



5.131

SPECIAL ISSUE

MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

International Multilingual Research Journal

V i d y a V a r t a®

Sonopant Dandekar Shikshan Mandalis
**S.D.ARTS, V.S.APTE COMMERCE,
M.H. MEHTA SCIENCE COLLEGE, PALGHAR**

R. H. SAVE LIBRARY
(Knowledge Resource Centre)

Organizes
One Day National Conference

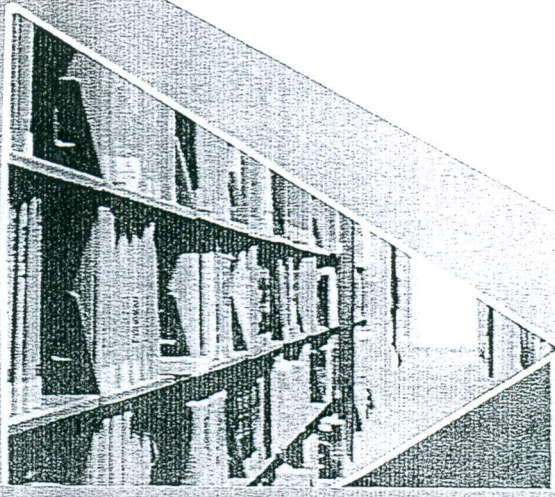


On
**EMERGING TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGIES
IN LIBRARIES: AN INNOVATIVE SPACE**

Wednesday 28th March, 2018

**SONOPANT DANDEKAR ARTS, V.S. APTE COMMERCE
AND M.H. MEHTA SCIENCE COLLEGE**

Kharekuran Road, Palghar (W),
Tal & Dist. Palghar, Maharashtra-401404



56) Emerging Trends and Technologies in Library Prof. A. R. Sidurkar, Wardha	230
57) WEB-BASED LIBRARY SERVICES Chaitanya Veer, Vasai	234
58) E- Learning in Academic Libraries Dr. Ashok Kolambikar, Dist. Parbhani (MS)	236
59) A STUDY OF LIBRARY USER EDUCATION Mr. Gajbe Sumedh Shamrao & Mr. Dandge Dipak U., Jalgaon	239
60) Research productivity of Social Science faculties of SNTD Women's Uni... Mrs. S. K .Godbole & Dr. Ramdas Lihitkar, Nagpur	241
61) New Innovations in Digital Libraries Dr. Hemkant M. Chaudhari, Dist. Dhule. (M/S)	245
62) Tool for Webometric Analysis: A1 Website Analyzer Kailas Nagnathrao Wadje, Nanded. (Maharashtra)	250
63) CLOUD COMPUTING: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES Prof. Kamlakar Suryawanshi, Dist. Latur	253
64) DIGITAL LIBRARIES Prof. Karade Kranti Vithalrao, Dist. Latur	258
65) Profile Management System: With Special Reference to LIS Experts On... Lathkar R. A. & Dr. Kulkarni, J. N.	262
66) Application of Internet of Things Technology in Library Management in... Mr. Togam Madhukar Bapu, Pune	266
67) Enriching Libraries with Institutional Repositories Ms.Meena S. Suryavanshi, Mumbai	269
68) ICT Application In Academic Libraries Varsha M. Meshram, Bhandara	275
69) Impact of Digital Applications on Libraries Mr. Mohan S. Ratkanthiwar, Dist. Chandrapur	278
70) Library Services and Re-engineering Sanjay B. Idhole, Washim	282

Research productivity of Social Science faculties of SNDT Women's University Mumbai

Mrs. S. K .Godbole
Librarian,
SDSM College, Palghar

Dr. Ramdas Lihitkar
Librarian,
Institute of Science, Nagpur

Abstract:

This Paper focuses on Research productivity of faculty members in department of Social Science of SNDT women's University Mumbai. Productivity is the quintessential indicator of efficiency in any production system. It seems it has become a norm in bibliometrics to define research productivity as the number of publications per researcher, distinguishing it from impact.

1. Introduction:

Scientific productivity in the form of intellectual contributions communicated in a written form is important to the scientific community. It is measured through publications and citation data. Scientometrics involves quantitative studies of scientific activities.

