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AUTHORSHIP ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS OF SCIENTISTS IN CENTRAL PLANTATION CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CPCRI), KASARGOD, KERALA, INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years collaborative research has become a well established feature in science and technology research fields . A consistently increasing trend towards collaboration of authors is observed among various branches of science and technology. The present study tries to analyse the research publications and publication pattern of scientists in Central Plantation Crops Research Institute CPCRI, Kasargode, Kerala. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) was established in 1970 as one of the agricultural research institutes in the National Agricultural Research Center, India. The study may be useful for formulating research policy and future developmental activities of CPCRI, Kasargod and also helpful for those who are interested in conducting research in coconut field.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

Authorship analysis of publications of a research institute is very much helpful to arrive at a valid conclusions relating to the research productivity of that institution. The research support and contributions of CPCRI have been considered as a stimulating factor for the promotion of coconut cultivation in the state. It has become necessary to examine the present status of this research institute in respect of the research output; so that suitable strategies for further improvement of research in this field can be successfully implemented. Such an analysis will also help to know the direction in which relevant knowledge and appropriate technology in coconut cultivation advances.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Frame and Carpenter (1979) studied international collaborative behaviour among scientists and analysed that a higher degree of collaboration in the basic fields of science rather than in applied fields.

Harande, Y. I. (2001) conducted a study to determine the most productive authors in the literature of technology and found that while the degree of collaboration in the literature of technology was very low, the productive authors correlated positively with the collaborative authors in the field.

METHODOLOGY

The sources of data for this study is the list of publications appearing in the annual reports of each year of CPCRI Kasargod. The list contains publications of all the scientists working in the institute. The investigator visited the CPCRI Kasargod and verified the annual reports for the years from 2000-2010. The list of publications of scientist working in CPCRI were selected from each years annual report and they were written down in index cards to form a whole list of publications during the period of 2000-2010. The source data for analysis includes journal articles, conference proceedings, book chapters, extension publication, technical bulletins, book and other publications includes training manual, booklets, scientific reviews, institute publications produced or written by scientists working in CPCRI ,Kasargod during the period of 10 years from 2000 to 2010 .The particulars such as Author, Title of the publication, Channel of communication, Name of the source, Language of the source, Pattern of authorship, Subject of the publication and Place of the publication were noted down in the index card. The collected data in the index cards are exported to MS Excel format for easy sorting and analysis. The database of publication list contains a total of 1489 research publications. These 1489 publications were subjected to bibliometric analysis for achieving the objectives of the study.

THRUST AREAS OF RESEARCH PROGRAMMES OF CPCRI

The scientists of CPCRI tried to explore several subject fields ranging from crop improvement to social sciences. However crop protection and crop production have been given to top priority through out the period of study. The areas of interest of the scientists as revealed from the topics of their publications are tabulated in Findings and conclusion The percentage of multi authored paper is about 5 times than that of the percentage of the single authored papers. The degree of collaboration among authors is found as 0.83. According to the value of degree of collaboration the ratio of single authorship and multi authorship very high in coconut research literature. The thrust area of study of researchers is crop protection. A total number of 409 publications have been contributed to the field of crop protection during the period of study. This amounts to 27.45%. Crop production comes the second most interested area of research. Based on the results of the study the following suggestion has been made for implementation, at policy level. This centre must give considerable importance in other area of coconut research fields such as, Physiology, biochemistry & biotechnology, social sciences etc .

REFERENCE

1. Categories: Education in Kasaragod 1916 establishments in India Buildings and structures in Kasaragod district Indian Council of Agricultural Research Research institutes in Kerala Agriculture in Kerala