%) and book chapters 11.55%.
3. In 2013 researcher published 87 (28.71%) research papers in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, books, books chapter research project etc.
4. Patil S.N. is the most prolific author who has contributed 30 (9.90%) research papers in symposia, seminar, conference, journal, book chapter, books during 2004-2013
5. Majority of 19 (54.28%) librarians using Marathi language for their research publications.

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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