Evaluating the productivity of institutional research and developmental activities highlights the contribution of the institution and the individual scientists engaged in research. It also provides some insight into the complex dynamics of research activity and enables the policy makers and the administrators to make available adequate facilities and give

current status of book,
available on the shelf.
via Internet it is

valuable information

the library.

by author, title, or

records.

library.

of the instruction.

technology plays a

storing, managing and

effectively. Now days the

traditional to digital.

changing from traditional

electronic and digital

are increasing their

of their operations

environment. To familiar the

technologies, user education is

education programs need

of educating for lifetime.

Phadke, D.N.(1988) User

at different levels in

In Satyanarayana, N.R.

academic libraries. (P.93-

Publication.

ShashiShekhar. Internet and

environment.ILA Bulletin

Library Manual, New

1982.375.

Philosophy of User

Delhi Vikas Publishing,

libnet.ac.in

google.co.in

webcohost.com.iproxy.

wikipedia.org/wiki/

proper direction for the research activities. A well-known productivity indicator is the number of publications produced by scientists, institutions or research groups. Bottle and others (Bottle, R. et al, 1994) accept that the productivity of an academic institution can be calculated by counting the number of publications produced by its faculty over a period of time. Supporting the above view John Hattie (Hattie, John et al, 1994) and others also point out that the individual faculty member's scholarly productivity can be counted and used as a unit of analysis while evaluating higher education. Counting can thus be used to measure the status of academic performance with regard to scholarly publishing.

1.1 Definitions:

"Research is an intellectual process whereby a problem is perceived, divided into its constituent elements, and analyzed in the light of certain basic assumptions. "J.H. Shera Defined the research as " A studious inquiry or examination; especially: investigation or examination aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws" Merriam Webster online Dictionary.

2. SNDT Women's University:

The year 1896 marks the beginning of a new era in the history of women's education in India when Bharat Ratna Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve established an ashram for widows and helpless women at Hingne near Pune. He realized that to make these women self-sufficient, self-reliant and self-confident, education was essential at the ashram. Bharat Ratna Maharshi Karve launched a programme of schooling at the ashram, which later became a regular school for girls and women. In a society governed by age old customs and conservative attitudes towards women, an institution of this

type was bound to face social and financial difficulties. Bharat Ratna Maharshi Karve's dream of establishing a women's university was realized on December 1915, Bharat Ratna Maharshi Karve in his presidential address to the National Reform Congress at Bombay announced his decision to shape his dream into reality. The first college started with thirty-two female students which gradually grew into SNDT Women's University. Recognizing the work of Bharat Ratna Maharshi Karve, Vithaldas Thackersey made a contribution of Rs. 15 lacs in the year 1920, the University was named as Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University. The vision of Bharat Ratna Maharshi Karve and the foresight of Vithaldas Thackersey led to the establishment of SNDT Women's University in India. The journey has been a long one and there are three University campuses in Mumbai - Churchgate and Juhu and one in Pune.

3. Objectives of the Study:

1. To examine the scholarly productivity
2. To analyze the research productivity
3. To find out the quality of research

4. Scope & Limitations of the Study:

The scope of the study is limited to the Social Science faculties, but over time, the study has confined to the Social Science Faculties of SNDT Women's University Mumbai only. The study is conducted in October 2017 at SNDT Women's University Mumbai.

The study is confined to the scholarly productivity of faculty members of Social Science Faculties of SNDT Women's University Mumbai. The study is on research productivity based on

Research productivity included all (international) conference, research papers, Journal's articles provided by Supervisor, Books & articles by Authors and other faculty members.

Primary and secondary sources for collecting information for the study. The primary data were collected from curriculum vitae (CV). Survey method is used using a structured questionnaire. Data were collected from the faculty members of the university. Total 27 teachers have been selected for the analysis. The data and information were analyzed, and represented by graphs and

6.2 Research Productivity

Gender wise research productivity

Total No	Research Publication
17	2021
10	545
27	2566

From table no. 1, it is found that 17 female have contributed 2021 research articles. If we differentiate gender wise that found that 17 (63%) were female, while 10 (37%) from Male.

