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AUTHORSHIP PATTERN, MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS
AND BARRIERS IN RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF
LIS PROFESSIONAL



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ABSTRACT

This paper present Authorship pattern, motivational factors and barriers in Research Productivity of academic librarians affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad from 2004-2013. The covers Gender wise, Age wise, Writing/publication status of librarians, Language wise productivity, Use of communicational channel for research, Financial Agencies of research, Purpose of research productivity, Motivational factors, Authorship pattern, Barriers in research productivity.

KEYWORDS : *Academic Library, Librarian, Dr. BAMU,*

Research Productivity, Authorship Pattern, Motivational Factor.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Librarians are the agent to bring right information to the learner through well designed teaching learning programme. In the age of information, Academic librarians plays vital role in socio-cultural, economic development of country. As a Librarian you are expected to do more and more with fewer and fewer people. Libraries have a major role to play in transmitting the accumulated knowledge to the next generation and also creating new knowledge through research. Research in library and information science is increase. e. g. library automation, OPAC, computerized SDI, CAS, Electronic-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 academic librarians affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad: A Scientometrics Study. The study will evaluate the research productivity of the academic librarians which are affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

3. DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Research

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Research is an art of scientific investigation. According to The advanced learner's dictionary of current English, "Research is a careful or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge." Redman and Mory define Research as a "Systematized effort to gain new knowledge."

3.2 Productivity

The concept of productivity can be defined and used in various ways. Basically, it is the relationship between quantities of output and quantities of input. (Phillips 1990).

3.4 Research Productivity

Bottle and others accept that the productivity of an academic can be calculated by counting the number of publications produced over a period of time. Supporting the above view Hattie and others also point out that the individual librarians' scholarly productivity can be counted and used as a unit of analysis when evaluating higher education. Counting can thus be used to measure the status of an academic with regard to scholarly publishing.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bagadi, Angadiand Koganuramath (2012) this paper attempts to highlight quantitatively the growth and development of world literature on Social Psychology particularly in the Asian region. During 2000-2009 a total of 11673 papers were published by social scientists in the field 'Social Psychology'. The average number of publications published per year was 1167. The highest numbers of publications 1857 were produced in 2009. Israel was the top producing country with 1971 publications followed by China with 1778 publications.

Vijayakumar (2012) conducted a study on Webometric Analysis of University Websites in Sri Lanka. They found that 89.48% of Sri Lankan universities prefer the sub level domain like ".ac" followed by ".net" (5.26%). There are 33030 web pages, 2524 in links, and 9011 self links in 19 Sri Lankan universities. University of the Visual & Performing Arts of Sri Lanka topped one with impact factor for in links. University of Colombo topped one ranking with the score 12.7012.

Mukherjee (2013) the paper presents the bibliometric characteristics including authorship pattern, citations received, and relative performance of Prof. Lalji Singh an eminent Indian scientist in the field of genome analysis, DNA fingerprinting, etc. There 222 articles only 18 articles appeared in Indian journals. Higher number of articles appeared in 2006 (27 articles) followed by 2007 and 2008 (19 articles each year) and 2009 (16 articles). Prof. Singh used mostly multiple authorship patterns

Sengar (2014) the present study aimed to analyze the publication trends of the CSIR-IMTECH scientist and researcher during 1991-2010. Authorship patterns, which reveals that majority of the CSIR-IMTECH scientists/researchers preferred to publish the research results in joint authorship (83.48%) than individually (single authorship, 16.51%). However, the degree of joint authors gradually decreased with increase in number of authors (two authors (23.06%); three authors (21.95%).

Pratap (2014) in this paper, a comprehensive and in-depth bibliometric analysis that breaks down scholarly performance into three components - quantity, quality and consistency have been conducted. The citation data is retrieved from the Web of Science. The most productive organizations, countries, authors and also the most influential journals in which this newly emerging area is published using these criteria, with particular emphasis on the Indian contribution have been identified.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is analyzing the research productivity of academic librarians affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad, during 2004 to 2013. In particular, the study focuses on the following objectives.

1. To measure research productivity of academic librarians of arts, commerce science colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad.
2. To know the research productivity of academic librarians.
 - a. To find out the year wise Research productivity.
 - b. To identify the profile author having largest number of publication.
 - c. To know research productivity in books, published lecture and conference proceeding, Journal articles & Patents etc.
 - d. To know Gender productivity.
 - e. To know Language wise productivity.
 - f. Productivity age of Academic librarians

6. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. Majority Librarians just attending the Conferences, Seminars
2. Majority librarian not received sufficient fund for Research publication
3. More experience, more publication
4. Well situation of working & living condition

7. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Present study is limited to 35 academic Arts, Commerce, and Science granted college librarians in Aurangabad District region which are affiliate to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad; study is limited only to Art, Commerce, and Science Colleges.

8. 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.

9. DATA ANALYSIS

The total numbers of academic granted college libraries in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad are 35 out of them 25 librarians have responded, 10 have not responded.

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.

10.1 Gender Wise Research Productivity

It can be observed from Table No. 10.1 presented that the 14 Male librarians and 10 females librarian. The table no. 10.1 shows that there are totals 545 publications. Male librarians have

published 301 (55.22%) publications, while female librarians have published 244 (44.77%) publications. It indicates that Male Librarians have more research productivity than Female Librarians.

