INDIAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL LIBRARY PROGRESS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

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Abstract: - *Content analysis is a widely used qualitative research technique. Content analysis of articles published in I Indian International Journal Library Progress from 2018 to 2022 is carried out in all there are 533 articles published in Five years. The total number of author contributions of this study is 827 & the maximum authors are from India. The highest number Publication in the year 2022.*

Keywords: Communications, information behavior, information need, information seeking behavior

Introduction

Analysis of the data is the ultimate step in research process. It link between raw data and significant result leading to conclusions. This process of analysis has to be result oriented. Analysis "Leads eventually to summarizing procedures resulting in some sacrifice of details. Frequencies and column are summarized in table as averages and percentages are transformed in to indices or attention scores to be used as a single variable in subsequent analysis".

Data analysis is the act of transforming data with the aim of extracting useful information and facilitating conclusions. Depending on the type of data and the question, this might include application of statistical methods, curve fitting, selecting or discarding certain subsets based on specific criteria, or other techniques. In contrast to Data mining, data

analysis is usually more narrowly intended as not aiming to the discovery of unforeseen patterns hidden in the data, but to the verification or disproval of an existing model, or to the extraction of parameters necessary to adapt a theoretical model to (experimental) reality.

Interpretation means drawing inferences from the collected facts after the analytical study. According to Emory, C. William interpretation has two major aspects namely establishing continuity in research through linking the results of a given study with those of another and the establishment of some relationship with the collected data. Interpretation is the device through which the factors that seems to explain what has been observed by researcher in the course of study can be better understood. Interpretation provides a theoretical conception which can serve as a guide for further research.

2.0   Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the content of Indian International Journal Library Progress and make the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the following features of Journal

1. To find out year-wise growth of publications,
2. To find out Geographical distribution of research output,
3. To find out the authorship and collaboration pattern in the publication,

5. To find out the most productive authors in the field,
6. To find out organization –wise distribution of publication,
7. To find out the channels of communications used by the scientists and
8. To find out the high frequency keywords appeared in the channels of communication.

3.0   Scope & Limitation of the Study's

Scope of study is restricted to the Indian International Journal Library Progress published during 2018 to 2022. The papers presented in the Journal are analyzed using content analysis technique. The present study is limited to the total numbers of 116 papers published during 2018 to 2022.

4.0   Hypothesis of the Study

The study consists of following hypothesis:

1. Authorship trend is towards multiple authored papers.

2. India is the high productive country.

5.0   Analysis of International Journals of Library Progress

In views of the objectives of the present study, analysis of "Pharmaceutical Research" is presented further (Indian International Journal Library Progress, 2022).

5.1 Year-Wise Publication Productivity and Collaboration Rate

The word publication means the act of publishing. Productivity refers to measures of output from production processes, per unit of input. Collaboration is a recursive process where two or more people or organizations work together toward an intersection of common goals.

Table No 5.1: Year-Wise Publication Productivity

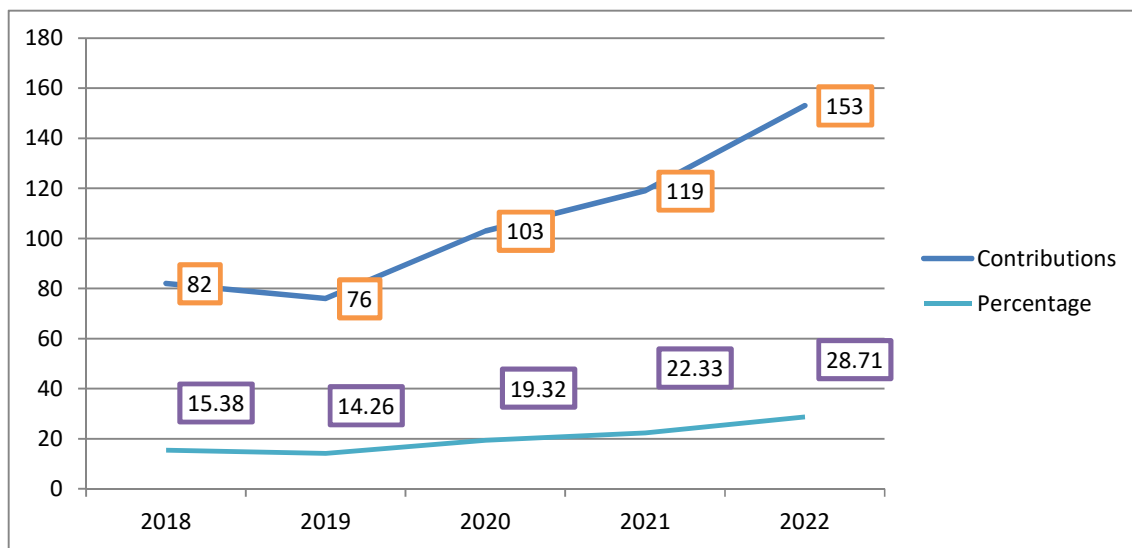| Sr. No	Year	Contributions	Percentage
1	2018	82	**15.38**
2	2019	76	**14.26**
3	2020	103	**19.32**
4	2021	119	**22.33**
5	2022	153	**28.71**
Total		**533**	**100.00**

