

**RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF HERITAGE
UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA: A BIBLIOMETRIC
STUDY**

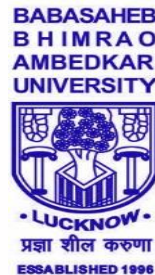
**Abstract of Dissertation
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DR. S.K. SONKAR
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**SUBMITTED BY
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ABSTRACT

1. INTRODUCTION

Exploring the new trends of higher education and research has assumed added significance in the world. The role of the higher education system has become essential at the national and international level. Today we are living in a technological era; many Universities have progressively day by day and connected with others to build global networks for knowledge and resource sharing.

The present study mainly focused on the research productivity of heritage universities from the period of 2014 to 2018. The researcher also identified, in the year of 2013, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) decided to grant for a 'special heritage' status to universities that have been completed 100 years. The idea was to support excellence in education and identify the age-old educational institutes. The heritage status will be increased by a grant of up to Rs. 60 crores, along with an annual grant.

In this study, the researcher identifies the year-wise research productivity of the selected universities for the study and also identify the growth and development of research publications during the selected period.

2. RESEARCH

Research in simple terms refers to the search for knowledge. It is a scientific and systematic search for information on a particular topic or issue. It is also known as the art of scientific investigation. The word 'research' is derived from 'Latin' word.

Research means to search again and again. It is an art of scientific investigation. It is regarded as a systematic effort to gain new knowledge.

3. PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity is the indicator of the enactment of any activity and is an essential for any organization. Basically, it concerns with the potential and the ability to generate, create and enhance.

4. RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY

Research Productivity can be observed as an input and output process. Although the inputs contain the faculties, research staff, research scholars and the output comes from the following input. Final outcomes consist of the research findings published in journals, communicated as scientific presentations in conferences and/or patents, scientific products.

5. ROLE OF RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

It plays an important role in the growth and development of higher education. It can be increased the research productivity of faculty members and the researchers. Higher educational universities have developed an order of measuring university research performance. The ranking of universities based on research productivity. The quality of research productivity of universities to be supporting current research and promoting research activities at national and international level it must be needed for the growth and development of higher educational Institutions, universities, etc.

Through the research, it must be evaluated the universities performance. It will very helpful for the learners to understand the universities or institutions positions at such levels.

6. HERITAGE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

Heritage University is a public, independent, recognized institutions of higher education which is offering the undergraduate and graduate education. Its mission is to provide master's degrees to whole populations that, for reasons of location, poverty, or cultural background, have been denied these opportunities in the past. Within its liberal arts curriculum, Heritage University offers strong professional and career-oriented programs designed to enrich the quality of life for students and their communities.

Heritage Universities are actually meant for those who know the relevancy of education, who are motivated and determined to see it through to the end and achieve their dreams. MHRD clearly defined the meaning of "Heritage Universities" in 2013 in India and had also suggested certain special grants to be given to such institutions, universities.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of the present study is to find out the research productivity of heritage universities from the year 2014-2018. The major objectives of the study are:

- 1.** To know the contributions of Heritage Universities within stipulated period 2014 to 2018.
- 2.** To identify the top Heritage Universities among them.
- 3.** To examine the authorship pattern.

4. To know the authorship pattern of Single and More Than Three Authors.
5. To identify the document type contributions.
6. To find out access type.
7. To explore the top ten faculty members of the universities on the basis of their research productivity.
8. To investigate highly cited Titles among the Heritage Universities
9. To investigate highly cited Authors among the Heritage Universities
10. To investigate the gender-wise contributions of Heritage Universities.

8. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

As it is not possible for the researcher to cover all the Heritage Universities in India, therefore, the researcher has been cover only seven State Heritage Universities out of fifteenth universities, research institutes etc., which are similar in nature. These are as follows:

1. **Aliah University (Kolkata);**
2. **Bangalore University;**
3. **Panjab University;**
4. **Presidency University (Kolkata);**
5. **University of Calcutta;**
6. **University of Mumbai;**
7. **University of Madras.**

9. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The researcher observed a number of studies carried on 'research productivity' but did not find exact study related to '**Research Productivity of Heritage Universities in India**'. The problems involved in the present research can be represented through the following questions:

- ✓ What is the productivity level of the heritage universities during a period?
- ✓ What is the productivity level of the heritage universities faculty members in respect of referred research publications in different areas of their research?
- ✓ What is the trend of research with regard to the sources, authorship pattern, gender-wise contribution etc?

The problem undertaken for the purpose is entitled "**Research Productivity of Heritage Universities in India: A Bibliometric study.**"

10. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The methodology used in this study is to evaluate the research productivity in specific disciplines. Five years of research activities from 2014 to 2018 have been selected for the study. The data has been downloaded from web of science database on dated: 29/03/2019. The researcher has identified the year wise contributions of authors, authorship pattern, single and multi-authored, etc. The data collected for the study has been organized in systematically calculated, tabulated form and graphs which is analyzed in Microsoft Excel, simple arithmetic and statistical methods for its results.