Table No. 10.1 Gender Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No	Gender	No of Respondent	Publications	%
1	Male	14	301	55.22%
2	Female	11	244	44.77%
	Totals	25	545	100%

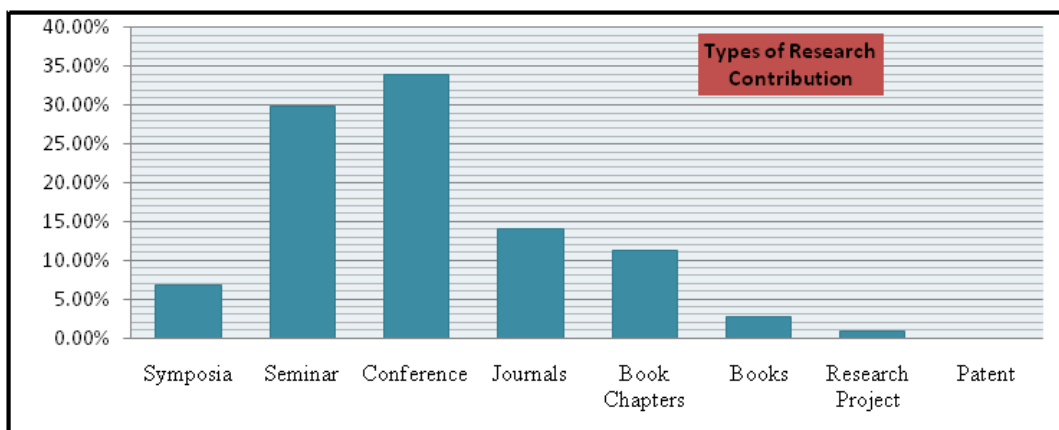
10.2 Types of Research Contribution

It is observed from the Table no.10.2 Indicated that the year wise distribution of Research Productivity of Academic Librarian Affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad in Symposia, Seminars, Conferences, Journals, Books, Books chapter Research Project and Patent from 2004 to 2013. The details of the number of research productivity during 2004-2013 are tabulated in the table no.10.2. It is found that the total number of publication from 2004 to 2013 is 545. The figures no.10.2 that mostly librarians are published their research work in Conference 185 (33.94%), followed by Seminar 163 (29.90%), Journals including National and International 77 (14.12%), Book Chapters with National and International Publisher is 62 (11.37%), Symposia 38 (6.93%). Librarians were also write Books 15 (2.75%) Text Books, Reference Books, Subject Books, Edited Books. Librarians also completed Minor Research Project and Major Research Project with 5 (0.91%). Nobody Registered Any Patent.

Table No. 10.2 Types of Research Contribution

Type of Research Contribution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	%
Symposia			1	2	2	4	5	8	8	8	38	6.93
Seminar	0	1	1	2	9	13	20	27	39	51	163	29.90
Conference	0	1	2	4	9	15	25	38	41	50	185	33.94
Journals	-	-			3	6	9	15	22	22	77	14.12
Book Chapters	-				2	4	5	13	18	20	62	11.37
Books	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	4	15	2.75
Research Project	-	-	-	-				1	1	3	5	0.91
Patent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0
Total	0	2	4	8	26	42	65	104	136	158	545	100

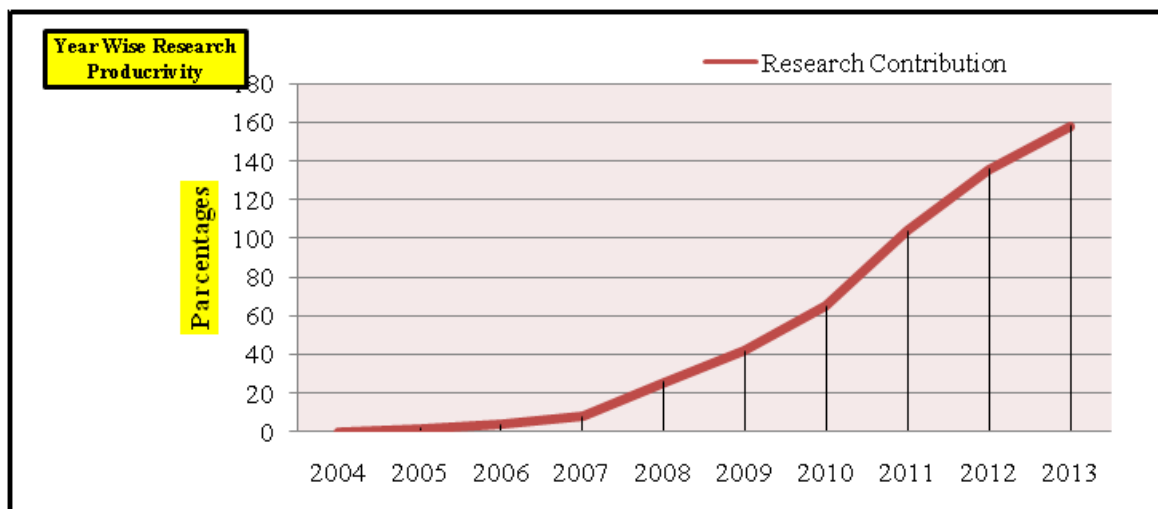
Figure No. 10.2 Types of Research Contribution



10.3 Year Wise Research Productivity

Table No. 10.2 and Figure No.10.3 presents the Year Wise Research Productivity of Academic College Librarians Affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad during 2004-2013. The figure and table shows that there are total 545 publications. 2013 was the more research productive year in relative to the number of publications. In 2013 researcher published 158 research papers in Symposia, Seminars, Conferences, Journals, Books, Books chapter Research Project etc. The less research productive year of the librarians was 2005 having only 2 publications. It shows that the productivity of librarians increase year by year. It is growing than previous year.