Figure no.5.1: Year-Wise Publication Productivity

Table no 5.1 and figure no 5.1 shows the year wise contribution of publications during 2018 to 2022. A total of 533 publications The highest number of publications 153 (28.71%) were published in 2022. The lowest number i.e., 76 (14.26%) of the total articles were published in 2019.The second highest number of publications 119 (22.33%) were published in 2021.

5.2 Geographical Distribution of Research Output

Geographical distribution of research output means the article published from different countries**.** In political geography and international politics, a country is a political division of a geographical entity. Frequently, but not exclusively, a sovereign territory, the term is most commonly associated with the notions of both state and nation, and also with government.

Table No 5.2: Country-Wise Distribution of Articles

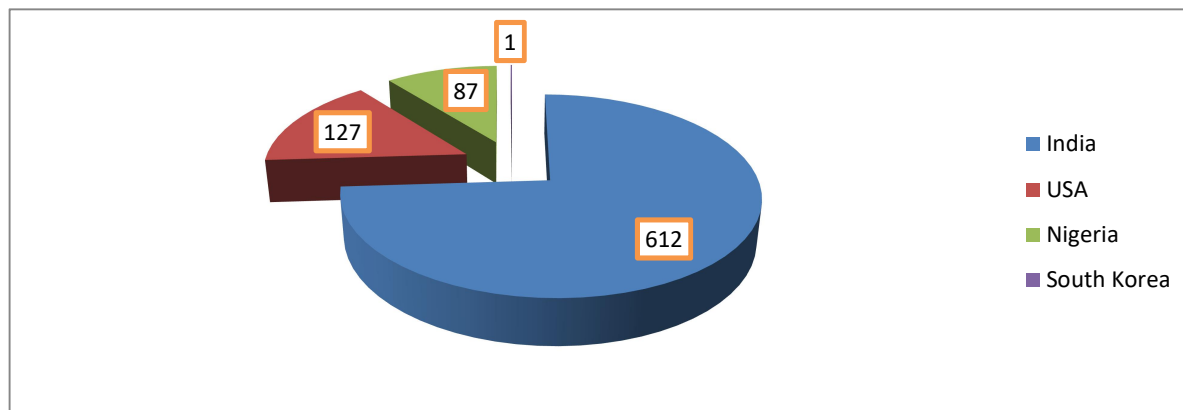| Sr. No	Name of country	frequency	Percentage
1	India	612	74.00
2	USA	127	15.36
3	Nigeria	87	10.52
4	South Korea	1	0.12
Total		**827**	**100.00**

Figure no.5.2: Country-Wise Distribution of Articles

It can be observed from Table No 5.2 and Figure No. 5.2 that, there were as only 4 countries carrying out research and produced 533 articles. Table no.5.2 provides ranked List of countries contributing to this field, the number of publications of each country and their share in percentages is the top producing country India with 612 publications (74.00%) of the total output. Therefore, the hypothesis, **"India is the high productive country" (Hypotheses No.2) is valid.** It can be stated that India being the publishing country the output is more than other country.

5.3 Authorship and Collaboration Trend:

Gupta, D.K. Authorship is an observable phenomenon reflecting the contemporary scholarly practices clearly showing the communication, productivity and collaborative patterns and influences among researchers even though their quantities and qualities are not well understood.

Collaboration in research is said to have taken place when 2 or more persons work together on a scientific problem of project and effort, both physical and intellectual.

