

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF RESEARCH NOTES

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Abstract: The present study deals with the exploratory analysis of research notes published in “Indian Journal of Gender Studies”. Analysis of 22 research notes published from the year 2019 to 2023 has been done. Most of the research notes were single authors with length between 11-20 pages. A total of 481 citations were appended to research notes which were mainly published by Indian authors. The degree of the authorship collaboration was found to be 0.45. Most of the research notes were contributed by female authors.

Keywords: Research notes, Indian journal of gender studies, citation, degree of collaboration, Geographical distribution.

1.0 Introduction

Journal is an important source of academic and research content for researchers and academicians. A journal contains research articles, research notes and book reviews prominently. Journal is the fastest and latest source of research publication. Presently journals are being published in electronic form along with print publications. Large numbers of journal databases are there from reputed publishers in different languages and different subjects. Various studies are being conducted to know the published journal content. Mainly bibliometric studies cover journal articles. Journals also publish research notes which do have their own contribution and importance. Research notes play an important role in dissemination of research among the researchers and academicians. Research note is a type of publication like main articles but with limited scope and depth. The research content published through research notes cannot be ignored as the content is original reporting of research findings.

2.0 Research notes

Research notes and research articles both are scholarly publication. The scope of the research note is narrow, and they are shorter in length mainly focusing on preliminary findings of a specific aspect of research. They are less extensively reviewed as compared to research articles. They may contain references and citations. Research notes play an important role in disseminating shorter research ideas. Various journals publish research notes. Research articles are full length papers which give detailed study including methodology, scope, results, discussion and conclusions. Whereas research notes provide shorter and concise findings. A research paper is generally peer reviewed thoroughly but in case of the review of research note it may be less extensive. Several benefits of publishing notes include a more concise presentation of results, rapid acquisition of relevant information, and reduced publication costs through reduced page charges (Chamberlain 2009). A research note may or may not include citations and references as compared to research articles which mainly contain them. Research notes play an important role in disseminating research ideas in a particular subject or field. Research notes are not intended to provide an outlet for research with limited regional application or scope, work that suffers from design flaws, or that has questionable interpretation and tenuous inference (Chamberlain 2009). Research notes and research articles are reviewed by the same editorial team of journals. The anatomy of a research note may include title, keywords, main text, abbreviations, abstract, introduction, limitation and references.

3.0 Source Journal: Indian Journal of Gender Studies

The journal is a peer reviewed journal published by Sage. Journal aims to publish research concerning with the understanding of society and issues related to role of family, women, community, and politics. Journal specially focuses on motherhood and child, women’s livelihood matters, violence, disability, and social organization of the family. Malavika Karlekar and Leela kasturi are the editors along with a big team of associates and editorial advisory board. Journal is available electronically on SAGE journals online at <http://journals.sagepub.com/home/IJG>. The journal is a member of the committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). The ISSN of the journal is 0971-5215 and online ISSN is 0973-0672.

4.0 Objectives of the study

To analyze the research notes published in the journal “Indian Journal of Gender studies” from 2019 to 2023 to know the

- Authorship pattern of research notes.
- Average number of citations per volume.
- Country-wise contributions of research notes.
- Degree of authorship collaboration of research notes.
- Gender wise authors of research notes.
- Geographical distribution of authors.
- Length of research notes page wise.
- State-wise contributions of research notes from India.
- Volume wise authorship pattern of research notes.
- Volume-wise distributions of citations.
- Year wise distribution of research notes.

5.0 Methodology

To conduct the study of research notes published in the journal “Indian Journal of Gender Studies” the primary sources are the volumes of the journal published from the year 2019 to 2023 covering volume 26 to volume 30. A total of 22 research notes have been taken as the source data. All the issues/volumes published during the period of study were thoroughly scanned and physically checked to collect the necessary data. Most of the studies are there on the bibliometric study of articles of journals but only few studies are there for research notes. Present study is being conducted to fill this research gap.

