Research Productivity in a LIS: An Analysis of Research Performance of S.P.P.U, Pune during 2009-2018

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Abstract

This paper presents research productivity of LIS professionals in Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. It examines authorship pattern, motivational factors and barriers in research productivity during 2009-2018. This research paper covers analysis gender wise, age group wise, writing/publication statues 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; SPPU; Research productivity; Authorship Pattern; Motivational factor

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1. Introduction

This is the age of information and technology where we observe tan explosion of information. There are innumerable disciplines and sub-disciplines emerged in the due course of time with immeasurable books and volumes due to research in various fields and sub-fields. Librarians are the torch bearers, because they provide the readers with exact information material as per the requirement of the users. Considering their practical knowledge, each and every school, institute, college and university has appointed a librarian who brings right information to the learner. As a librarian, it is expected to deal with a lot of students and teachers come in his contact from generation to generation. Due to the advanced technology in library and information science Library Automation, OPAC, computerized SDI, CAS, Electronic-mail service, use of electronic-resources library 2.0 etc. are used on large scale. Today, librarian's role was not limited to distribute the books or resource material but also to enhance the reading culture among the readers. The work of a librarian is not remained an easy task because of the emergence of an advanced technology and research in this field as the advanced knowledge is to be imbibed and used in practice became complex. It raised many problems such as technical use of computer, understanding the new emerged knowledge, advanced tools and techniques, etc. Secondly, as the world is advancing towards innovations and specialisations, the work of librarian became complex. It compels to do research to solve the problems within a stipulated time.

2. Statement of the Research Problem

The problem under investigation is " Research productivity of Academic librarians NAAC accredited 'A' grade colleges affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune". The study will evaluate the research productivity of the academic librarians NAAC accredited 'A' grade colleges which are affiliated to S.P.P.U, Pune.

3. Definitional Analysis

3.1. Research

The eminent scholars from the library field have defined 'Research'. The word research is made up of two morphemes viz.'re' and 'search'. Here 're' means again and 'search' means to investigate. This states that research is an inquiry after the search. It is the investigation of the problem done with specific point of view. It is prominently observed that research is

an inquiry. Inquiry does mean the exploration into the particular problem to the root cause of problems and to get proper solutions. In the due course of time the process of research has been made very systematic and careful. The researcher has to follow certain steps that guide the researcher to investigate the problem carefully. Due to research, it is observed that new knowledge has been come out of many efforts.

3.2. Productivity

Although productivity is concerned to the field of industrial sector, here the research mean to say the number of research papers and articles published, models and designs framed and brought forth by the researcher. It shows the capacity of the researcher to provide quality research that helps the masses and motivates the other budding researchers to do research. The productivity of the researcher also provides ample number of topics to be under taken by the future generation. Only efficient can exploit the available resources to do research that is also the skill of the researcher comes under his productivity.

3.3. Research productivity

It is but general that the number of publishing any product helps in calculating the productivity of an academic. If an individual productivity of a librarian is considered, it is measured by analysing at higher education. The status of an academic depends on the counting of the published products.Research productivity on behalf of Librarians is also considered the issue of prestige because the knowledge of the librarian helps the entire community of the academic institute. The research work done by the librarian also brings prestige to the institute.

4. Review of Literature

Parmar et.al.(2020) The study seek out the 50 years research output on OSMF at universal stage. It was founded that an entire number of 1451 papers were published for the period of 1967-2016. There were received 24963 citations. In the block year 2007-2011, the growth rate was utmost (94.15%). India was the highest country by publication.Malik et.al.(2019) The study comprise here presented a bibliometric assessment of the crowd sourcing publications. This study is to bibliometrically scrutinize the publication related to crowd sourcing. The study has been conducted the period of 2008 to 2017. The study found that there are 1459 articles are published. Bhui and Sahu(2018) Conducted the study on mention calculation of article publications in various journals by staff members in the humanities and social sciences department of Indian Institute of Technology Khargpur from 2006-2016. There were 623 articles are found in total 359 journals. The journal 'Psychological Studies' ranked first in 27 publications.Sivakumar(2017) conducted the study on investigate publications of the faculty of PSG college of arts and science during the ten years between 2001 to 2015 from the Scopus database. There are 430 papers published in the study period of 15 years. The highest 69 papers were published in the academic year 2015. The total number of citation received by the papers was 3938 and the citing articles were 284.The h-index of PSG is 31.

5. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is analyzing the 'Research productivity of LIS professional in Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune', during 2009-2018. The study focuses on the following objectives.

- To find out the year wise research productivity.
- To identify the profile author having largest number of publication.
- To know research productivity in books, published lectures and conference proceeding, journal articles etc.
- To know gender wise research productivity.
- To know language wise research productivity

6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

Present study is limited to 11 academic centres, arts, commerce and science aided NAAC accredited 'A' grade college librarians in Nashik districts which are affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.

7. Research Methodology

Survey method has been prominently utilised to undertake the present work. Through this method, the researcher has collected the primary data through questionnaires and analysed with the criteria placed in the beginning of the present study. With the help of the method to collect the samples became very easy. Because the population involved in this area spread all over the world, the method helped a lot to deal with the problem considering appropriate and involving samples into it.

8. Data Analysis

The total numbers of academic NAAC Accredited 'A' grade aided colleges in Nashik district are 11 out of them 10 librarians have responded. The collected data have been analyzed using following parameters: Gender wise research productivity, types of research contribution, year wise research contribution, year wise research productivity, financial agencies, authorship pattern, motivational factor, use of communication channel for research, Barriers in research productivity.

8.1. Gender wise Research Productivity

Publication status of NAAC Accredited 'A' grade college librarians Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. The collected data is analysed in table no. 8.1 and figure no. 8.1

Table 8.1: Gender wise Research Productivity

Sr. No.	Gender	No. of Respondents	Publi-cations	Percentage
1.	Male	08	168	83.17
2.	Female	02	34	16.83
	Total	10	202	100

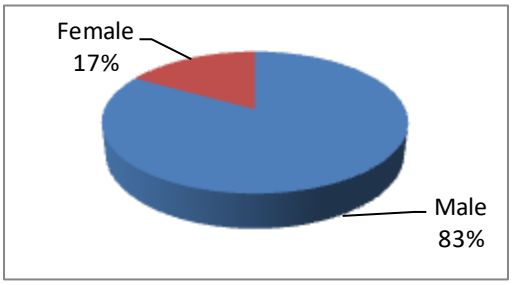


Fig. 8.1 Gender wise Research Productivity

It can be observed from Table and figure No. 8.1 that there are total 202 publications. Male librarians have published 202 (83.17%) Publications, while female librarians have 34 (16.83%). It shows 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 Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. The collected data is analyzed in table no. 8.2.

Table no. 8.2 and figure no. 8.2 shows that the types of research productivity in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents. There were total 202 research publications during the year 2009 -2018. Majority of the respondents have published research papers in seminars 21.36% followed by Symposia 26.24%, Conferences 16.83%, and Journals 18.32%, Book chapters 11.39%, Books 4.46% and Research projects 1.49%. Nobody registered for any patents. **This indicates that the above discussion " Librarians write for seminars symposia and conferences rather than journals and books." (Hypothesis is valid).**

Table 8.2: Types of Research Productivity

Sr. No.	Types of Research Productivity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
1	Symposia			2	3		1	9	10	8	10	43	21.29
2	Seminars			1	3		1	6	8	19	15	53	26.24
3	Conferences						1	4	9	10	10	34	16.83
4	Journals						2	4	11	10	10	37	18.32
5	Book Chapters				1	2	1	4	4	5	7	23	11.39
6	Books	1						2		2	4	9	4.46
7	Research Projects							2		1		3	1.49
8	Patents												0.00

