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**RESEARCH PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ARTS
FACULTY TEACHERS OF SANT GADGE BABA
AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY, AMRAVATI (2007-2010)**

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ABSTRACT

Research is scientific undertaking, which by means of logical and systematized methods, aims to discover new facts, or very old facts and to analysis their sequences, interrelationship, laws, which govern them. Research is a careful, critical study or explanation in seeking facts or principles; intelligent and diligent investigation in order to ascertain something. It answers questions by the accumulation and assimilation of facts, which lead to the formulation of generalizations, correct or verify knowledge. Research is an intellectual act that starts with the asking the question and progress through the critical and analytical study of evidence and arrives at new conclusion or new knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Research, knowledge, accountability, Employees,

INTRODUCTION

Research is devoted to find the conditions under which a certain phenomenon occurs and those under which it does not occur. The term research consists of two words 'Re' and 'Search'. Re means and again and search means to find out something new. Thus, research is a process, of which a person observes the phenomena again and again, collects the data and draws some conclusion on the basis of data. Research is scientific undertaking, which by means of logical and systematized methods, aims to discover new facts, or very old facts and to analysis their sequences, interrelationship, laws, which govern them. Research is a careful, critical study or explanation in seeking facts or principles; intelligent and diligent investigation in order to ascertain something. It answers questions by the accumulation and assimilation of facts, which lead to the formulation of generalizations, correct or verify knowledge. Research is an intellectual act that starts with the asking the question and progress through the

critical and analytical study of evidence and arrives at new conclusion or new knowledge.

According to **John Best** "*Research is more systematic activity directed towards discovery and the development of an organized body of knowledge*"

PERFORMANCE

Performance is known by different names such as "Evaluation of Employees, Evolution of performance, measuring of excellence etc.

Performance as an orderly, systematic and carefully considered analysis and evaluation of person's services based both on observation over a considerable period of time and a study of available records of performance or behavior.

PRINCIPLES OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Work that is not measured or assessed cannot be managed because there is no objective information to determine its value. Therefore it is assumed that this work is inherently valuable

regardless of its outcomes. The best that can be accomplished with this type of activity is to supervise a level of effort. Unmeasured work should be minimized or eliminated. Desired performance outcomes must be established for all measured work. Outcomes provide the basis for establishing accountability for results rather than just requiring a level of effort. Desired outcomes are necessary for work evaluation and meaningful performance appraisal. Defining performance in terms of desired results is how managers and supervisors make their work assignments operational. Performance reporting and variance analyses must be accomplished frequently. Frequent reporting enables timely corrective action. Timely corrective action is needed for effective management control

TEACHER

The common definition of a teacher is one who imparts knowledge. Webster does not define a teacher as one with a Master's Degree, nor as one who teaches as a profession. That in itself leaves the subject wide open. To be a teacher, takes many qualities, such as having patience, understanding, and having a sense of values while being able to recognize the changing dynamics in the world that is outside the classroom. It's not just being able to stand up in front of students and being able to teach them various subjects. Whether or not you want to realize it, what you're doing will help mold and shape them in some way in their lives. People remember their favorite teacher, regardless of where they go in life based on a particular moment or circumstance. A teacher is more than a role model.

BIBLIOMETRICS

Bibliometrics the branch of library science concerned with the application of mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliography; the statistical analysis of books, articles, or other publications. The discipline of measuring the performance of a researcher, a collection of articles, a journal, a research discipline or an institution

According to **Lancaster** (1977) "This process involves the application of statistical analyses to study patterns of authorship, publication, and literature use"

According to **Potter**, (1981) "Bibliometrics is the study and measurement of publication patterns of all form of written communication and their authorship"

Sengupta's opinion, bibliometrics as organization classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro communication along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

The main function of university is to reach and to carry out research. The university has to be looked up to ensure excellence of academic atmosphere and protection for their scholars. The university provides the best environment for basic

research. In India there are serious doubts about the role of the universities, the extent of theoretical research they should undertake, and the part they should play in assisting development and production. Applied research cannot their without basic research. The university must become a perfect home for science and should offer scope to a scientist to be a part-time teacher and a part-time research worker. University research may be carried put fewer than two heads, viz, Universities sponsored and unsponsored.

The teacher in the university set up the instrument of educational advancement. He/ She works as catalyst to boost up the teaching research and extension activities so as to benefit the educational community in multiple ways. The triode of the function of the university, teacher is thus helpful not only for progression in education but also as a value addition to technology, social changes and cultural development.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Though most of the bibliometric studies in India have been conducted by libraries and information scientist, yet the bibliometric studies on library and information science are few. So that time author takes general review. They are as under,

Rekha Mittal (2006) the study presents an analysis of 536 papers published on library and information science education during the period 1995 "to 2004. The productivity of authors and core periodicals has been determined using Lotka's and Bradford's law. Literature growth, country-wise distribution of papers and language pattern has also been studied. Literature growth in this area of LIS has been found to be negative. Most of the papers have been contributed by single authors (72.8%) and two authors (20.69%) and 72 % of literature is published in 72 journals.

