

Authorship Patterns : Gender wise Analysis

Dr. Sudhakar S Thool

Head of Library

Yashoda Girls' Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur

Abstract

The study analysed the authorship patterns amongst information scientists in Nagpur district. For this aim, the data was collected through questionnaire in RTM Nagpur University and its aided affiliated colleges in Nagpur district. Total 1261 publications are published by 66 respondents (34 males and 32 females, 43 urban and 23 rural respondents) in their life period. Study also discussed with gender wise authorship pattern and destination wise authorship patterns of Information scientists.

Keywords Authorship patterns, Gender

Introduction

Educationists are getting adequate information due to development of research activities. By using ICT, networking and communication media, educationists can share their views and ideas with other educationists. Due to the impact of this scholars are trying to write jointly than the single. The publications are produced by single author, joint author, more than two or three authors known as authorship pattern. Publications is the variable in the study of research productivity of information scientists who working in RTM Nagpur-university and its affiliated colleges in Nagpur district.

Objective of the Study

Present study has been undertaken with a view

1. To know the authorship pattern;
2. To find out the gender wise authorship patterns in Nagpur district; and
3. To find out the destination wise authorship patterns in Nagpur district.

Hypothesis of the study

Following are the hypothesis formulated for the study as

1. Male information scientists produce more publications than female; and
2. Urban area is more productive area.

Scope and Limitations of the study

1. The study is limited to information scientists who are working in Rashtasant Tukadoji Maraj Nagpur University Nagpur and its affiliated colleges in Nagpur district; and
2. Only Grant-in-Aid university departments and colleges are considered for this study.

Research Methodology

Using survey method, the questionnaire technique is used to collect the data from information scientists in various disciplines of Rashtasant Tukadoji Maraj Nagpur University Nagpur and its affiliated colleges in Nagpur district. Collected data has been analyzed by statistical techniques and bar charts, pie charts are used for presentation.

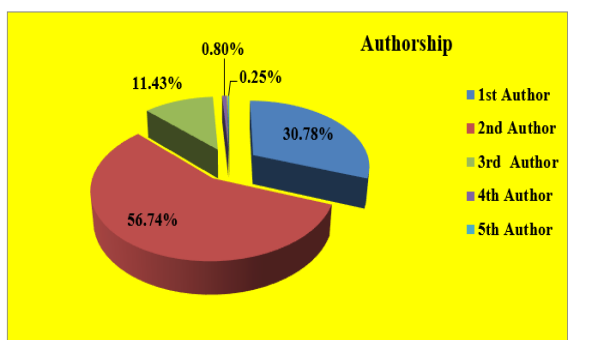
Table no. 1: Gender wise authorship patterns of Information Scientists

Gender	Total number of authorship					Total no. Of Paper	C.C.
	1	2	3	4	5		
Male	311	308	61	3	0	683 (54.16 %)	0.55
Female	303	258	15	1	1	578 (45.84%)	0.48
Total	614	566	76	4	1	1261 (100%)	
Authorship	614	1132	228	16	5	1995	

From the above, by assigning one credit to each collaborator 1995 authors have contributed to 1261 items. The collaborative index is 1.58. It is observed

from the above table, 5-authored publications were found amongst female information scientists only and 4-authored publications were also found amongst male as well as female information scientists, followed by both gender in 3- authored publications. The male information scientists have published more publications i.e. 311 publications in first authored than female information scientists i.e. 303 publications. While in multi authored publications male information scientists lead by 372 publications with collaborative coefficient of 0.55, followed by 275 publications of female information scientists with collaborative coefficient of 0.48. This indicates that **“Male information scientists produce more publications than female” (Hypothesis no.1)** is valid.

Figure no. 1: Authorship patterns of Information Scientists



From the above, most of publications (56.74%) are found in joint authorship pattern, followed by sole author, 3rd author, 4th author and 5th author means multi-authors have published 69.22% publications which are multi-authored trends.

Table no. 2: Destination wise productivity pattern of Information Scientists

Nagpur District	Total number of authorship					Total no. of Paper	C.C.
	1	2	3	4	5		
Urban Area	459	448	68	2	0	977 (77.48%)	0.53
Rural Area	155	118	8	2	1	284 (22.52%)	0.45
Total	614	566	76	4	1	1261 (100%)	
Authorship	614	1132	228	16	5	1995	

From the above, by assigning one credit to each collaborator 1995 authors have contributed to 1261 items. The collaborative index is 1.58. It is observed from the above table, 5-authored publications were found amongst information scientists in rural areas and 4-authored publications were also found amongst information scientists in urban areas as well as rural areas in Nagpur district, followed by both urban and rural areas in Nagpur district in 3- authored publications. The information scientists in urban areas have published more publications (459) in first authored than information scientists in rural areas have published 155 publications. While in multi authored publications information scientists in urban areas lead by 518 publications with collaborative coefficient of 0.53 while information scientists in rural areas in Nagpur district have published 129 publications with collaborative coefficient of 0.45. This indicates that **“Urban area is more productive area” (hypothesis no.2)** is valid.

Findings

1. As regards gender wise authorship pattern, by assigning one credit to each collaborator 1995 authors have contributed to 1261 items. The collaborative index is 1.58. It is also observed that, 5-authored publications were found amongst female information scientists only and 4-authored publications were also found amongst male as well as female information scientists. The male information scientists have published more publications i.e. 311 publications in first authored than female information scientists i.e. 303 publications. This indicates that **“Male information scientists produce more publications than female” (Hypothesis no.1)** is valid.
2. As regards authorship patterns, most of publications (56.74%) are found in joint authorship pattern, followed by sole author.
3. As regards destination wise (urban and rural areas in Nagpur district) wise authorship pattern, by assigning one credit to each collaborator 1995 authors have contributed to 1261 items. The collaborative index is 1.58. It is observed from the above table, 5-authored publications were

found amongst information scientists in rural areas and 4-authored publications were also found amongst information scientists in urban areas as well as rural areas in Nagpur district. The information scientists in urban areas have published more publications (459) in first authored than information scientists in rural areas have published 155 publications. This indicates that **“Urban area is more productive area” (hypothesis no.2)** is valid.

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