	Total	**1**		**3**	**7**	**2**	**6**	**31**	**42**	**55**	**56**	**202**	**100**

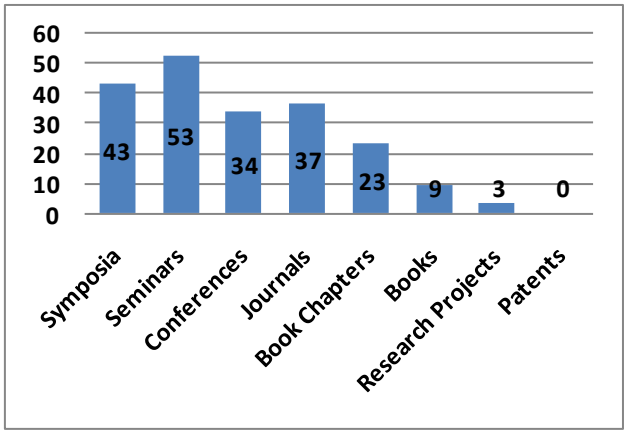


Fig. 8.2 Types of Research Productivity

8.3 Year Wise Research Productivity

Year wise Research Productivity in Symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters, books, research projects and patents of NAAC Accredited 'A' grade college Librarians Affiliated to SPPU, Pune. The collected data is analyzed in table no. 8.3.

Table No. 8.3 Year wise Research Productivity

Sr. No	Year	Year wise Research Productivity	%
1	2009	1	0.50
2	2010	0	0.00
3	2011	3	1.49
4	2012	7	3.47
5	2013	2	0.99
6	2014	6	2.97
7	2015	31	15.35
8	2016	42	20.79
9	2017	55	27.23
10	2018	56	27.72
Totals		**202**	**100**

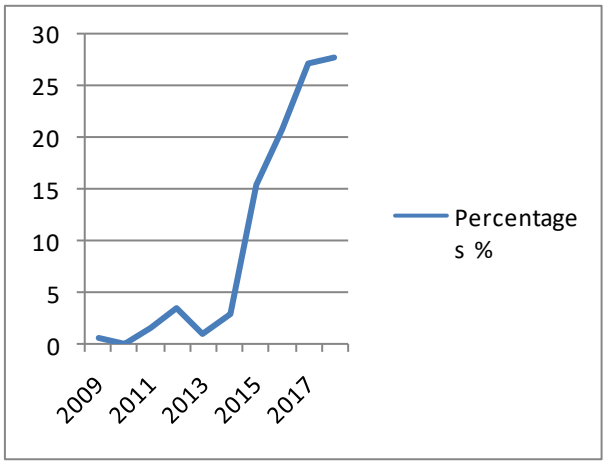


Fig. 8.3 Year wise Research Productivity

Table no. 8.3 and figure no. 8.3 shows that there are total 202 publications. 2018 was the more productive year in relative to the number of research publications. In 2018 researchers published 56 research papers in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, books, books chapter, research project etc. The least productive year of the librarians was 2009 having only 1 publication. It shows that the productivity of librarians increased year by year. It is growing compared to previous year.

8.4 Rank List of Authors and Publication

It can be shows that Miss Yogita Paphale is the most prolific author who has contributed 32 research papers in symposia, seminar, conference, journal, book chapter, book during 2009-2018. Mr. Shewale P.k. is second rank having 29 publications followed by Mr. Ahire S.B. at third rank having 25 publications, Miss. Bhadkamkar Swati at fourth rank having 24, Mr. Vyalij S.P. having fifth rank having 24 and Mr. Gangurde G.M is at sixth rank having 22. The detailed ranking of the author is presented in table no. 8.4.

