

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ANNALS OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION STUDIES**Sujata Pratapure *****Dr.Vaishali S. Khaparde****

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QR Code**ABSTRACT: -**

Content analysis is widely used qualitative research technique. Content analysis is used to examine the content analysis literature in organization studies. The present study analyze 169 articles publish at 5 volumes during 2011-2015 in the Annals of library & Information studies. This study maid an attempt on examine the growth of publication, authorship pattern, Geographical distribution of articles, length of title, average pages for per article, different subject covers in journal etc.

KEYWORDS: Content analysis, qualitative research, literature.

INTRODUCTION

Content Analysis or textual analysis is a methodology in the social sciences for studying the content of communication. Content analysis prior to 1940's was mostly quantitative analysis of documentary materials concerning certain characteristics that can be identified and counted. But since 1950's content analysis is mostly qualitative analysis concerning the general

important or message of existing documents content analysis is concerned with the message phase of the three step communication process. The message may be expected to produce various effects upon the designated audience.

A brief survey of the history of content analysis provides a useful orientation to the field. The basic goal of content analysis is to take a verbal, on-quantitative document & transform it

into quantitative data. The result of content analysis can generally be presented in tables containing frequencies or percentage in the same manner as survey data. When a critical survey of the applications of content analysis methods made several books and articles reporting the use of various techniques, techniques of sampling the content of newspaper by successively selecting specific newspapers, issue relevant content, techniques of categorizing and counting keywords, themes, or whole documents : techniques of increasing the reliability of classifying and counting. Thus, broader scientific utilization of the available technique waited upon a growing interdisciplinary understanding of the many faceted communication process and upon the closer fitting of techniques to theory.

DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS:

Content:

Content means what a document contains. This idea of what is contained in a document be it a book, a periodical or a newspaper.

Analysis:

The term analysis essentially refers to process of detailed or through examination or study of anything demand to be whole either in the form of a separate its fundamental elements, or fundamental ingredients or compound parts, for the purpose of understanding its nature and describing it precisely, determining its essential features, clarification and explanation in terms of its message, meaning, local use, etc.

CONTENT ANALYSIS:

Content analysis is a multipurpose research method developed specifically for investigating any problem in which the content of communication serves as the basis of inference.

ANNALS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES:

Annals of library and information studies is a leading quarterly journal in library and Information studies publishing original papers, survey reports, reviews, short communications, and letters pertaining to library science, information science and computer applications in these fields.

SURVEY OF LITERATURE:

Content analysis involves analysis of documents & written records with the objective of describing & clarifying Syed (2006).Content analysis is indigenous to communication research & is potentially one of the most important research techniques in the social scienceDooley,(2007) Content analysis is a family of systematic, rule-guided techniques used to analyze the informational contents of textual data. Author describes a type of qualitative content analysis in which categories are largely derived from the data applied to the data through close reading and analyzed solely qualitatively. Jane Forman & Damschroder (2007). Khaparde V S (2011) studied the pattern of information use by researcher in the field of library and information

science. It is based on the reference appended to International Journal of “Library Hi Tech” during 2005-2009. Pratapure S K & Khaparde V S (2014) studied the Content Analysis of Information Technology in Biomedicine from 2007-2012 was carried 599 articles published in six years. The total number of author contributions of this study is 1442 & the maximum authors from USA. The highest number of (CLS) Current Literature survey is 22. (Khaparde V.S. 2011). Bibliometric encompasses the measurements of properties of documents, & document related process. It uses mathematical & statistical methods to analysis & measure the output of scientific publications. Khaparde V.S. (2011) The Content Analysis is regarded as an important technique of obtaining facts which is used for the propose of studying political, social, economical & Business problems. Pratapure S.K.(2009). Bibliometrics is an emerging trust area of research in the field of Library & Information science. Bibliometrics analysis is now considered as an active area of bibliometric research. Khaparde V.S.(2011). Today information is the most vital resources for any kind of activity. The internet has an access to valuable resources scattered in various forms in different parts of the world. Khaparde V.S.(2011). Scientometrics is to provide quantative characterization of scientific activity. Scientometric is branch of Library & Information Science. Suradkar P.A. & Khaparde V.S.(2012).