Table No.5.3: Authorship pattern

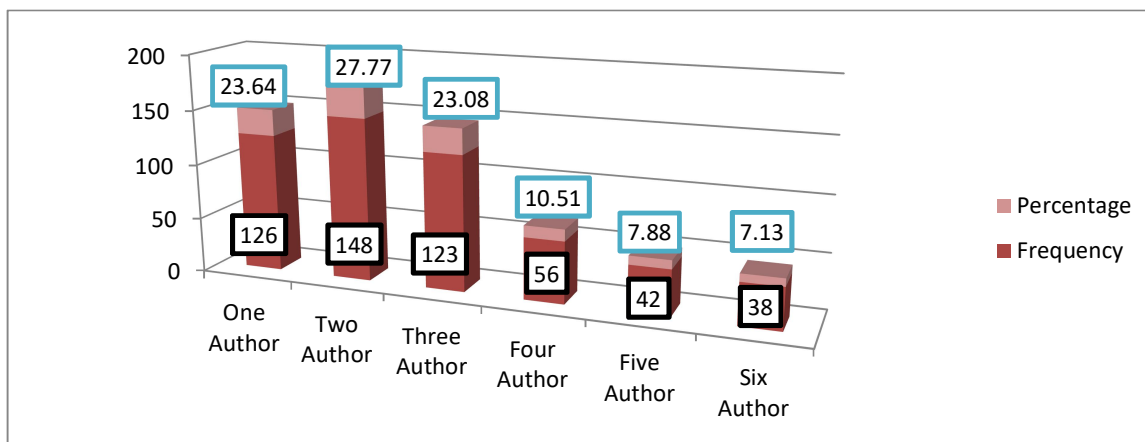| Sr. No	Number of Authors	Frequency	Percentage
1	One Author	126	23.64
2	Two Author	148	27.77
3	Three Author	123	23.08
4	Four Author	56	10.51
5	**Five Author**	**42**	7.88
6	Six Author	38	7.13
Total		**533**	**100.00**

Figure No.5.3: Authorship Pattern

It can be observed from Table No.5.3 and Figure No.5.3 that, authorship and collaboration trend is given in table 5.3 Authorship trend is towards multiple-authored papers. Single authored accounted for **126 (23.64 %)**. **Therefore, the hypothesis, "Authorship trend is towards multiple authored papers. (Hypothesis No.1) is valid.**

Table No.5.3 Collaboration Trend

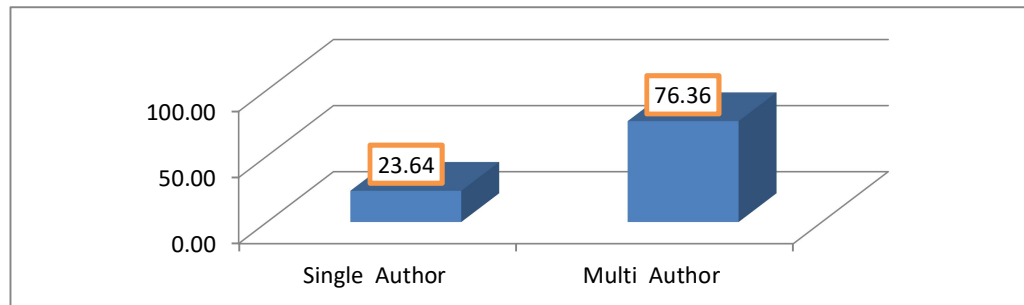| Sr. No	Single Author	Multi Author	Total
Contribution	126	407	533
Percentage	**23.64**	**76.36**	**100.00**

Figure No.5.3: Collaboration Trend

5.4 MOST PRODUCTIVE AUTHOR

An author is defined both as "the person who originates or gives existence to anything" and as "one who sets forth written statements" in the Oxford English Dictionary.

Table No.5.4: Most Productive Author

Sr. No	Name of Author	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sharma Amit Kumar	6	0.73
2	Singh Jasbir	5	0.60
3	Urs R. Rama Raj	5	0.60
4	Kaur Rajwant	5	0.60
5	Talawar V.G.	5	0.60
6	Ramakrishna	4	0.48
7	Aggarwal Sangeeta	4	0.48
8	Chalawadi Jummappa	4	0.48
9	Deb Subrata	4	0.48
10	Gill Jatinder Singh	4	0.48
11	Halder Mintu	4	0.48
12	Jaiswal Babita	4	0.48

13	Jayaprakash	4	0.48
14	Kannappanavar BU	4	0.48
15	Krishna K.M.	4	0.48
16	Kumar Anil	4	0.48
17	Lal Jawahar	4	0.48
18	Makinde Omawumi	4	0.48
19	Mallaiah	4	0.48
20	Opeke Roseline	4	0.48
21	Ramakrishna	4	0.48
22	Ramesha	4	0.48
23	Satija M P	4	0.48
24	Sehgal	4	0.48
Truncated......			