Swati Dixit (2007) highlights the research trend of cotton scientists by studying the patterns of articles published in the Journal of the Indian Society of Cotton Improvement for the period 1995-2004. Patients related to authorship, bibliographic forms, citations, contributing institutions, and subjects were analyzed. Based on these details, ranking of core journals (Indian & foreign I in the field of cotton science has also been done.

Abramo Giovanni (2011) Research policies in the more developed nations are ever more oriented towards the introduction of productivity incentives and competition mechanisms intended to increase efficiency in research institutions. Assessments of the effects of these policy interventions on public research activity often neglect the normal, inherent variation in the performance of research institutions over time. In this work, we propose a cross-time bibliometric analysis of research performance by all Italian universities in two consecutive periods (2001-2003 and 2004-2008) not affected by national policy interventions. The research paper show that productivity and impact

increased at the level of individual scientists. At the level of university, significant variation in the rank was observed.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

In the present work the research decided to study the output of university departments and affiliated colleges of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University under the title “Research Performance Analysis of Arts Faculty Teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati (2007-2010)”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

STUDY

1. Authors who have contributed more papers in all.
2. College wise contribution of article.
3. Subject wise break up of articles.
4. Year wise distribution of contribution.
5. Degree of collaboration in all conferences, seminars, journals, workshops.
6. Contributions from female authors in all.

SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

The present study was covered all the first colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. In the study the researcher was consider the entire arts teacher working in these arts colleges. Further the researcher was considered arts teachers in terms of their publication in the journals conference proceeding as well as research. 160 arts colleges are affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati which was taken in to consideration during the study.

LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

STUDY

This study was limited to only teachers from faculty of arts affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. In the Arts faculty the teacher belongs to Marathi, English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Music and Pali languages are considered for the research sample. Because of the research questions and nature of the objectives of the study, the scope of this study is limited to the specific period of 4 years i.e. for the year 2007-2010.

METHODOLOGY

The study was based on the analysis of research papers appeared in conferences, seminars, Research journals, workshops published during in 2007-2010 from annual report.

HYPOTHESIS

1. Single author contribution is more than the contribution of the multi authors in all.
2. Identify the year 2009 is the highest in journals.
3. Female author's contribution is less than male authors.

CONCLUSION

Present study was undertaken to study the type of research done by the faculty members. The data was entered in access Microsoft on worksheet specially designed for the work. The present reveals the conclusion drawn on the basis of data analyzed with the objectives,

1. Authors who have contributed more papers in all.
2. College wise contribution of article.
3. Subject wise break up of articles.
4. Year wise distribution of contribution.
5. Degree of collaboration in all conferences, seminars, journals, workshops
6. Contributions from female authors in all.

The information regarding the distribution of 233 articles that are published in journals, conference, seminar and workshop in Arts faculty of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati during period 2007-2010.

The highest number of contribution is 87 articles in 2009 and the lowest no. of contribution 12 articles in 2007 respectively.

This study reveals that contribution of 23 articles published in the year 2009 is more than others. There is significant difference in 2009 the overall years.

Research publication of Arts Teachers in journal, conference, seminar and workshop

Year	Journal	Conference	Seminar	Workshop	Total	%
2007	6	6			12	5.19
2008	10	21	30	2	63	27.27
2009	24	37	23	3	87	37.66
2010	16	15	40		71	30.74
Total	56	79	93	5	233	100.00

This study also shows that most productive journals are Akshar Vaidarbhi (5) stands on first rank of subjects Hindi and Marathi. Sarvadhara Traimasik (4) stands on second rank of subject Marathi and Amchi Shrivani Kala Vanimarathi (2) stands third rank of subject Marathi.

And also this study shows that Prof. S. Bundele of Department of Hindi, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati in Hindi subject has contributed highest number of articles (11) during the period (2007-2010). Prof. H. Khadke is also on first rank with number of articles (11) of Department of Marathi, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati and Prof. M. M. Nandurkar of Matoshri Vimalabai Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Amravati has contributed with 10 articles and Prof. M.B. Puthwad for his contribution of 10 articles in subject Marathi is on second position.

Year wise research performance of college of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati During study as mentioned earlier study 233 contribution were identified amongst 43 articles are from University Department which is the highest number in the table. Matoshri Vimalabai Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Amravati comes next with 16 articles and the S.S.S.K.R., Innai Mahavidyalaya, Karanja Lad, Dist. Washim stands on 3rd position with the contribution of 10 articles.

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This study also shows that subject wise articles published during the period 2007-2010 in Arts faculty. The researcher has grouped these articles in 6 subjects. It is observed that out of these 233 articles 123 articles were on Marathi subject who is the highest in all subjects.

This study indicate that there is a least contribution from ladies authors out to total 233 combination only 87 papers are from the lady authors. The percentage of ladies author contribution of all is 62.66%.

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