Table 8.4: Ranking of the Authors

Sr. No.	Author Ranking	Name of the Authors	No. of Publications	%
1	1	Miss Yogita Paphale	32	15.84

2	2	Mr. Shewale P.K.	29	14.36
3	3	Mr. Ahire S.B.	25	12.38
4	4	Miss Bhadkamkar S.	24	11.88
5	5	Mr. Vyalij S.P.	23	11.39
6	6	Mr. Gangurde G.M.	22	10.89
7	7	Mr. Lokhande R.S.	17	8.42
8	8	Mr. Chandrate S.V.	16	7.92
9	9	Mr. Patil S.S.	8	3.96
10	10	Mr. Mehandale A.P.	6	2.97
Total			**202**	**100**

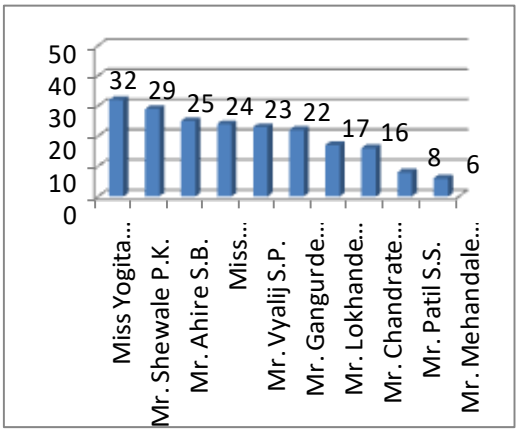


Figure No. 8.4 Ranking of the Authors

8.5 Age wise Research Productivity

Table No. 8.5 indicates the age wise respondents and respondents and research publications. The table shows that the majority of the librarians belong to 31-40 age groups. The table shows that the majority of the librarians belong to 31-40 age group, 6 (60.00%), 3 (30.00%) belong to 41-50 age group and 1 (10.00%) librarian belongs to above 51 age group. Majority of researchers belong to 31-40 age group have published 64.36% research papers.

Table 8.5: Age wise Research Productivity

Sr. No.	Age Group	Respondent	%	Publications	%
1	21-30	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	31-40	6	60.00	130	64.36
3	41-50	3	30.00	60	29.70
4	Above 51	1	10.00	12	5.94
	Total	**10**	**100**	**202**	**100**

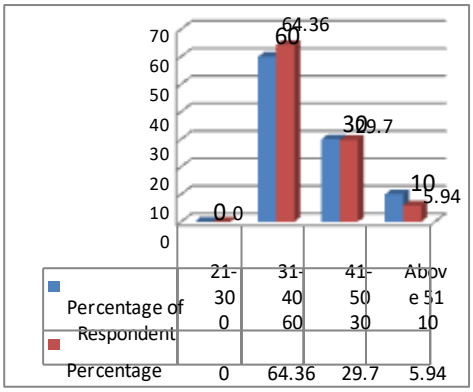


Fig.8.5 Age wise Research Productivity

8.6 Language wise Research Productivity

The table no. 8.6 shows that majority of librarians preferred English language i.e. 6(60.00%) librarians used English language for research publication. Followed by 3 (30.00%) librarians using Marathi language and 1 (10.00%) librarians using Hindi language for research Publications.

Table 8.6: Language wise Research Productivity

Sr. No.	Preferred Language	No. of Respondent	%
1	English	6	60.00
2	Marathi	3	30.00
3	Hindi	1	10.00
	Totals	**10**	**100**

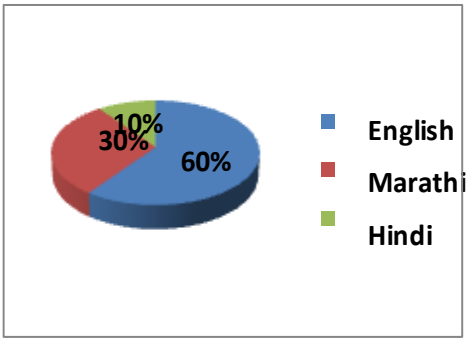


Fig.8.6 Language wise Research Productivity

8.7 Authorship Pattern

It can be noted from table no. 8.7 and figure no. 8.7 is that 6 (42.86%) librarians were using double authorship pattern followed by 4 (28.57%) librarians preferred with single authorship pattern; while 3 (21.43%) librarians preferred three authorship pattern, and there was 1(7.14%) case using more than three authorship pattern in their publications.