6.0 Analysis of data

Table 1: Year wise distribution of research notes

Year	Vol No.	Research Notes	Percentage
2019	26	1	4.55
2020	27	3	13.64
2021	28	9	40.90
2022	29	6	27.27
2023	30	3	13.64
Total		22	100

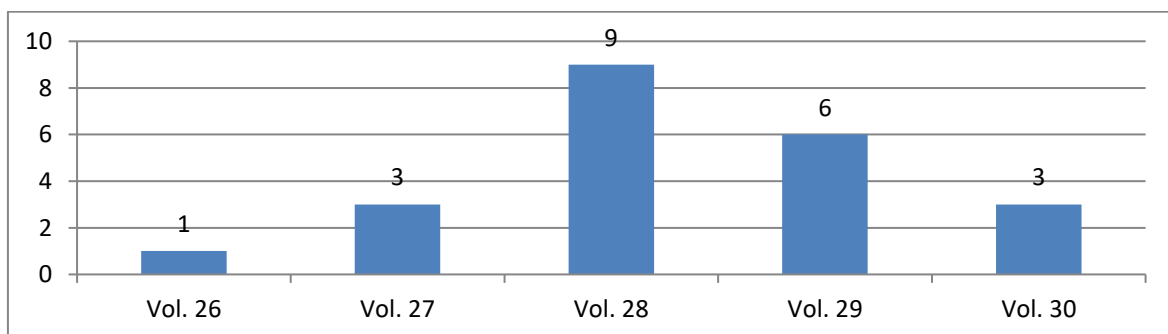


Figure 1: year wise distribution of research notes

Table 1 and figure 1 shows that a total of 22 research notes were published from the year 2019 to 2023. Volume 28 published in the year 2021 had maximum 9 research notes and volume 26 published in the year 2019 has minimum 1 research note.

Table 2: Authorship pattern of research notes

No. of Authors	Research Notes	%age
Single	12	54.55
Two	6	27.27
More than two	4	18.18
Total	22	100

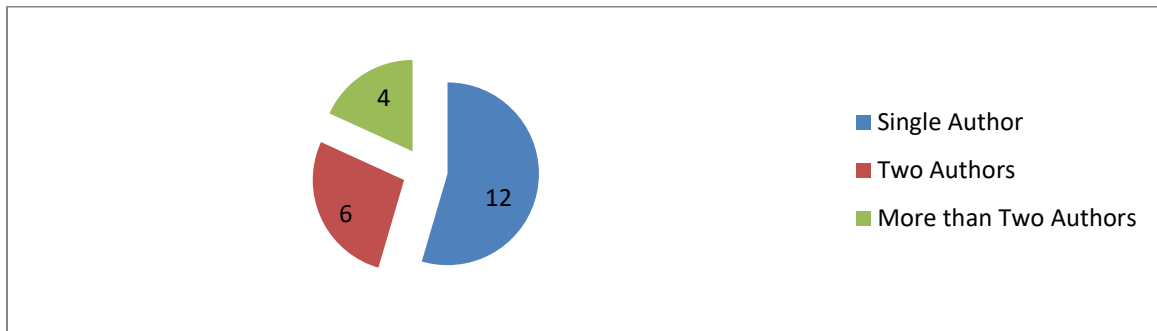


Figure 2: Authorship pattern of research notes

Table 2 and figure 2 shows that in case of research notes it was 12 research notes written by single author, six by two and four by more than two authors.

Table 3: Volume wise authorship pattern of research notes

Vol. No.	One Author	%age	Two Author	%age	More than Two Author	%age
26	0	0	1	16.67	0	0
27	2	16.67	1	16.67	0	0
28	5	41.66	1	16.66	3	75
29	2	16.67	3	50	1	25
30	3	25	0	0	0	0
	12	100	6	100	4	100

Table 3 shows volume wise authorship pattern of research notes. Volume 28 has maximum 5 single authored research notes, volume 29 has maximum 3 research notes and volume 28 has maximum 3 research notes by more than two authors.