It can be observed from Table No. 5.4 that, the most productive authors are Sharma Amit Kumar who had the highest number 6 (0.73) , Followed by Singh Jasbir, Urs R. Rama Raj Kaur Rajwant and Talawar V.G. 5 (0.60) are on second rank, with goes to the third rank publications each like that table gives a list of Authors appeared in the articles.

5.5 Institutes Wise Distribution Of Articles Published.

Institution is a society or organization for the promotion of science, education etc. An institute is a permanent organizational body created for a certain purpose. Often it is a research. Organization (research institution) created to do research on specific topics. An institute can also be a professional body. In some countries institutes can be part of a university or other institution of higher education, either as a group of departments or an autonomous educational institution without a classic full university status such as a University Institute.

Table No 5.5: Institutes wise distribution of articles

Sr.	Name of affiliation	Frequency	Percentage
1	KIET Group of Institutions	18	2.18
2	Bhai Gurdas Library, Guru Nanak Dev University	11	1.33
3	Department of Library & Information Science,	9	1.09

	Punjabi University,		
4	Department of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	8	0.97
5	Department of Library and Information Science, University	8	0.97
6	Dept. of Library Information Science, RIMT University	8	0.97
7	Ondo State University of Science & Technology, P. M. B. 353, Okitipupa, Nigeria.	7	0.85
8	Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University	7	0.85
9	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Library	7	0.85
10	A.C. Joshi Library, Panjab University	7	0.85
11	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	6	0.73
12	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	6	0.73
13	Central Library, Jain Vishva Bharati	6	0.73
14	Department of Information Resources Management, Babcock University	6	0.73
15	Department of Library and Information Science, Guru Nanak Dev University	6	0.73
16	Department of Library and Information Science, Subharti University	6	0.73
17	Dept. of Library & Information Science, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University	5	0.60
18	Dept. of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	5	0.60
19	Dnyanprassarak Mandal's College and Research Center,	5	0.60
20	Donald Ekong Library, University of Port Harcourt	5	0.60
21	Fatiu Ademola Akesode Library, Lagos State University	5	0.60

22	Fiji National University	5	0.60
23	Guru Nanak Dev University	5	0.60
24	Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile – Ife	5	0.60
25	Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library (Central Library), Banaras Hindu University	4	0.48
26	Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delh	4	0.48
27	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	4	0.48
28	Ananda Mohan College	4	0.48
29	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	4	0.48
30	Bhairab Ganguly College Belgharia	4	0.48
31	College of Arts, Commerce & Science	4	0.48
32	DAV College (Lahore), Ambala, Haryana	4	0.48
33	DAV University, Jalandhar	4	0.48
Truncated......			

It can be observed from Table No. 5.5 that, there were 416 organizations involved in research activity. The organizations that have contributed in the publication during 2018-2022. KIET Group of Institutions topped the list with 18 (2.18%) publication followed by Guards Library, Guru Nanak Dev University 11 (1.33%) on second positions, and goes to the Third rank Department of Library & Information Science, Punjabi University9 (1.09%). like that table shows list of institutions and their position respectively.

5.6 Distribution Of Literature In Various Channels Of Communication

Channel, in communications, refers to the medium used to convey information from a sender (or transmitter) to a receiver. Researchers communicated their publication through variety of communication channels.

Table 5.6: Distribution of literature in various Channels of Communication

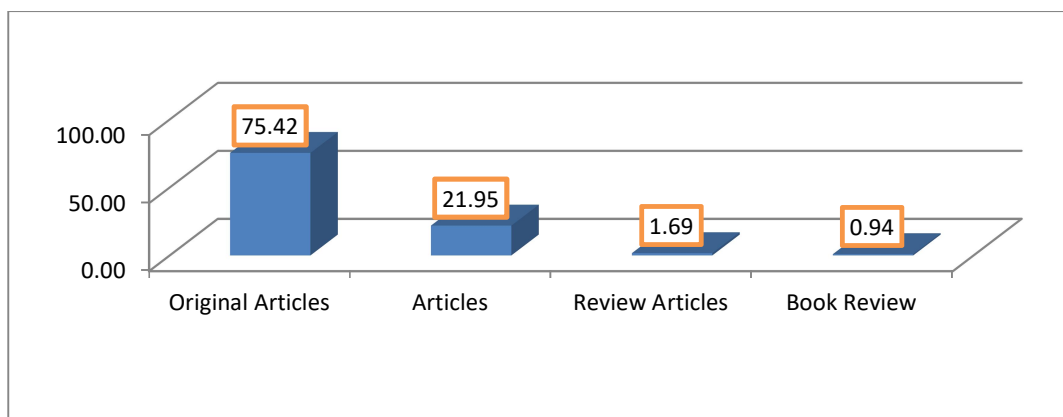| Sr. No	Channels of Communications	Frequency	Percentage
1	Original Articles	402	**75.42**
2	Articles	117	**21.95**
3	Review Articles	9	**1.69**
4	Book Review	5	**0.94**
Total		**533**	**100.00**