Figure No. 10.3 Year Wise Research Productivity



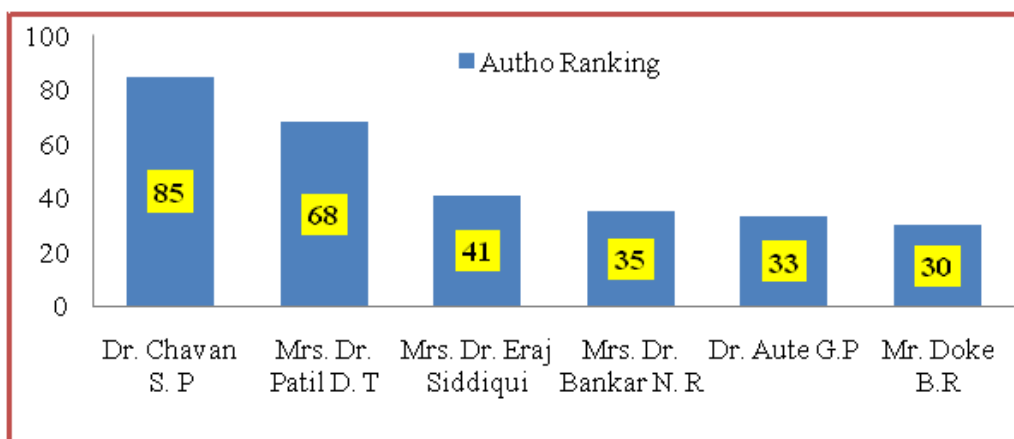
10.4 Rank List of Authors and Publication

Table No. 10.4 and Figure No. 10.4 shows that Ranking of the Authors. It can be found that the Dr. S.P. Chavan is the most prolific author who has contributed 85 research papers in Symposia, Seminar, Conference, Journal, Book Chapter, Book during 2004-2013; Dr. D. T. Patil is second rank having 68 publications followed by Mrs. Dr. Eradj Siddiqui is third rank having 41 publications, Mrs. Dr. Bankar N. R is fourth rank having 35, Dr. Aute G.P is fifth rank having 33 and Mr. Doke B.R is sixth rank having 30. The detail ranking of the authors is presented in Table No.10.4.

No. 10.4 Ranking of the Authors

Sr. No	Author Ranking	No. of Publications of Authors	Ranking of Authors
1.	Dr. Chavan S. P	85	1
2.	Mrs. Dr. Patil D. T	68	2
3.	Mrs. Dr. Eraj Siddiqui	41	3
4.	Mrs. Dr. Bankar N. R	35	4
5.	Dr. Aute G.P	33	5
6.	Mr. Doke B.R	30	6
7.	Mr. Pagore R. R	26	7
8.	DR. A. M. Mohammad	20	8
9.	Mr. Tupe R.R	20	=8
10.	Mrs. Kamble V.M	19	=9
11.	Mr. S.N. Dongare	19	=9
12.	Mrs. Renguntwar S.B	19	=9
13.	Mrs. Mhaske S.M	19	=9
14.	Dr. Sathe V. S	19	=9
15.	Dr. Bhale Y. P	18	10
16.	Dr. Bidve H.S	15	11
17.	Mrs. Borade N. G	12	12
18.	Mrs. Ambhore V. J	11	13
19.	Mrs. Dr. Bidarkar S. P	11	=13
20.	Mr. Sheik M.G. I	9	14
21.	Javale J.N	7	15
22.	Mr. Mohammed M. A.N A	7	=15
23.	Mrs. Gayakwad S.P	2	16
24.	Mr. Manohare D.S	0	17
25.	Mr. Mohamad S.U	0	=17
	Total	545	