Female have published 2021 research articles, while total Male have published 545 (21%) research articles at various departments of Women's University the female is higher in gender wise as well as in research productivity.

6.3 Research Productivity

Subject wise research productivity

Sr. No	Subjects	Research publication	Percentage
1	Advance Center for women studies	599	23.34
2	Commerce	31	1.20
3	Economics	256	9.97
4	Education	570	22.21
5	Geography	74	2.88
6	Hindi	118	4.59
7	History	108	4.20
8	Marathi	180	7.01
9	Library & Information Science	248	9.66
10	Political Science	22	0.85
11	Psychology	331	12.89
12	Sociology	29	1.13
	Total	2566	100

Table No. 2 shows that, the 27 researcher has bifurcated in to 12 subjects with their articles. Out of total 2566 articles, 599(23.34%) articles were published by the faculties of Advance center for women studies, who got the 1st rank of this subject. It followed by Education with 2nd rank who published 570(22.21%) research articles. Psychology faculties also possessed 12.89% articles and very least by political science faculties with 0.85%.

6.3 Authorship pattern

Table no. 3 Authorship pattern

Sr. No	Author	Research Publication	Percentage
1	Single	2364	92.12
2	Two	202	7.87
		2566	100

As per the table no. 3, it is seen that only 7.87% (202) publications have written by two authors pattern. The single authored publications are contributing more to the remaining 92.12% (2364). It indicates that the authors are interested toward single authorship pattern in research publication.

6.4 Scholarly communication of faculties

Table no. 4 Scholarly communication sources

Sr. No	Sources used	No. of Publication	Percentage
1	Journal	1220	47.54
2	Book	96	03.74
3	Book Chapter	320	12.47
4	Conference / Seminar	930	36.24
	Total	2566	100

Table no. 4 of Scholarly communication sources indicated that authors are interested to publish the articles in research journals, seminars and conferences. A study reveals that the major contribution of 1220(47.54%) articles are published in research Journal. It is followed by 930 (36.24%) article published at various conferences/ seminars. The 320 (12.37%) article published as a book chapters. The publication output in the form of book is very low as compare to others, it is just 96 (3.74%) among the faculties.

7. Conclusion:

Publication productivity has been used as a criterion to assess the research output of Individual Scholars, academic programs & institutions. The analysis of publication productivity of Social science faculties of SNTD Women's University revealed that Female contributions are more than male Contributions. It also shows that the authors have published articles in Journals, conference proceedings and seminars as compare to books chapters and books. The authorship patter for writing paper is more on Single than the collaborative pattern.

Reference :-

1. Adhe G.D. (2008.). Productivity Patterns of Scientists in Marathwada: A bibliometric study Ph D. Thesis, . Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurngabad.
2. Bhardwaj, Rajesh, (2016), 'Scientometric analysis and dimensions on international business literature.', *Scientometrics.*, Vol. 106 (1), p299-317. 19p
3. Kumar, Ashok and Gupta, Ritu, (2016), ' Research Performance of Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana-Ambala

during 2007-2015: A Scientometric Study of Library Philosophy & Practice

4.Kumar, P. (2014). Research Performance of LIS Professionals of SNTD Women's University, Mumbai: A Scientometric Study, *Journal of Library Science*, 2-4.

5. Kumar, Suchetan, Nigam, Rekha, Malik, Rekha (2015), 'Social Science Research Output in State Universities of Uttarakhand Kumaun University', *SRELS Journal of Library Management* Vol. 52 (4), p209-214.

6. Nagarkar, Shubhadra, Kulkarni, Sushil, and Kumbhar, Rajendra (2011). 'A Scientometric Analysis of Papers Published by Faculty Members of Science Departments of Savitribai Phule University during 1999-2013', *Journal of Library & Information Technology*, p368-375. 8p.

7. Pillai, K. (2013). Research Performance of Scientists of Central Board of Secondary Education Research Institute (CTCRI), Bangalore: A Scientometric study, *Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 7.

8.Swati, K. (2014). Research Performance of social Faculty Members of Maharashtra State University, Amravati, *Journal of Library Science*, 31-34.