Table. 8.7: Authorship Pattern

Sr. No.	Authorship Pattern	No. of Respondents	%
1	Single Author	4	28.57
2	Double Authors	6	42.86
3	Three Authors	3	21.43
4	More than three Authors	1	7.14
Total		**14**	**100**

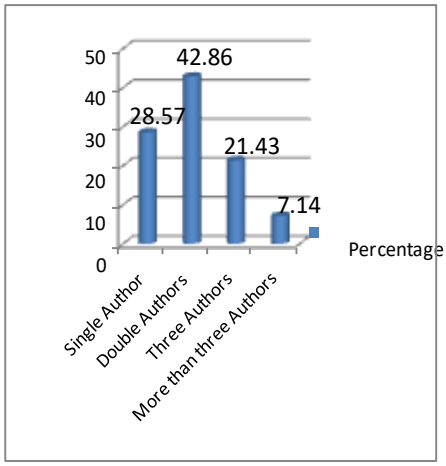


Fig. 8.8 Communication Channels Used for Research

There are total 12 communication channels for publishing research activity. Journals, books, conference proceeding and thesis/dissertations are the most preferred channels of communications for publication of the NAAC accredited 'A' grade college librarians affiliated to SPPU, Pune. i.e. 25.00% researchers preferred journals, 20.00% books, 17.50% conference proceedings, and 10.00% special publications followed by 15.00% seminar workshops, 2.50% thesis/dissertation, 5.00% technical reports, 2.50% scientific reports and state of the art reports for their research publications.

Table 8.8: Communication Channels Used for Research

Sr. No.	Communication Channels Used for Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	Journals	10	25.00
2	Books	8	20.00
3	Conference Proceeding	7	17.50
4	Special Publication	4	10.00
5	Seminar/ Workshop	6	15.00
6	Thesis/ Dissertation	1	2.50
7	Technical report	2	5.00
8	Research report	0	0.00
9	Annual report	0	0.00
10	Scientific report	1	2.50
11	Abstracts	0	0.00
12	State-of-art-report	1	2.50
Total		**40**	**100**

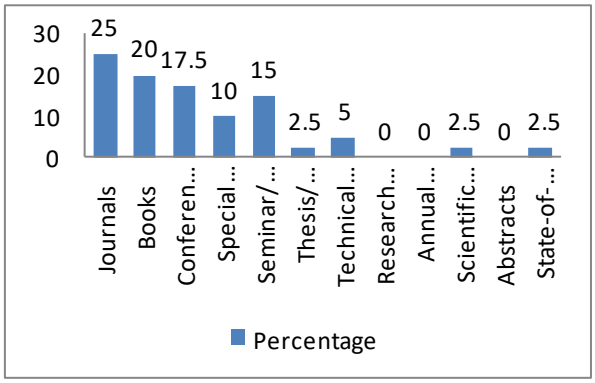


Fig. 8.8 Communication Channels Used for Research

8.9 Purpose of Your Research

Majority of the librarian's 30.77% research purpose is to upgrade knowledge followed by 26.92% to upgrade qualification, 19.23% to get promotion, 15.38% to become a subject expert and 7.69% librarians research purpose is to maintain social status.

Table 8.9: Purpose of Your Research

Sr. No.	Purpose of Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	To upgrade knowledge	**8**	**30.77**
2	To upgrade	**7**	**26.92**

	qualification		
3	To get promotion	**5**	**19.23**
4	To get job	**0**	**0.00**
5	To become subject expert	**4**	**15.38**
6	To maintain social statues	**2**	**7.69**
Total		**26**	**100**

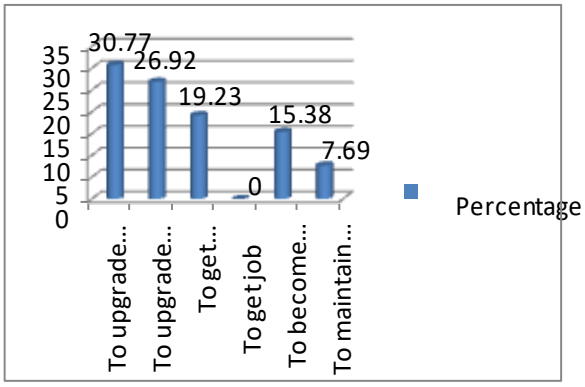


Fig. 8.9 Purpose of Your Research

8.10 Financial Support for Your Research

It is observed from the table no. 8.10 and figure no. 8.10 that majority of 72.73% librarians were spending by self on research activity, whereas 18.88% librarians stated that Governing body, UGC provides fund for research activity and 9.09% librarians stated that colleges provide fund for research activity. Nobody got ICSSR funds or any fellowship for research.