Figure No. 10.4 Ranking of the Authors



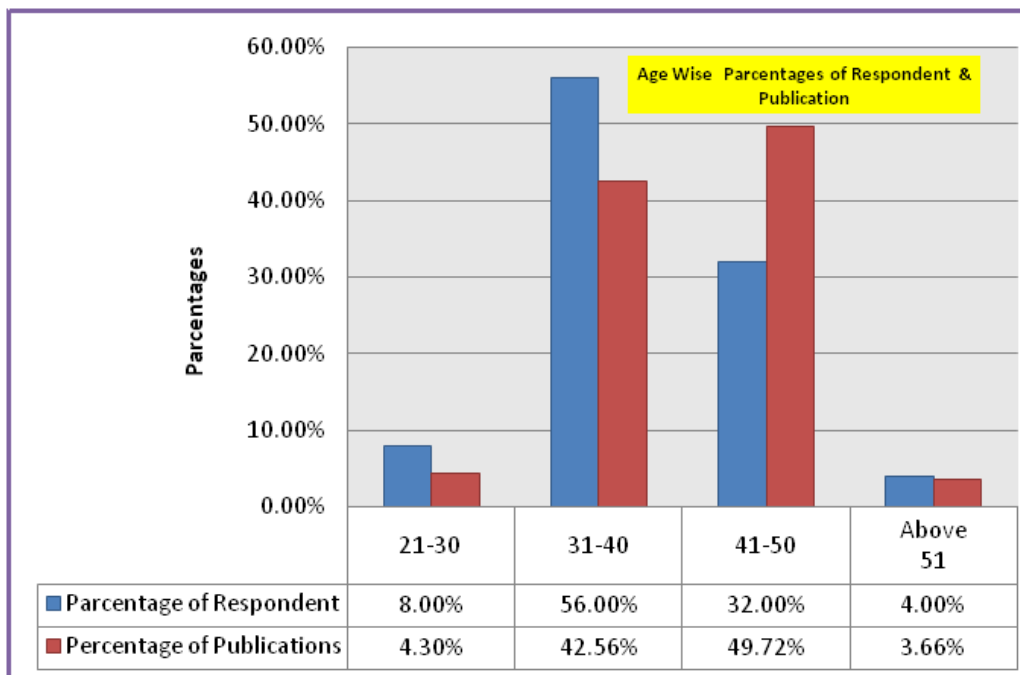
10.5 Age Wise Research Productivity

Table No. 10.5 indicated that the Age Wise Respondent and Research Publication of respondent. It is found that there are The above table show that the majority of the librarians are belong to 31-40 age group 14 (56.00%), 8 (32.00%) are belong to 41-50 age group. 2 (8.00%) librarians belong 21-30 age groups and 1 librarian belong to 51 age group (4.00%) . It shows that Mr. Dr. S.P. Chavan, Mrs. Dr. Eraj Siddiqui, Mrs. Dr. D. T. Patil and Mrs. Dr. Bankar N. R with an equal age Group i.e. 41-50 having ranks first, second, third, fourth, respectively. From figure we observe that "More experience more productivity" i.e. in 51 to above age group the respondent is 4.00 % but the productivity of same age group is 32.00 % (Hypothesis No. 6) is valid.

Table No. 10.5 Age Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No	Age Group	Respondent	Percentage of Respondent	Publications	%
1.	21-30	2	8.00%	22	4.30%
2.	31-40	14	56.00%	232	42.56%
3.	41-50	8	32.00%	271	49.72%
4.	Above 51	1	4.00%	20	3.66%
	Totals	25	100.00%	545	100.00%

Figure No. 10.5 Age Wise Respondent and Publication



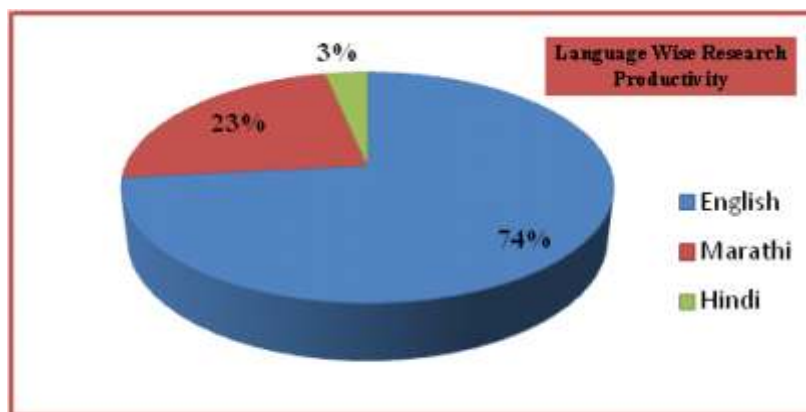
10.6 Language Wise Research Productivity

The Table No. 10.6 indicates that the Language Wise Research Productivity of Academic Librarian Affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. It can be found that there are total three language was mention in the table they are English, Marathi and Hindi. There are total 30 respondents. The above tables show that majority of librarian’s preferred English language. The Figure no. 4.1.8 indicates that 22 (73.33%) librarians using English language for research publication. Followed by 7 (23.33%) librarians used Marathi Language and 1 (3.33%) librarians using Hindi language for research publication.