Figure No: 5.6 Distribution of literature in various Channels of Communication

It can be observed from table no. 5.6 and Figure No.5.6 that, 75.42% of the Literature was published in Original Articles .followed by Articles 117 (21.95.%) publications and the review 9 (1.69%). The total content of Indian international journal in library progress that is Original Articles, Articles, Review Articles, and Book Review etc. is analyzed.

5.7 **Distribution Of Keywords**

A word occurring natural language text of documents or its surrogate that is considered significant for indexing and information retrieval.**"**Keywords are the words that are used to reveal the internal structure of an author's reasoning. Keywords are one of the best scientometric indicators to understand the grasp instantaneously the thought content of the articles and to find out the growth of the subject field. By analyzing the keywords appeared either on the title or article will help in knowing in which direction the knowledge grows .Keyword is a word that succinctly and accurately describes the subject discussed in a document.

Table No.5.7: Keywords

Sr. No	Keywords	Frequency	Percentage
1	Electronic resources	21	2.81
2	E-Journals	18	1.31
3	Authorship patterns	14	0.94
4	Bibliometrics study,	11	0.94
5	Information Seeking Behavior	11	0.94
6	Digital library.	9	0.75
7	Information Technology	9	0.56
8	Electronic information sources.	9	0.56
9	IITs	9	0.56
10	India	9	0.56
11	Library Resources and Services	8	0.56
12	Social Media.	8	0.56
13	Web 2.0, India	8	0.56
14	Academic Library	8	0.38
15	Bibliometrics	8	0.38
16	correlation coefficient	8	0.38
17	E-Resources	8	0.38
18	h-index	8	0.38
19	ICT	7	0.38
20	Libraries, Nigeria	7	0.38
21	library services	7	0.38
22	Scopus	7	0.38
23	Social networking	7	0.38
24	Academic librarians	7	0.38
25	Academic Libraries	7	0.38
26	Assessment	7	0.38
27	Blogs	7	0.38
28	Chi square test	7	0.38

29	Citation analysis.	7	0.38
30	Collaboration	6	0.38
31	Databases	6	0.38
32	Degree of collaboration	6	0.38
33	Digital Information Resources	6	0.38
34	Distribution Pattern	6	0.38
35	ICT	6	0.38
36	Information needs	6	0.38
37	Information Services	6	0.38
38	Internet	6	0.38
39	Job effectiveness	6	0.38
40	Library Automation.	6	0.38
41	Public Libraries	5	0.38
42	Research Scholars	5	0.38
43	RSS	5	0.38
44	Scientometric	5	0.38
45	Search Engine.	5	0.38
46	Search Strategies	5	0.38
47	Social networking sites	4	0.38
48	Social Networks	4	0.38
49	University libraries	4	0.38
50	University Library	4	0.38
51	Wikis	4	0.38
Truncated......			

It can be observed from Table No. 5.7 that, the high frequency keywords was Electronic resources is on first position with highest publications 21 (2.81), then followed by the E-Journals 18 (1.31%) is on second position, and goes to the third position with Authorship patterns 14 (0.94 %) in this list like that the Table gives a list of keywords appeared in the articles.

6.0 FINMDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

🔸 The highest number of publications 153 (28.71%) were published in 2022. The lowest number i.e., 76 (14.26 %) of the total articles were published in 2019.The second highest number of publications 119 (22.33%) were published in 2021.

🔸 In this study India is top producing country with 612 publications respectively (74.00%) of the total output. Therefore, the hypothesis, **"India is the high productive country" (Hypotheses No.2) is valid.**

🔸 Authorship trend is towards multiple-authored papers. Single authored papers accounted for **126 (23.64 %).Therefore, the hypothesis, "Authorship trend is towards multiple authored papers. (Hypothesis No.1) is valid.**

🔸 The high frequency keywords is Electronic resources is on first position with highest publications 21 (2.81%)

🔸 This study is during the period of 2018-2022 for five years. On the basis of few parameters like authorship patterns, most productive author, most productive country, keywords, year wise publication of papers etc .it shows the real statistics. It is helpful for researchers as well as scientist. It is part of research.

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