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# An Analysis of Indian LIS Research Contributions reflected in “International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology” from 2011-2017

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## Abstract

*A total of 369 Research articles discusses based on the study according to: year wise contributions of Research articles, Average number of Research articles published in per volume, Geographical distribution of research articles, and Indian and its states towards LIS research contributions.*

**Keywords:** Research, LIS Research contributions, Indian /states towards LIS research contributions.

## 1. Introduction

Research is the most important intellectual activity in the higher education. It brings prestige not only to the nation and the department/ universities but also to the research scholar. Today in this competitive world, no Institutions/universities can afford to remain static; it has to evolve continually and consciously by adding new ideas, inventions and discoveries in different fields of knowledge through research. Research generates new knowledge which ensures development of a

subject and helps to establish sound theories and practice of the subject. It is directly responsible for the social and economic development of a country. It has been regarded as a determinant force in supporting and shaping a sustainable future of a nation. There are few related studies were identified on this topic. Csomós (2), Kalisdha and others (4), Kumpulainen(6), Ritu Gupta and others(8), Sangeeta (9), and Verma(10). For the present study “International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology”2011-2017, is selected for the study. It is started in 2011 as a quarterly Peer-Reviewed Journal for Information Scientists & Professionals and an open access journal. It is published by maharishi markandeshwar university, Haryana.

## 2. Objectives of the study

The study objectives are as follows:

- To understand the year/volume wise Research articles contributions
- To know the Average number of Research articles published in per volume
- To identify the Geographical distribution of research articles
- To Examine the Indian states towards LIS research contributions

### 3. Sample and Methodology

**Table 1. Year wise Research contributions of articles**

Year/ Vol no	No. of res articles	(%)	Cumulative No. of res articles	(%)
2011/1	45	12.20	45	12.20
2012/2	54	14.63	99	26.82
2013/3	55	14.90	155	42.00
2014/4	59	15.99	213	57.72
2015/5	46	12.46	259	70.18
2016/6	70	18.98	329	89.15
2017/7	40	10.84	369	100.00
Total	369	100.00		

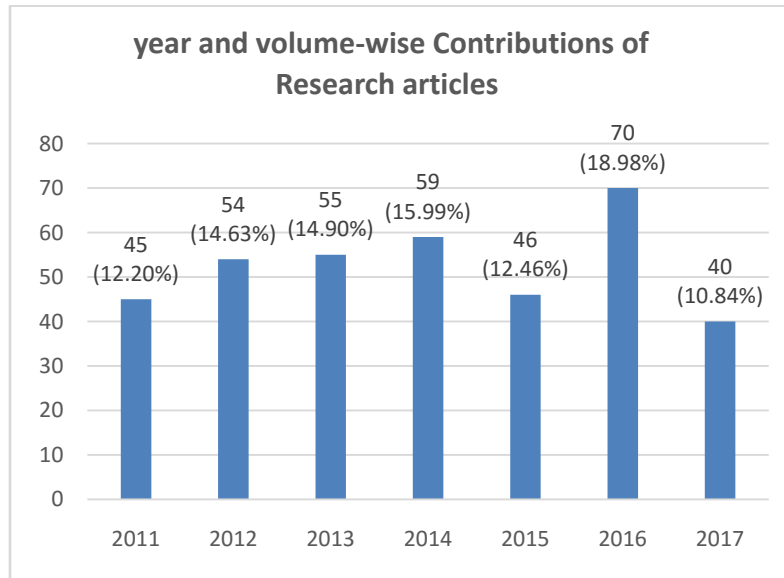
Table 1 presents the Year wise and volume wise contribution of research articles. A total of 369 research articles, the highest 70 (18.98%) research articles are found in the year 2016 in volume 6. Followed by 2014 with 59 (15.99%) research articles in volume 4, 2013 with 55(14.90%), research articles

There are 369 Research articles were identified from the content page of the source journal .The collected data were arranged according to: Year wise contributions of Research articles, Average number of Research articles published in each volume, country wise contributions, Indian /State wise contribution of articles.