Table No. 10.6 Language Wise Research Productivity

Sr. No	Preferred Language	No. of Respondent	%
1	English	22	73.33%
2	Marathi	7	23.33%
3	Hindi	1	3.33%
	Totals	30	100.00%

Figure No. 10.6 Language Wise Research Productivity



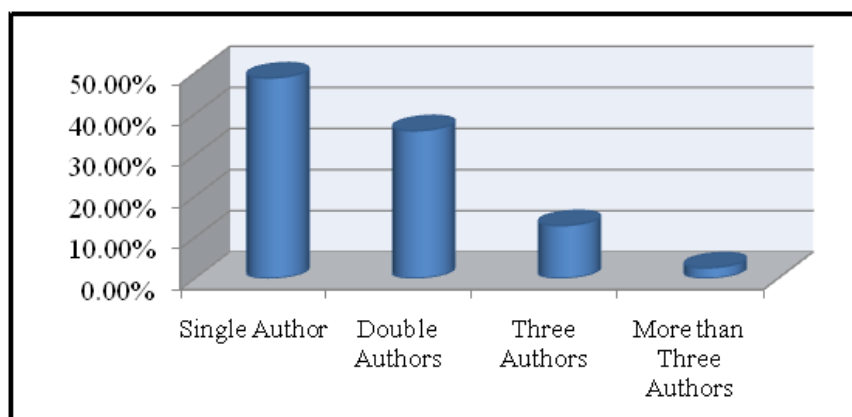
10.7 Authorship Pattern

It can be noted from Table no. 10.7 and figure no. 10.7 shows the authorship pattern as observed in this study. The study shows that in the field of academic college librarian affiliated to Dr. BAMU. There are total 39 respondents. It is clear that 19 (48.71%) librarians using single authorship pattern; while 14 (35.89%) librarians preferred double authorship pattern; followed by 5 (12.82 %) librarians using three authorship and 1 (2.56%) librarians using more than three authorship pattern in their publication.

Table No. 10.7 Authorship Pattern

Sr. No.	Authorship Pattern	No. of Respondent	%
1	Single Author	19	48.71%
2	Double Authors	14	35.89%
3	Three Authors	5	12.82%
4	More than Three Authors	1	2.56%
Total		39	100.00%

Figure No. 10.7 Authorship Pattern



10.8 Communication Channel Use for Research

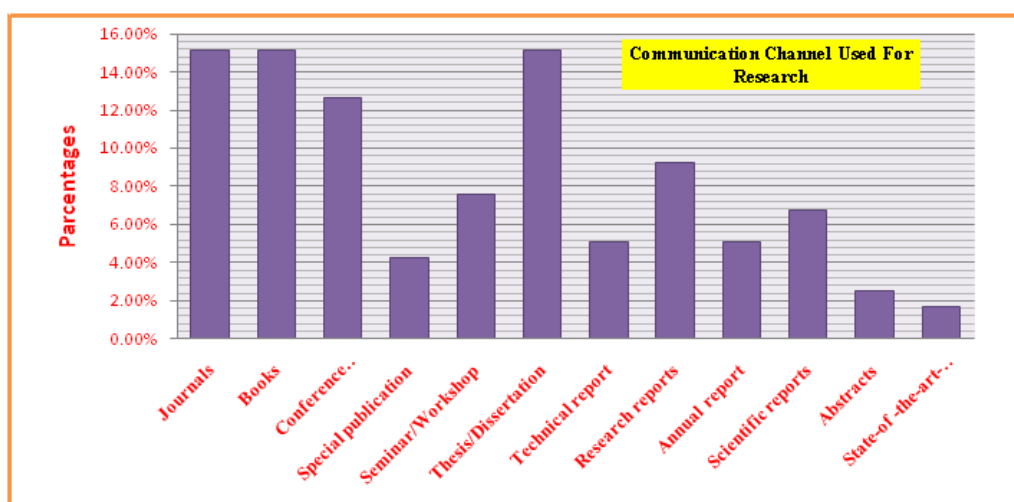
Scientist communicated their research through variety of communications channels. The above table no. 10.8 and figure no. 10.8 show that there are total 12 communications channels for

publishing research activity. Journals, Books and Thesis/ Dissertation are the most preferred channels of communications for publications of the college librarians (Researcher) affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. 18 (15.12%) Researcher preferred Journals Books and Thesis/Dissertation followed by Research reports 11 (9.24%), Seminar/Workshop 9 (7.56%), Scientific reports 8 (6.72%) Technical report and Annual report 6 (5.04%), Abstracts 3 (2.52%) and State-of -the-art-report 2 (1.98).

Table No. 10.8 Communication Channel Use for Research

Sr. No.	Communication Channel Used for Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	Journals	18	15.12%
2	Books	18	15.12%
3	Conference proceeding	15	12.60%
4	Special publication	5	4.20%
5	Seminar/Workshop	9	7.56%
6	Thesis/Dissertation	18	15.12%
7	Technical report	6	5.04%
8	Research reports	11	9.24%
9	Annual report	6	5.04%
10	Scientific reports	8	6.72%
11	Abstracts	3	2.52%
12	State-of -the-art-report	2	1.68%
	Totals	119	100.00%

