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Publishing and Authorship Pattern of Faculties in Tamil Nadu State Universities: An Analytical Study

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***Abstract* - This paper investigates publishing and authorship pattern of faculty members in Tamil Nadu state Universities. The questionnaire survey method has been used to collect the data from faculty members and the format has been used in the questionnaire. The researchers have distributed more than 2200 questionnaires to the faculty members of the Tamil Nadu State Universities. Three author patterns are found to be predominant in University faculty publications and next priority given to joint author pattern.**

***Keyword :* University faculty publications, Authorship pattern**

I. Introduction

Publishing is the process of production and dissemination of literature, music, or information the activity of making information available to the general public. In some cases, authors may be their own publishers, that means originators and developers of content also provide media to deliver and display the content for the same.

II. Objectives of Study

1. To study the publishing pattern of Tamil Nadu State University faculty members.
2. To find average publications of university faculty members.
3. To find average value of authorship pattern

III. Methodology

The questionnaire survey method has been used to collect the data from faculty members and the format has been used in the questionnaire. The researchers have distributed more than 2200 questionnaires to the faculty members of the Tamil Nadu State Universities (Table I), However, the investigator received responses from 986 faculties only. All the collected data's were used for analysis and interpretation and presented in the following paragraphs.

IV. Data Analysis

Table I shows the distribution of Tamil Nadu State University teaching Faculty Members. From the table it is seen that 26.17 % of the respondents are Professors. 18.56% of the respondents are Associate Professors, 47.26% of the respondents are Assistant Professors, 1.11% of the respondents are readers and 6.90 % of the respondents are Lectures. It is concluded that maximum numbers of respondents are Assistant Professors.

The researcher takes the maximum sample in Alagappa University and minimum sample size from Annamali University (16.98 %). Average sample size is 28.26%.

The Table II shows that 35.09 % of the respondents (346 nos) are from Arts and Science Universities (9nos). 8.52% (84 nos) of the faculty members are from Agricultural University.12.58 % (124nos)of the respondents are from Engineering University, each 1.01% (10 nos.)of the faculties are from Law and Medical University,11.16%(110 nos.) of the respondents are from Veterinary and Animal Science University and 30.63% (302 nos.) of the respondents are from Annamalai University.

Maximum percentage (35.09%) of the respondents is from Arts and Science Universities and minimum percentage (1.01%) of the respondents are from Law and Medical University.

TABLE I RESPONDENTS OF FACULTY MEMBERS IN UNIVERSITY WISE

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Reader	Lecturer	total	% sample size
1	Alagappa University	15	12	20	1	-	48	39%
2	Anna University	28	15	56	-	25	124	23.98%
3	Annamalai University	67	52	140	8	35	302	16.98%
4	Bharathiyar University	11	14	28	-	-	53	33.33%
5	Bharathidasan University	14	9	21	-	1	45	25.28%
6	Madurai Kamaraj University	15	6	27	-	-	48	22.64%
7	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	9	7	15	-	1	32	27.11%
8	Mother Teresa Women's University	4	2	9	-	-	15	30%
9	Periyar University	7	2	14	-	2	25	23.36%
10	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	34	19	31	-	-	84	27%
11	Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University	2	1	7	-	-	10	31.25%
12	Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University	2	-	5	1	2	10	37%
13	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	26	30	54	-	-	110	21.56%
14	Thiruvalluvar University	3	2	7	-	-	12	35.24%
15	University of Madras	21	12	32	1	2	68	30.35%
	Total	258	183	466	11	68	986	
	%	26.17 %	18.56%	47.26%	1.11%	6.90%	100%	28.26% (Average)

TABLE II TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS (UNIVERSITY-PROGRAM WISE)

Type of Universities	Code	Total No. of Respondents	%
Arts and Science Universities (9nos)	U1	346	35.09
Agricultural University (1 no)	U2	84	8.52
Engineering University (1 no)	U3	124	12.58
Law University (1 no)	U4	10	1.01
Medical University (1 no)	U5	10	1.01
Veterinary and Animal Science University (1 no)	U6	110	11.16
Annamalai University (1 no)	U7	302	30.63
Total (15)		986	100

