

Productivity of Teachers in VNIT

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Abstract

This paper focuses on productivity of teachers, Objective of the study, Hypothesis of the study, Language wise, Designation wise, subject and Gender wise, Major findings.

Key Word: Teachers, Research Productivity and LIS

Introduction

Most of scholars have used different terms regarding bibliometrics. In 1917, Cole and Eagles pointed out on the statistical analysis of the literature, second attempt in 1923 was made by Hulme used the term "Statistical bibliography to refer the application of quantitative techniques to libraries". In 1948, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan at the ASLIB conference held at Lamington Spa coined the term Librametry on the lines of Biometry, Econometry, Psychometry, etc. (Guha, 1993). Many subdisciplines such as Bibliometrics, Scientometrics and Infometrics have emerged.

Objective of the Study

Followings are the objectives as

1. To know the language wise productivity;
2. To find out the designation wise productivity; and
3. To find out the gender wise productivity

Hypothesis of the Study

The hypothesis formulated for the study as

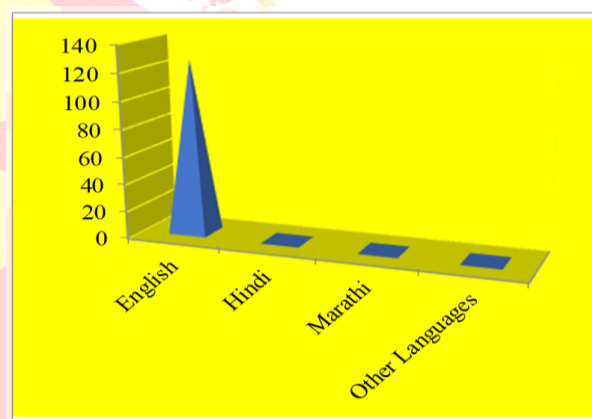
1. More the publications are published in English Language;
2. More the experience more the productivity; and
3. Male teachers produce more publications than female;

Scope and Limitations of the study

The study is confined to the teacher's publication who had worked in the Applied Mechanics in VNIT. The publication contribution included all the (national/international) conferences,

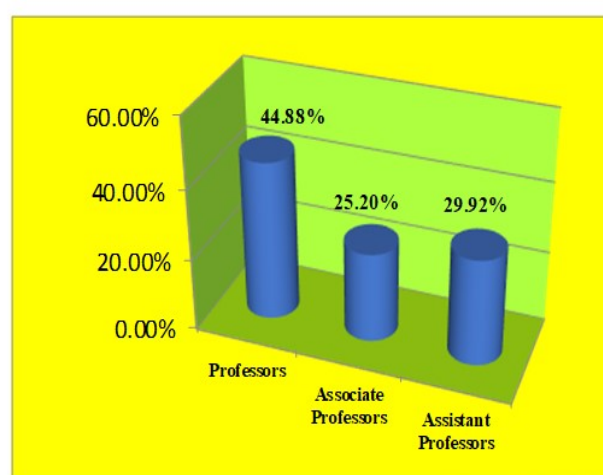
seminar, workshops, research papers, journal's articles, books & chapters in books by the teachers.

Figure no. 1: Productivity of Teachers: Language wise distribution



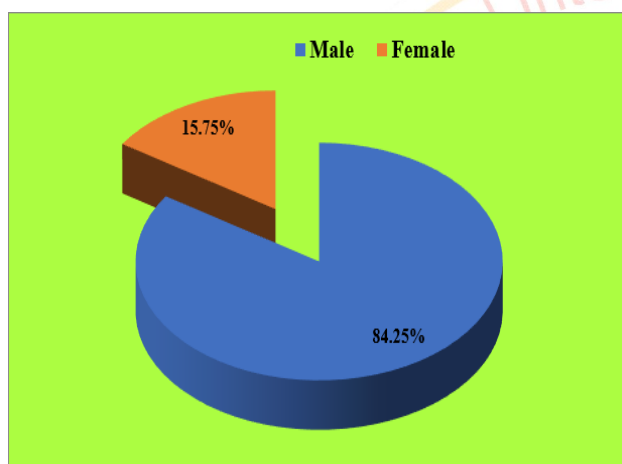
From the above figure, all teachers have contributed 127 publications, means 100% publications are found in alone English language, the Engineering and Technology subjects are dominated by English language. This indicates that "More the publications are published in English language"(hypothesis no.1) is valid.

Figure no. 2: Productivity of Teachers: Designation wise distribution



From the above figure, 8 teachers published 127 publications in which the Professors and Associate Professors, combinely have contributed to 70.08 % publications. It was also found that on an average 44.88% publications were published by professors, 25.20% by Associate professors and 29.92% by Assistant professors, which means senior teachers published more number of publications. This indicates that **“more the experience more the productivity”**(hypothesis no. 2) is valid.

Figure no. 3: Gender wise productivity of Teachers



The above figure, gender wise distribution of teachers in which 8 teachers have contributed 127 publications, male teachers have published 84.25% publications giving 17.83 publications per male teachers while female teachers have published 15.75% publications giving 10.00 publications per female teachers. It was also found that male teachers have published 1.78 times more publications than female. This indicates that **“male teachers produce more publications than female”** (hypothesis no.3) is valid.

Findings

1. Eight teachers have contributed total 127 publications.
2. In the context of the language wise productivity, eight teachers have contributed the 100% publications in alone English language, means the Engineering and Technology subjects are dominated by English language. This indicates that the hypothesis **“More the publications are**

published in English language”(hypothesis no.1) is valid. (Figure no. 1)

3. In the context of the designation wise productivity, 8 teachers published 127 publications in which the Professors and Associate Professors, combinely have contributed to 70.08 % publications. It was also found that on an average 44.88% publications were published by professors, 25.20% by Associate professors and 29.92% by Assistant professors, which means senior teachers published more number of publications. This indicates that **“more the experience more the productivity”**(hypothesis no. 2) is valid. (Figure no. 2)
4. In the context of the gender wise productivity, total eight teachers have contributed 127 publications, male teachers have published 84.25% publications giving 17.83 publications per male teachers while female teachers have published 15.75% publications giving 10.00 publications per female teachers. It was also found that male teachers have published 1.78 times more publications than female. This indicates that **“male teachers produce more publications than female”** (hypothesis no.3) is valid. (Figure no.3)

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