Figure No. 10.8 Communication Channel Use for Research



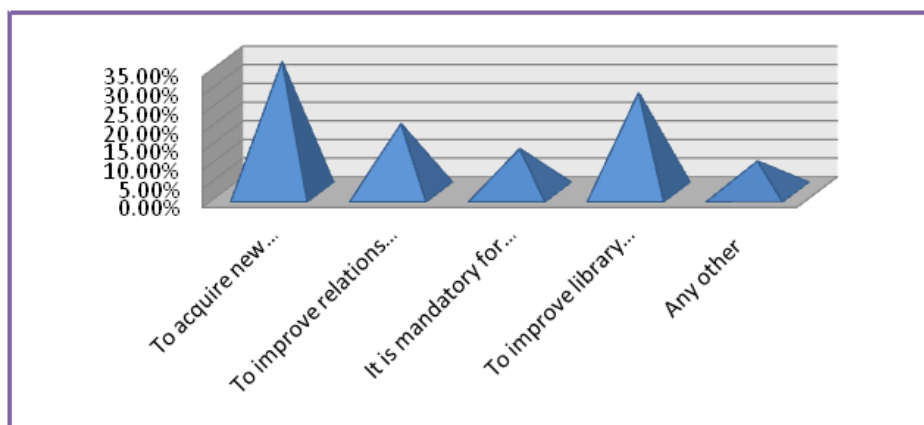
10.9 Reasons for Attending the Workshops/Symposia/Seminars/Conferences

It is observed from the table no. 10.9 and figures no. 10.9 that 21 (35.00%) librarians attending the Workshop, Symposia, Seminars, Conference for acquire new skills, latest technology, update knowledge; while 11 (18.33%) librarians attending the same to improve relations with fellow professionals; and 16 (26.66%) librarians attending the Workshops/Symposia/Seminars/Conferences to improve library services, 7 (11.66%) librarians attending It is mandatory for promotion. 5 (8.33%) librarians Any other reasons for attending the Workshop, Symposia, Seminars, Conference.

Table No. 10.9 Reasons for attending the Workshops/ Symposia/Seminars/Conferences

Sr. No	Reasons for attending the workshop/symposia/seminars/conference	No. of Respondent	%
1	To acquire new skills, latest technology, update knowledge	21	35.00%
2	To improve relations with fellow professionals	11	18.33%
3	It is mandatory for promotion	7	11.66%
4	To improve library services	16	26.66%
4	Any other	5	8.33%
	Totals	60	100.00%

Figure No. 10.9 Reasons for Attending the Workshop/ Symposia/Seminars/Conferences



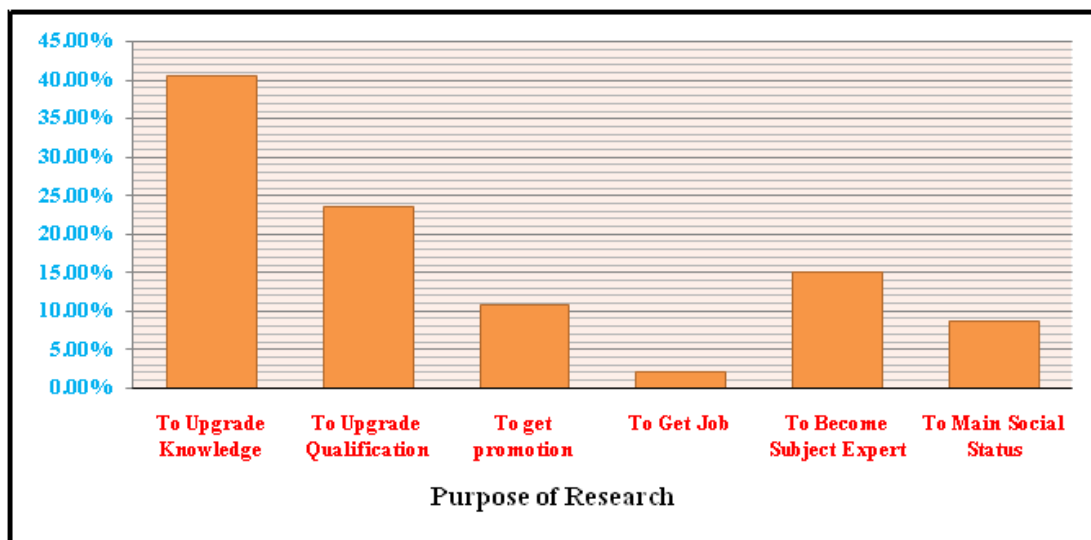
10.10 Purpose of Your Research

The purpose of research productivity shows in table no. 10.10 and fig. 10.10 that majority of the librarians gave to response of upgrade knowledge. The 19 (40.42%) librarians research purpose is to upgrade knowledge; 11 (23.40%) librarians purpose is to upgrade qualification; 7 (14.89%) To become subject expert; 5 (10.63%) To get promotion; 4 (8.51%) librarians doing research purpose is to maintain social status and only 1 (2.12%) librarians doing research purpose is to get the job.

Table No. 10.10 Purpose of Your Research

Sr. No	Purpose of Research	No. of Respondent	%
1	To upgrade knowledge	19	40.42%
2	To upgrade qualification	11	23.40%
3	To get promotion	5	10.63%
4	To get job	1	2.12%
5	To become subject expert	7	14.89%
6	To Main social status	4	8.51%
		47	100.00%