11. WEB OF SCIENCE DATABASE

Web of Science is a multidisciplinary research platform which enables simultaneous cross-searching of a range of citation indexes and databases. It offers access to

research tools like citation reports and cited reference searching, and personalized features such as saved searches and alerts. They have some searching features such as user can be search citation databases separately, also it have included General, advanced, Cited Reference, Phrase search, Standard Boolean operators, full citation searching system and so on.

12. REFERENCE STYLE

For this study the cited references are arranged according to the American Psychological Association (APA) style of 6th edition which are given every end of the chapters by the researcher.

13. ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAPTERS

The present study has been organized into the following chapters.

Chapter 1: Introduction

In this chapter, following points have been included in this chapter background of the study, research productivity, heritage universities in India, objectives of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study, methodology, and significance of the study.

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

The second chapter, related to Review of Literature previously published literature on Bibliometric studies carried out at international and national level were studied in detail with the reference.

Chapter 3: Introduction of Bibliometric

This chapter denotes the Introduction of Bibliometrics study. This chapter also discussed introduction of bibliometrics, historical background, and describes in brief some another aspects with the references.

Chapter 4: Description of the Area of the Study

This chapter presents the brief introduction of heritage universities in India.

Chapter 5: Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter deals with data analysis and interpretation.

Chapter 6: Findings and Conclusion

This chapter is ends with the findings of the study. It offers conclusion based on findings.

Bibliography

A detailed bibliography was presented in the area of study

14. FINDINGS

The major findings of the study are as follows:

1. The outcomes indicate that the overall research productivity of all universities. PU (Panjab University) has 4491(32%) and UOC (University of Calcutta) has (4489, 31.83%) of highest number of publications among all the heritage universities.
2. The findings of study shows that the year-wise research productivity of Heritage universities. The Publications pattern has been yearly increased from the year 2014 to 2018.

3. The findings of the study reveals that the year-wise authorship pattern. The maximum number of contributions i.e. 128(23%) of single authors in 2015. While, 624(23%) of contributions found by two authors in 2017. 617(21%) have been contributed by the three authors in 2018. The maximum no. of contribution i.e., 1734(22%) have been contributed by multiple authors in the year of 2017.
4. The findings of the study shows that the university-wise authorship pattern of each university. It indicates that the highest number i.e., 205(5%) has been contributed by single author in UOC (University of Calcutta). 5(2%) has the lowest contribution of single author found in AU (Aliah University) whereas the 930(21%) of contributions by two authors found in UOC.
5. The finding of the study explores that the authorship pattern of single and multiple authors. Maximum number of contributions i.e., 36% has been contributed by single authors in UOC as well as 36% has been contributed by multiple authors in PU.
6. The findings of the study indicates that most of the Universities were preferred journal articles, Article; Proceedings Paper, editorial Materials, Review and Correction.
7. The findings of the study reveals that the Most of the Universities were access GOLD. Followed by the Bronze, Green and other were also access among all the Heritage Universities.
8. The findings of the study shows that the Ghosh, Soumen was highly contributed 21% in the AU. Followed by PRE.U 16% M. Acharyya, UOC 25% by Sengupta, and 13% by Pramod Kalambate in UOMUM.

9. The findings of the study illustrated that top cited Titles “A review on Alzheimer's disease pathophysiology and its management: an update” were highly cited 17% from Panjab university.
10. The findings of the study shows that the Anil Kumar 17% were highly cited authors in PU. The Devi, Gomathi 20% from BU, Bhaskar Gupta 43% from PRE.U were highly cited authors in heritage universities.
11. The findings of the study reveals that the Gender-wise contributions. Male are the highly contributed as compared to female.

15. CONCLUSION

There is a great impact on the world of exploring the new trends of higher education and research. The role of the higher education system has become essential at the national and international level. Today we are living in a fast growing technical era. There are many Universities which are progressing day by day and getting connected to each other's to build global networks for knowledge and resource sharing. Research Productivity plays an important role in the growth and development of higher education. The contributions of the Panjab University and University of Calcutta have the highly contributed among all Heritage Universities from given period of study. This work explores the factors of efficiency of Research Productivity of Heritage Universities in terms of the number of publications, number of cited articles, number of authorship pattern and so on. However, it can be seen from the above quantitative analysis and its finding that the research productivity has been yearly increased. The present study will be very beneficial for the students and researchers to know the

research productivity of universities which is also helpful for them to select right university for the education and research.

16. FURTHER AREA OF STUDY

The present study deals with the research productivity of Heritage universities. The following areas are suggested for future research:

- i. Similar studies of research productivity of Heritage universities in India carried out on state, colleges, deemed universities and also special institutions.
- ii. For better result of the study, the data can also be downloaded from the Scopus database as compared to web of science database.