### 4. Analysis and Interpretation of data

A total number of 369 Research contributions are analyzed and interpreted under the following table headings.

in Volume 3, 2012 with 54 (14.63%) articles in volume 2, 2015 with 46(12.46%), research articles in Volume 5, 2011 with 45(12.20%), articles in volume 1, and in 2017 there are 40(10.84%), articles were published in volume 7.



**Fig 1**

**Table 2. Average number of Research articles published in per volume**

No. of volume	Total no. Res. articles	Average articles per volume
7	369	52.71 %

Table 2, describes an average number of research articles published in per volume. A total of 7 volumes, there are 369 research contributions were identified and the average number of per Volume is 52.71.

**Table 3. Geographical wise distribution of research articles**

Sl. no	Country name	No. of Res contribution	(%)
1	India	355	96.20
2	Foreign	014	03.80
Total		369	100.00

Table 3 shows the country wise Contribution of Research articles. Out of 369 Research contributions 355(96.20%), articles published by India. Followed by Foreign with 14(3.80%).

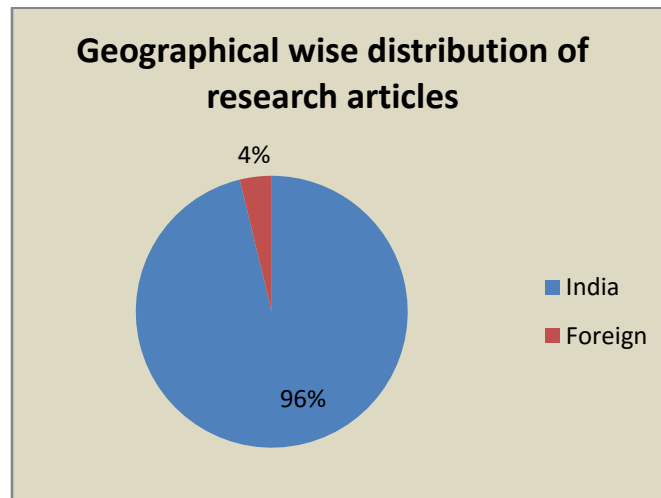


Fig 2

**Table 4. Indian State wise contribution of Research articles**

Sl.No	Rank No	State wise	No of articles	Percentage (%)
1	1	Punjab	50	14.08
2	2	TamilNadu	41	11.55
3	3	Karnataka	39	10.99
4	4	New Delhi	33	9.29
5	5	Haryana	30	8.46
6	6	Maharashtra	25	7.04
7	7	Uttar Pradesh	21	5.91
8	8	Himachal Pradesh	16	4.50
9	9	Jammu and Kashmir	15	4.22
10	9	West Bengal	15	4.22
11	10	Kerala	13	3.67
12	11	Odisha	12	3.40
13	12	Rajasthan	10	2.82
14	13	Andhra Pradesh	9	2.54
15	14	Gujarat	8	2.25
16	15	Assam	7	1.98
17	16	Uttar Khand	4	1.12
18	17	Sikkim	3	0.84
19	17	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.84
20	18	Bihar	1	0.28
		<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4 shows that Indian state wise contribution of articles. Punjab state published highest 50 (14.08%) research articles. Followed Tamilnadu with

41(11.55%), Karnataka with 39(10.99%), Newdelhi with33 (9.29%) Haryana with 30(8.46%) respectively.

## 5. Findings and conclusion

Form the study in table 1 shows that the highest 70 (18.98%) research articles are found in the year 2016. A very less 40(10.84%) articles were published in 2017. Table 2 presents publication of articles with an average of 52.71 % per year/volume. Table 3 presents the country wise publication of research articles. India is in top rank with 96.20%. Followed by foreign with 3.80% only. Table 4 shows state wise contribution of articles. Punjab state published highest 50 (14.08%), 41(11.55%) with Tamilnadu and Karnataka with 39(10.99%) etc. From the study shows that the researchers preferred Indian periodicals to publish their research papers.

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