Figure No. 10.10 Purpose of Research



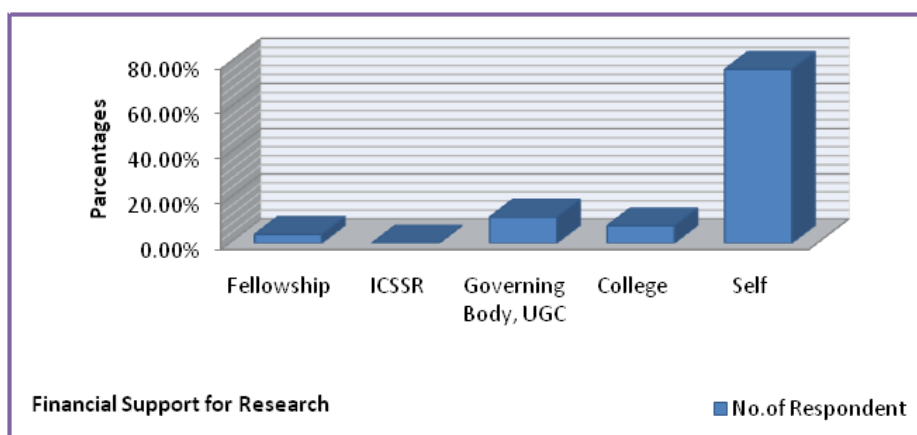
10.11 Financial Support for Your Research

It is observed from the Table no. 10.11 and Figure no. 10.11 that i.e. 20 (76.92%) spending self on research activity; whereas 3 (11.53%) librarians stated that Governing Body, UGC provides fund for research activity; 2 (7.69%) librarians stated that colleges provides fund for research activity; Whereas 1 (3.84%) librarians mention that acquire fellowship for research. Nobody get ICSSR fellowship for research.

Table No. 10.11 Financial Support for Your Research

Sr. No.	Financial Support	No. of Respondent	%
1	Fellowship	1	3.84%
2	ICSSR	0	0.00%
3	Governing Body, UGC	3	11.53%
4	College	2	7.69%
5	Self	20	76.92%
Totals		26	100.00%

Figure No. 10. 11 Financial Supports for Research

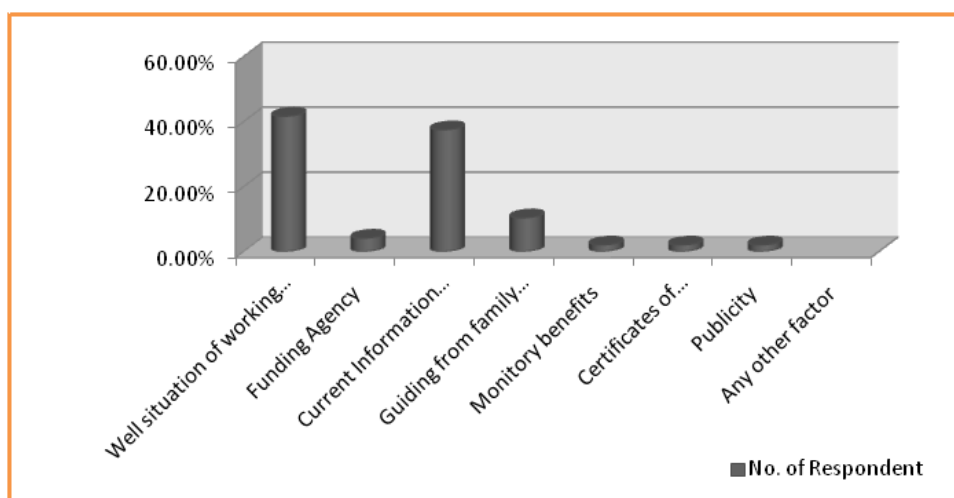


10.12 Motivated Factor in Research Productivity

Table No. 10. 12 Motivated Factors in Research Productivity

Sr. No	Motivated Factor	No. of Respondent	%
1	Well situation of working & living condition	20	41.66%
2	Funding Agency	2	4.16%
3	Current Information Materials	18	37.50%
4	Guiding from family members/ Friends	5	10.41%
5	Monitory benefits	1	2.08%
6	Certificates of Merits/Medals	1	2.08%
7	Publicity	1	2.08%
8	Any other factor	0	0.00%
	Totals	48	100.00%

Figure No. 10.12 Motivated Factor in Research Productivity



The Motivational Factors in their Research Productivity are present in table no. 10.12 and figure no. 10.12 shows that i.e. 20 (41.66%) motivated by Well situation of working & living condition; 18 (37.50%) librarians motivated by Current Information Materials; 5 (10.41%) librarians motivated by Guiding from family members/ Friends; 2 (4.16%) librarians motivated by Funding Agency; 1 (2.08%) librarians motivated by Certificates of Merits/Medals, Publicity and Monitory benefit. Well situation of working & living condition (Hypothesis no. 3) is valid.