Table 4: Length of research notes page wise

Pages	Volume No					Total	%age
	26	27	28	29	30		
1-10		1	3	2	1	7	31.82
11-20	1	2	6	4	2	15	68.18
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3	9	6	3	22	100

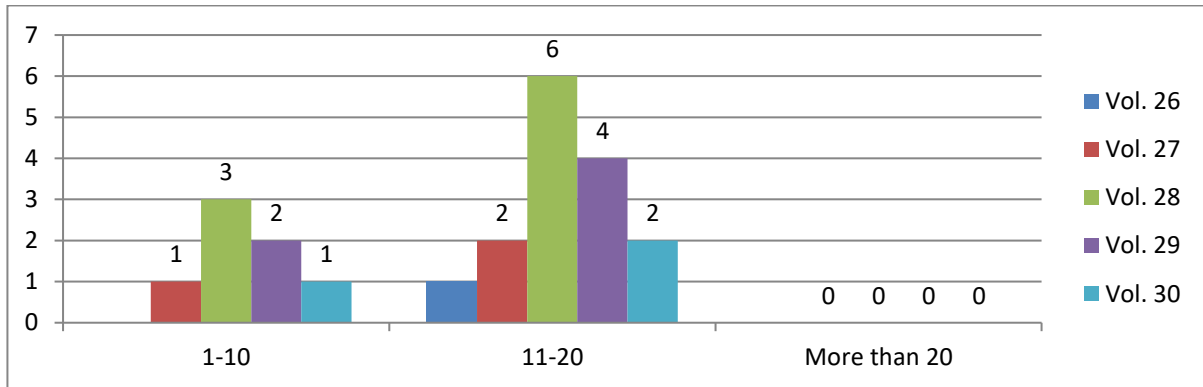


Figure 3: Length of research notes page wise

Table 4 and figure 3 shows length of research notes page wise. There was no research note which has length of more than 20 pages. Volume 28 has maximum of 6 research notes which has 11 to 20 pages length and 3 research notes with length of pages between 1 to 10.

Table 5: Volume wise distributions of citations

Vol. No.	No. of Citations of Research Notes	%age
26	6	1.25
27	68	14.14
28	168	34.93
29	150	31.18
30	89	18.50
Total	481	100

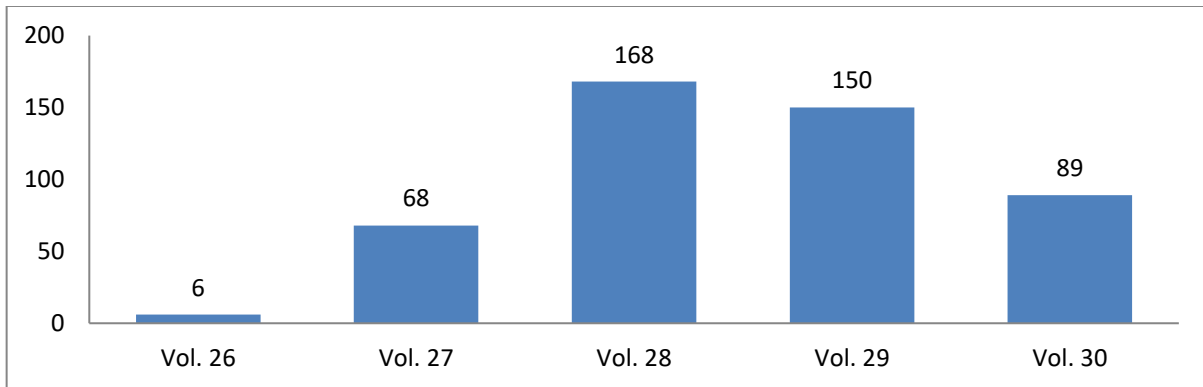


Figure 4: Volume wise distributions of citations

Table 5 and figure 4 shows that research notes have a total of 481 citations. Volume 28 has maximum 168 citations and volume 26 has minimum of 6 citations for research notes.