TABLE III PUBLISHING PATTERN OF UNIVERSITY - WISE

Name	2003 -2004				2005-2006				2007-2008				2009-2010				2011-2012			
	Loc	Nat	Int	Unk	Loc	Nat	Int	Unk	Loc	Nat	Int	Unk	Loc	Nat	Int	Unk	Loc	Nat	Int	Unk
AL	66	253	129	2	68	322	212	-	96	472	215	-	119	669	305	-	133	717	307	-
AN	168	905	595	1	201	981	618	1	265	1432	687	-	293	1323	796	-	344	1488	797	-
AMU	486	2000	1132	4	577	2158	1596	1	728	2983	1993	-	813	2923	2313	-	891	3272	2452	-
BU	74	275	148	1	82	358	204	-	113	551	230	1	142	551	280	-	156	624	333	-
BDU	64	284	133	2	76	364	168	-	101	490	207	1	129	507	297	-	129	584	304	-
MK	79	325	148	1	89	394	188	-	123	494	243	1	144	549	275	-	179	652	335	-
MS	36	163	55	-	34	245	78	1	51	301	101	-	69	280	120	-	67	320	139	-
MT	11	58	17	-	11	96	18	-	20	140	26	-	14	158	30	-	32	188	35	-
PU	25	137	40	1	27	226	58	-	43	309	315	-	24	322	148	-	61	381	189	-
TAU	82	442	147	2	79	675	237	2	174	757	304	1	197	842	372	1	243	900	413	-
TAL	3	56	8	-	6	67	12	1	10	85	18	-	6	105	28	-	12	135	33	-
MGR	5	57	16	-	5	86	24	-	9	97	28	-	12	128	35	-	14	143	48	-
TVA	83	716	165	2	107	888	268	2	140	1164	377	-	204	1291	451	-	235	1470	604	-
TU	10	25	2	-	9	42	9	-	12	133	15	-	27	182	25	-	29	221	29	-
UM	184	483	176	1	224	684	259	1	328	770	378	-	319	853	445	-	368	1017	517	-

Loc: Local Publications Nat: National Publications Int: International Publications Unk: Unknown Publications

TABLE IV AVERAGE VALUE OF PUBLICATIONS - UNIVERSITY TYPE

Type of Universities	2003-2004	Average	2005-2006	Average	2007-2008	Average	2009-2010	Average	2011-2012	Average
U1	3408	9.84	4547	13.14	6280	18.15	6983	20.18	8046	23.25
U2	673	8.01	993	11.82	1236	14.71	1412	16.80	1556	18.52
U3	1669	13.45	1801	14.52	2384	19.22	2412	19.45	2629	21.20
U4	67	6.7	86	8.6	113	11.3	139	13.9	180	18
U5	78	7.8	115	11.5	134	13.4	175	17.5	205	20.5
U6	966	8.78	1265	11.5	1681	15.28	1946	17.69	2309	20.99
U7	3622	11.99	4332	14.34	5704	18.88	6049	20.02	6615	21.90

U1= Arts and Science Universities U2= Agricultural University U3= Engineering University
U4= Law University U5= Medical University U6= Vertinary and Animal Science University
U7 = Annamalai University

$$\text{Mean} = \overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$\sum x$ = Type of Publishing
N = Number of respondents

Table IV shows that the Arts and Science University faculty members are published in the year 2003-2004 are found to be 3408 (9.84) for all type of publishing pattern. In 2005-2006 the publications are 4547 (13.14), in 2007-2008 the total publications are 6280 (18.15), in the year 2009-2010 the publications are 6983 (20.18) and in the year 2011 -2012 are 8046 (23.25). The publication patterns are categorized in the type of Local Publications, National Publications, International Publications and Unknown publications.

Agricultural University respondents are published 673 (8.01) for all type of publishing pattern in the year 2003-2004 . In 2005-2006 the publications are 993 (43.71), in 2007-2008 the total publications are 1236 (14.71), in the year 2009-2010 the publications are 1412 (16.80) and in the year 2011 -2012 are 1556 (18.52).

The statistical reports indicates for publications of Engineering university respondents are 1669 numbers (13.45) for the year of 2003-2004, in 2005-2006, the publications are 1801 (14.52), in the year 2007-2008,the publications are 2384 (19.22),in 2009-2010 the value are 2412 (19.45) and the year 2011 -2012 publications are 2629 (21.20).

Law University faculty members published in the year 2003-2004 are found to be 67 (6.7). In the year 2005-2006 are 86(8.6), in the year 2007-2008 the faculty publications are 113 (11.3), in the year 2009-2010 are 139 (13.9) and the year 2011-2012 the publications are 180 (18).

Medical University faculty members are published in the 2003 -2004 are found to be 78 (7.8), in the year 2005 -2006 publications are 115 (11.5), in the year 2007-2008 the medical faculty publications are 134 (13.4), in the year 2009-2010 status are175 numbers (17.5) and 2011-2012 the publication numbers are 205 (20.5).

Veterinary and Animal Science University faculty members are published 966 numbers (8.78) in the year 2003-2004, 2005-2006 are1265 (11.5), in the year 2007-2008 publications status are 1681(15.28), 1946 (17.69) numbers were published in the year 2009-2010. Annamalai University respondents are published in the year 2003-2004 is 3622 numbers (11.99), in the year 2005-2006 are 4332 (14.34), in the year 2007-2008 publications numbers are 5704 (18.88), in the year 2009 – 2010 publication status are 6049 (20.02) and the year 2011 -2012 faculty members publications are 6615 (21.90).