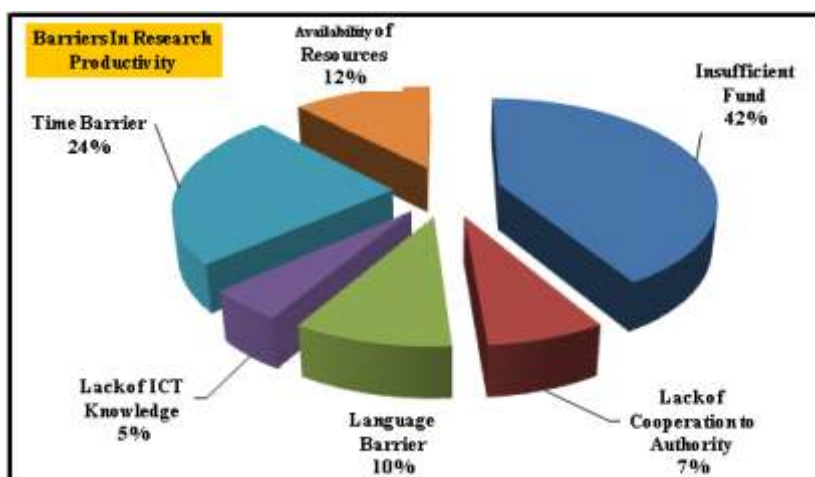
10.13 Barriers in Research Productivity

The major barriers in research productivity are presented in the table no 10.13 and figure no. 10.13 that 17 (41.66%) librarians have the major Barriers in research productivity is insufficient fund; 10 (24.39%) librarians have major barriers in research productivity is Time barrier; 5 (12.19%) librarians have the problem of availability of resources; 4 (9.75%) librarians have the problem of Language Barrier; 3 (7.31%) librarians have the problem of Lack of cooperation to Authority and 2 (4.87%) librarians facing problem of Lack of ICT knowledge Majority of the Librarians not receiving sufficient fund for Research Publications (Hypothesis No 3) is Valid.

Table No. 10.31 Barriers in Research Productivity

Sr. No	Barriers in Research Productivity	No. of Respondent	%
1	Insufficient fund	17	41.46%
2	Lack of cooperation to Authority	3	7.31%
3	Language Barrier	4	9.75%
4	Lack of ICT knowledge	2	4.87%
5	Time Barrier	10	24.39%
6	Availability of resources	5	12.19%
	Total	41	100.00%

Figure No. 10.31 Barriers in Research Productivity



MAJOR FINDING:

- There are totals 545 publications. Male librarians have published 301 (55.22%) publications, while female librarians have published 244 (44.77%) publications. It indicates that Male Librarians have more research productivity than Female Librarians.
- Total number of publication from 2004 to 2013 is 545. Mostly librarians are published their research work in Conference 185 (33.94%), followed by Seminar 163 (29.90%), Journals including National and International 77 (14.12%), Book Chapters with National and International Publisher is 62 (11.37%), Symposia 38 (6.93%). Librarians were also write Books 15 (2.75%) Text Books, Reference Books, Subject Books, Edited Books. Librarians also completed Minor Research Project and Major Research Project with 5 (0.91%). Nobody Registered Any Patent.
- 2013 was the more research productive year in relative to the number of publications. In 2013 researcher published 158 research papers in Symposia, Seminars, Conferences, Journals, Books, Books chapter Research Project etc. The less research productive year of the librarians was 2005 having only 2 publications.
- Dr. S.P. Chavan is the most prolific author who has contributed 85 research papers in Symposia, Seminar, Conference, Journal, Book Chapter, Book during 2004-2013; Dr. D. T. Patil is second rank having 68 publications followed by Mrs. Dr. Eraj Siddiqui is third rank having 41 publications, Mrs. Dr. Bankar N. R is fourth rank having 35, Dr. Aute G.P is fifth rank having 33 and Mr. Doke B.R is sixth rank having 30.
- Majority of librarian’s preferred English language. The 22 (73.33%) librarians using English language for research publication. Followed by 7 (23.33%) librarians used Marathi Language and 1 (3.33%)

librarians using Hindi language for research publication.

- 19 (48.71%) librarians using single authorship pattern; while 14 (35.89%) librarians preferred double authorship pattern; followed by 5 (12.82 %) librarians using three authorship and 1 (2.56%) librarians using more than three authorship pattern in their publication
- Journals, Books and Thesis/ Dissertation are the most preferred channels of communications for publications of the college librarians (Researcher) affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad.
- Majority of the librarians attending the Workshop, Symposia, Seminars, Conference for acquire new skills, latest technology, update knowledge
- Majority of the librarians gave to response of upgrade knowledge. The 19 (40.42%) librarians research purpose is to upgrade knowledge; 11 (23.40%) librarians purpose is to upgrade qualification; 7 (14.89%) To become subject expert; 5 (10.63%) To get promotion; 4 (8.51%) librarians doing research purpose is to maintain social status and only 1 (2.12%) librarians doing research purpose is to get the job.
- 20 (76.92%) spending self on research activity; whereas 3 (11.53%) librarians stated that Governing Body, UGC provides fund for research activity; 2 (7.69%) librarians stated that colleges provides fund for research activity; Whereas 1 (3.84%) librarians mention that acquire fellowship for research. Nobody get ICSSR fellowship for research.
- 20 (41.66%) motivated by Well situation of working & living condition; 18 (37.50%) librarians motivated by Current Information Materials; 5 (10.41%) librarians motivated by Guiding from family members/ Friends; 2 (4.16%) librarians motivated by Funding Agency; 1 (2.08%) librarians motivated by Certificates of Merits/Medals, Publicity and Monetary benefit.
- Majority of the Librarians not receiving sufficient fund for Research Publications

CONCLUSION

Present chapter 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. Conclusions and Implications of this study covered in Chapter No. V.

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