Table 6: Geographical distribution of authors

Country	No. of Authors of Research Notes	%age
Indian	43	97.73
Foreigner	1	2.27
Total		100

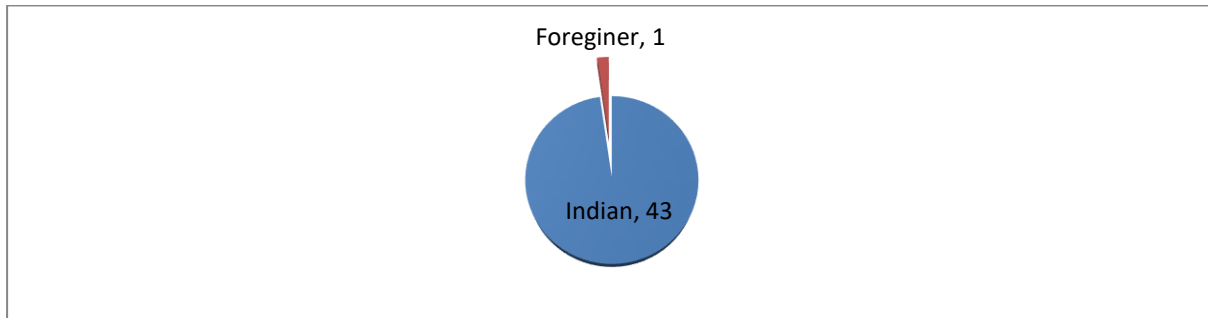


Figure 5: Geographical distribution of authors

Table 6 and figure 5 shows geographical distribution of the research note authors. There were 43 Indian authors for research notes. In the case of foreign authors, it was only 1 foreign author for research notes.

Table 7: Average no of citations per volume

Year	Vol. No.	No of Research Notes	No of Citations	Average no of Citations per Volume
2019	26	1	6	6
2020	27	3	68	22.66
2021	28	9	168	18.66
2022	29	6	150	25
2023	30	3	89	29.66
Total		22	481	21.86

Table 7 shows average number of citations per volume. Volume 30 has highest number of citations per volume 29.66 and volume number 26 has minimum of 6 citations per volume for research notes.

Table 8: Degree of Authorship collaboration of research notes

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Year	Vol No.	Ns	Nm	C
2019	26	0	1	0
2020	27	2	1	.33
2021	28	5	4	.44
2022	29	2	4	.66
2023	30	3	0	0
		12	10	0.45

Table 8 shows that the degree of authorship collaboration of research notes is 0.45.

Table 9: Gender wise authors of research notes

Volume No	26	27	28	29	30	Total	%age
Male	0	2	9	5	1	17	38.64
Female	2	2	15	6	2	27	61.36
Total	2	4	24	11	3	44	100

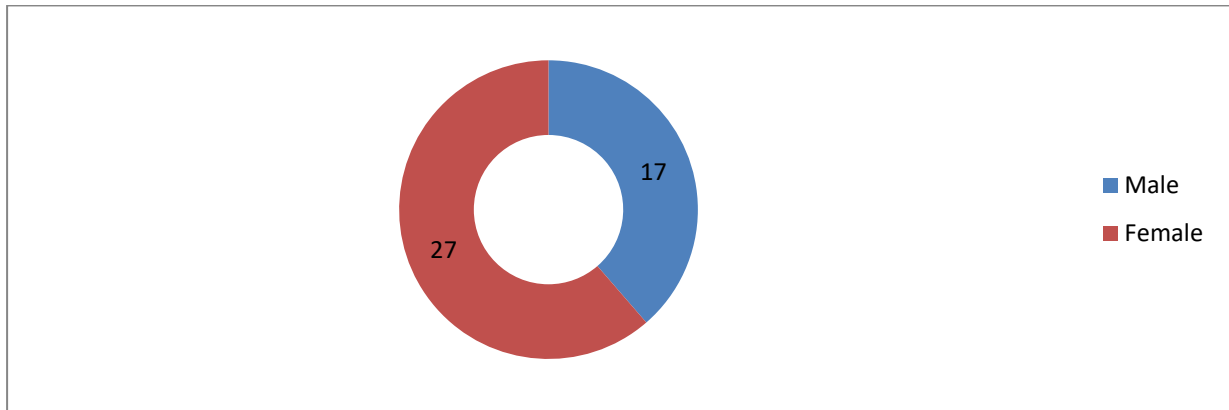


Figure 6: Gender wise authors of research notes

Table 9 and figure 6 shows that there were 27 female and 17 male authors.