Table V Average Value of Distribution of Authorship Pattern For The Year 2003 -2012

Type of Universities	SA	Avg.	JA	Avg.	TA	Avg.	FA	Avg.	Ed	Avg.
U1	6477	18.72	8941	25.84	8309	24.01	3286	9.49	2251	6.50
U2	1513	18.01	1699	20.22	1781	21.2	589	7.01	288	3.42
U3	2728	22	3088	24.90	3505	28.26	1093	8.81	481	3.87
U4	95	9.5	146	14.6	196	19.6	121	12.1	27	2.7
U5	123	12.3	172	17.2	199	19.9	197	19.7	16	1.6
U6	1980	18	2348	21.34	2489	22.62	907	8.24	443	4.02
U7	5176	17.13	6902	22.87	8015	26.53	3759	12.44	2470	8.17
Total	18092		23296		24494		9952		5976	
Rank	III		II		I		IV		V	

SA= Single Author, JA= Joint Author, TA = Three Author, FA= Four Author, Ed= Editor, Avg. = Average

$$\text{Mean} = \overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$\sum x$ = Type of Authorship pattern
N = Number of respondents

Anova Test (Analysis of Variance)

$H_{01} = 0.000$
$H_{02} = 0.001$

Null Hypothesis = Rejected (H01 & H02 Values < 0.05 at 5% Level of Significance).

Two way ANOVA test was carried out to test the association between the University type and Authorship pattern by the faculty members. The hypothesis tested was mode of Authorship pattern by the faculty members is dependent of the type of organization. The computed Value less than table value at 5 percent level of Significance. As the computed values is less than corresponding table value. Due to this reason hypothesis is rejected.

Table V shows that Arts and Science University respondent faculty members are published 6477 (18.72) publications from a single author, 8941 (25.84) are from joint author,8309 (24.01)are from three author, 3286 (9.49) are from more than three authors. Arts and Science University faculty members are more contributed in Joint author next preference given to Three authors.

Agricultural University faculty members are published 1513 (18.01) publications from single author. 1699 (20.22) numbers are from Joint author, 1781 (21.2) publications are from Three authors, 589 (7.01) publications are contributed in Four authors. Agricultural University faculty members are given first preference to Three authors, next contribution in two authors pattern.

Authorship pattern from engineering university faculty members contributed 2728 (22) publications in single author, 3088 (24.90) publications are from Joint author, 3505 (28.26) publications in Three authors pattern, 1093(8.81) numbers contributed in more than three authors pattern and 481 (3.87) publications in editor pattern. Engineering university respondents have given more priority to three authors pattern and next preference to Joint author.

Law University respondents are published in the authorship pattern of single author number is 95 (9.5). 146(14.6) numbers published Joint author, 196 (19.6) are from Three authors and 121 (12.1) publications are from more than three authors and 27 (2.7) numbers in editorial pattern. Law university faculty members are more preferred to three author pattern and next importance is given to Joint author pattern.

123 (12.3) publications are from single author pattern of publication by the medical university faculty members. 172 (17.2) numbers are form joint author publication, 199 (19.9) publications are from three authors and 197 (19.7) number of publications in Four author pattern and 16 (1.6) numbers contributed in Editorial pattern of publications. Medical university respondent of the faculty members is given more priority to Three Author pattern and next preference is given to four authors.

Veterinary and Animal University faculty members are published 1980 (18) publications from single author. 2348 (21.34) numbers are from Joint author, 2489 (22.62) publications are from Three author, 907 (8.24) publications are contributed in more than three author and 443 (4.02) publications in the type of editor. Veterinary and Animal University respondents are given first preference to three authors, next contribution in two author's pattern.

Annamalai University respondents have published in the authorship pattern of single author number is 5176 (17.13). 6902(22.87) numbers published by Joint author, 8015 (26.53) are from Three author and 3759 (12.44) publications are from more than three authors and 2470 (8.17) numbers in editorial pattern. Annamali university respondents are more preferred to three author pattern and next importance is given to Joint author pattern.

Over the recent years, there has been increasing interest among researchers in the notion of research collaboration. For decades the multiple-author publication, frequently referred to as a co-authored publication, has been used as a basic counting unit to measure collaborative activity.

V. Conclusion

The study revealed that the Arts and Science faculty members are most respondents of this study. The publishing pattern of all university faculty members is the gradual increase for the year 2003 -2012. Maximum average value (23.25) of publishing pattern in Arts and Science University faculty members and minimum average value (18) belong to Law university respondents.

Three author patterns are found to be predominant in University faculty publications and next priority given to joint author pattern.

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