Table 8.10: Financial Support for Your Research

Sr. No.	Financial Support	No. of Respondents	%
1	Fellowship	0	0.00
2	ICSSR	0	0.00
3	Governing Body, UGC	2	18.18
4	College	1	9.09
5	Self	8	72.73
Total		**11**	**100**

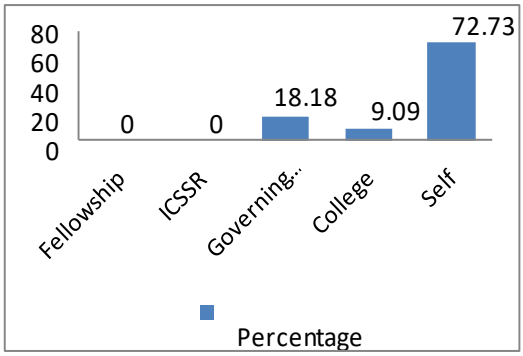


Fig. 8.10 Financial Support for Your Research

8.11 Barriers in Research Productivity

Barriers in research productivity are presented in the table and figure no. 8.11. It is seen that 8 (21.05%) librarians find the major barriers in research productivity is insufficient fund, 10 (26.32%) librarians find the major barriers in research productivity is Time barrier, 5(13.16%) librarians have the problem of availability of resources, 7(18.42%) librarians have the problem of language barriers, 3(7.89%) librarians have the problem of lack of cooperation of authority and 5(13.16%) librarians face the problem of lack of ICT knowledge.

Table 8.11 Barriers in Research Productivity

Sr. No.	Barriers in Research Productivity	No. of Respondent	%
1	Insufficient fund	8	21.05
2	Lack of cooperation to Authority	3	7.89
3	Language Barrier	7	18.42
4	Lack of ICT knowledge	5	13.16
5	Time Barrier	10	26.32
6	Availability of resources	5	13.16
Total		38	**100**

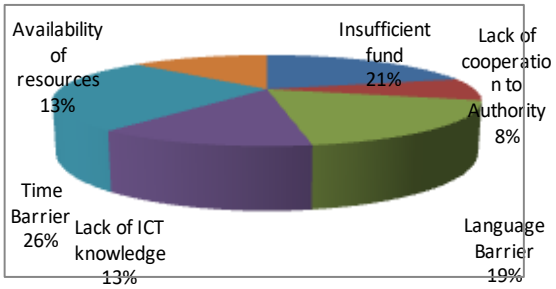


Fig. 8.11 Barriers in Research Productivity

9. Major Findings

1. There are total 202 publications. Male librarians have published 168 (83.17%) publications, while female librarians have published 34 (16.83%) publications. It is indicated that male librarians have more research productivity than female librarians.
2. Majority of respondents have published research papers in seminars 26.24% followed by symposia 21.29% , journals 18.32% book chapters 11.39%, books 4.46% and research projects 1.49%.
3. 2018 was the more research productive year in relation to the number of publication. In 2018 research published 56 research papers in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, books, book chapters and research projects etc.
4. Mrs. Yogita Paphale is the most prolific author she has contributed 32 research papers in symposia, seminars, conferences, journals, book chapters and book during the 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 NAAC accredited 'A' grade college librarians affiliated to SPPU, Pune. 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 statues, language wise productivity, Who provides financial support for your research, Research projects statues, Authorship pattern, motivated factor in Productivity, Authorship position and barriers in research productivity etc.

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