Table 10: State-wise contributions of research notes from India

Sr. No	State	Research notes	%age
1	Assam	1	2.33
2	Chhattisgarh	2	4.65
3	J&K	2	4.65
4	Karnataka	4	9.30
5	Maharashtra	5	11.63
6	Meghalaya	2	4.65
7	New Delhi	18	41.86
8	Odisha	2	4.65
9	Puducherry	1	2.33
10	Tamil Nadu	2	4.65
11	Uttar Pradesh	3	6.97
12	West Bengal	1	2.33
Total		43	100

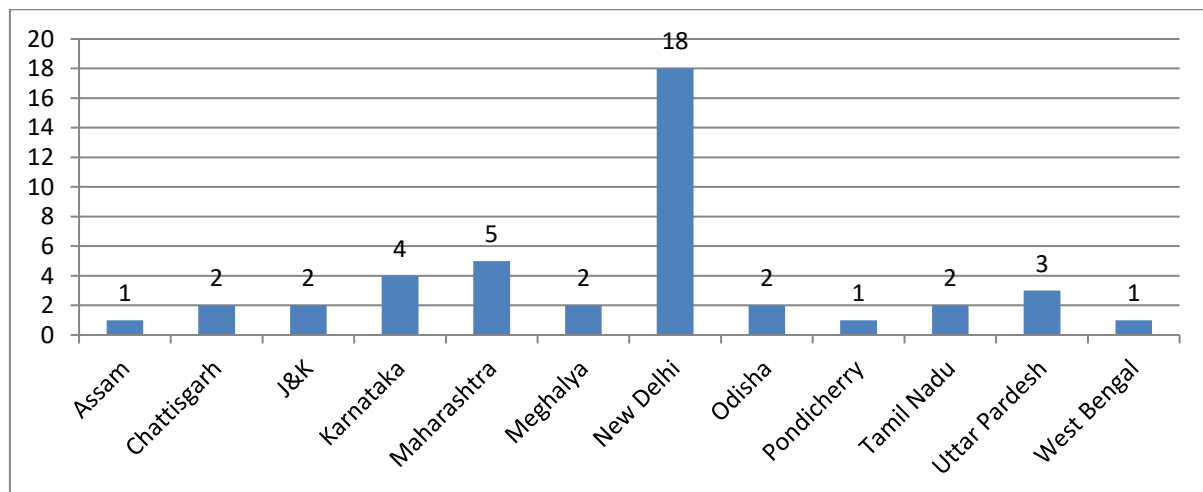


Figure 7: State-wise contributions of research notes from India

Table 10 and figure 7 shows that maximum contributions are from New Delhi followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

Table 11: Country-wise contributions of research notes

Sr. No	Country	Research notes	%age
1	Bangladesh	1	1

Table 11 points that only one foreigner from Bangladesh contributed for research notes.

7.0 Conclusion

Exploratory study of the research notes has highlighted the role of research notes. Research notes also have bigger role in the proliferation of research ideas. A total of 22 research notes mostly by Indian and women contributors were contributed. The average number of citations per volume was 21.86. Most of the research notes had length between 11-20 pages. Highest number of contributions was from New Delhi and only one from foreign country Bangladesh. Research notes are not permanent feature of all journals, but they have an important place in publication wherever they are published. Journals with research notes have special academic consideration for the researchers as they get new academic content related to their subjects. Research note is also an academic contribution by the author for the researchers. Exploratory study of research note is an important activity to find prominent scholars in a particular field and it points towards the institutional affiliations of the prominent authors.

8.0 References

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