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# Research publications and scholarly content in school education with special reference to national institute of education

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**Abstract**
The present paper emphasized on research publication, scholarly content and scholarly publication along with their clear definitions and differences. National institute of education (NIE) being part of NCERT is specialised in the field of school education and responsible for promotion, propagation and undertaking extension activities and a national research centre in the field of school education. The present paper explained in detail the kinds of scholarly publication brought out by NIE and enhances academic and research visibility of the institution. The author of the paper concluded that the NIE is constantly engaged in publishing scholarly publications in the field of school education and a great contribution to society.

**Keywords:** Research publication, scholarly content, school education, NIE

## 1. Introduction

Academic institutions are known for its contribution to research in terms of research guidance, research publications and research projects. These are the scholarly contents which bring visibility of an institution world-wide. Research publications which are having scholarly content are original in nature and contribute to societal development in general and academic development in particular. Therefore instructions of research importance are constantly engaged in bringing out research publications and scholarly content to maintain the credibility of the institutions.

### 1.1. Scholarly communication

Communication used to be the medium to fulfil the necessities of life and it serves as a building block for the evolution of society, whereas today a new facet of "scholarship" has been added to the simple concept of communication.

Scholarly communication is something of an umbrella term that refers to the many different ways in which authors and creators of scholarly and scientific work share information with the rest of the world about the work they are doing. A list of the most common manifestations of scholarly communication includes the following (Anderson, 2018) [6].

1. Articles in scholarly and scientific journals.
2. Monographs.
3. Research reports.
4. Preliminary versions of articles are usually shared with colleagues electronically.
5. White papers.
6. Position Papers.
7. Conference papers and presentations.
8. Posters.
9. Conference proceedings.
10. Theses and Dissertations.
11. Data sets.
12. Multimedia works
13. Blog postings.

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The Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) has defined scholarly communication as the "system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic list serves.

## 1.2. Types of Scholarly Publication
**Scholarship**
Scholarship is usually, though not always lengthy engages with issues at a more substantial level than magazine articles. Scholarship in the social sciences includes an extensive list of references at the end of the work, and comprehensive in-text citations throughout for all claims made in the body of the article. The different dimensions of scholarship include discovery, integration, teaching and application. The scholarship is published in scholarly journals and books generally from university presses. The purpose of a body of scholarship on a subject is to advance our knowledge and understanding in that field.

**Academic literature**
The academic literature can be divided into.
a) Academic Articles.
b) Peer-review.
c) Professional articles.
d) Review articles etc.

**a)   Academic articles**
An academic article is based on research where the objective is to present new findings or give insight into scholarly research questions. The article is authored by one or more researchers and before its publication in an academic journal, it is submitted for peer review by other scholars in their field.
The target audience for academic articles is fellow researchers and other professionals in the academic community. This can be seen for example with the use of subject-specific terminology (jargon). The academic article should have an argumentative structure, contain thorough documentation, and refer to other research. The methodology used to conclude must be shown clearly in the text, and the author should aim for objectivity in their writing. Institutional affiliation to the author, as well as when and where the article was published, should be shown clearly.

**b)   Peer review**
Peer review connotes the quality checking of the article submitted by the author by the subject expert before publication. The assessment is carried out anonymously by the subject expert on the theory, method, and results discussed in the article. It is common for the article to go through several rounds of peer review before it is published. Peer review is regarded as the foremost quality standard for academic articles.
Note that even though an article has been published in a scholarly journal, it has not necessarily been peer-reviewed, so you should always double-check for peer review yourself. In Oria, you can filter (Show only) for peer-reviewed journals in the left-hand menu. In addition, some journals include peer review information on the front page of each article.

**c)   Professional Articles**
Professional articles, also known as trade articles, differ from academic articles that are evaluated by an editor rather than academic scholars and or experts. Professional articles often aim to provide insight into prior knowledge, and they are aimed more at fellow professionals who work in a given field than at scholarly researchers.

**d)   Review Articles**
A review article interprets and assesses knowledge that has emerged in earlier studies, summarises results, and provides a broad introduction to the subject area. Both peer-reviewed literature reviews and systematic reviews fall under this category.

**e)   IMRaD**
IMRaD is an acronym for Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion. This is a structure that is used in academic articles within many disciplines.
In addition, an academic article includes an abstract, conclusion, correctly formatted reference list, and any attachments. However, this framework can vary from subject to subject.

**f)   Academic journals**
Academic journals are released by a publisher or organisation. They have peer reviews and are written by and for researchers. The language is characterised by subject terminology. The articles refer to earlier research, must present new insights, and should be dated.
In the NPI - Norwegian Publication Indicator academic journals are divided into level 1 and level 2, with level 2 being the highest. Many academic journals are available online and VUC subscribes to several scholarly databases where you can search for research articles in several academic journals.

## 1.3. Scholarly Publication of NIE
National Institute of Education is one of the constituents of NCERT and stresses more on programmes like; development, training, extension, publication and dissemination, evaluation of institution materials and exchange programme. These programmes were categorised by the NCERT as given:
1.   Research Studies.
2.   Development Activities.
3.   Capacity Building Programmes.
4.   Extension Activities.
5.   Major Publications.
6.   Major Schemes of MoE co-ordinated by the NCERT.
7.   Publication and presentation by the faculty of NCERT.

## 1.4. Major Publications
The major publications of NCERT apart from the curricular materials include.
1.   School textbooks.
2.   Workbooks.
3.   Supplementary readers.
4.   Teacher guides.
5.   Laboratory manuals.
6.   Sourcebooks on assessment.

7. Exemplar problems in science and mathematics.
8. Research reports or monographs.
9. Educational journals such as.
▪ Bhartiya Adhunik Shiksha.
▪ Indian Educational Review.
▪ Indian Journal of Educational Technology.
▪ Journal of Indian Education; Prathmik Shikshak.
▪ School Science.
▪ The Primary Teacher.
▪ Voices of Teachers & Teacher Education (online only).

## 1.5. Publications and Presentations by the NCERT Faculty

Publications represent the intellectual products that add value to the council. The scholarly literature is written by researchers who are experts in their field. Faculties of colleges, universities, or other educational institutions or research contribute intellectual products through publications in academic journals. They submit articles to the editors of the journals, who decide whether or not to publish the article. The most prestigious academic journals rigorously follow the peer-review process while publishing the articles. This means that, before an article is accepted for publication, it is reviewed by several experts in the field, who suggest possible changes, and recommend the status of the article to the editor of the journal whether or not to publish the article.

| Year | Chapter in book | Article | Book | Presentation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018-19 | 9 | 24 | 2 | 22 | 57 |
| 2019-20 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 15 | 32 |
| Total | 15 | 35 | 2 | 37 | 89 |

## Conclusion

Scholarly publishing has become imminent to expand the knowledge horizon in various subjects and it not only adds value to the growth of the subjects but also acts as a way to recognition to the subjects and the authors. This being the need of the hour, many international organisations emphasize the same to encourage research for making a well-informed society. Sporadic attempts are being made by the publishing industry, universities, and institutions to make it more viable to make more use of the literature by the researchers. The efforts of NIE are commendable which not only facilitate textbooks for expanding the school education but also equally focussed on scholarly publishing.

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