OBJECTIVES:

1. To find out the year wise growth of publication.
2. To find out the authorship pattern.
3. To discover the country wise distribution of authors.
4. To find out the distribution of articles by institutions
5. Average page wise distribution
6. To find out the length of articles.
7. To discover the distribution of articles according to subject area.

HYPOTHESIS:

The study consists of following hypothesis:

1. Single authors are most productive than multi author
2. Most articles published from India Academic Institutions is most productive Institution.

SCOPE:

The present study is limited to Content analysis of Annals of Library and Information studies published during 2011 to 2015 (5 years).

METHODOLOGY

The bibliographic data pertaining to each of the journals has been counted and analyzed fulfilling the objectives of the study. This research is based on the analysis of research papers published in journal of Annals of Library & Information Studies, which is analyzed by using various Bibliometric techniques..

The steps in methodology include:

1. Data Collection
2. Data Analysis & Interpretation

RESULT & DISCUSSION:

Table No.1 Year-wise growth of publication:

Sr no.	Year	Publication	Per	Cumulative
1	2011	36	21.3	21.3
2	2012	27	16.0	37.3
3	2013	36	21.3	58.6
4	2014	34	20.1	78.7
5	2015	36	21.3	100.0
		169	100	

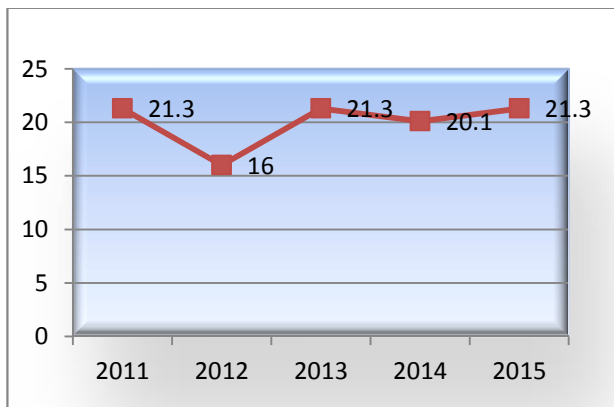


Figure No 1

The year wise growth of publication is present in table no 1 & figure no1. The total number of Publications in 5 volumes are 169 articles from which the highest number of contributions is 36(21.3%) in Year 2011, 2013 and 2015. the lowest number of articles 27 (16.0%) in the year 2012.

Table No.2: Authorship pattern of contributors:

No. of author(s)	No. of Contributions	%
One	64	38.1
Two	75	44.6
Three	22	13.1
More than Three	7	4.2
	169	100

Table No.2 shows the distribution of contributions according to number of authors, from the table 2 it is evident that 64 (38.1%) of authors are contributed by the single author followed by Two authors with 75 (44.6%) three authors 22(13.1%) authors and more than three authors with 7(4.2%) of authors are contributed. Therefore, the hypothesis, “Single authors are most productive than multi author” (Hypothesis no.1) is not valid.

Table no. 3: Country wise distribution of authors

Sr no	Country	Article	%
1	India	132	78.10
2	Nigeria	16	9.46
3	Sri Lanka	9	5.32
4	Bangladesh	5	2.95
5	Iran	2	1.18
6	Fiji	1	0.59
7	Malaysia	1	0.59
8	Solan	1	0.59
9	Tanzania	1	0.59
10	Uganda	1	0.59
	Total	169	100

Table No. 3 Provides the information about the country wise distribution of articles. It is observed that India occurred the top position 132 (78.10%) followed by Nigeria 16 (9.46%). Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Iran, Fiji, Malaysia, Solan, Tanzania, Uganda. The maximum number of articles are contributed by Indian authors where as minimum articles are contributed by other country. Therefore, the hypothesis, “**Most articles published from India**” (Hypothesis no.2) is valid.

Table no.4: Distribution of articles by Institutions:

Sr. No.	Institutions	Articles	%
1	Academic Institutions	129	76.78
2	Special Institutions	19	11.30
3	Research Institutions	18	10.71
4	Other Institutions	2	1.19
5	Documentation Center	1	0.59
	Total	168	100

Table 4 & figure no 2 provides the information about the institution wise distribution of articles. It is observed that Academic institutions occurred the top position 129 (76.78%) followed by Special institutions 19 (11.30%), Research Institutions 18 (10.71%), Other Institutions 2 (1.19%) and only one articles contributed by Documentation Center 1 (0.59%). Therefore, the hypothesis, “**Academic institutions are most productive institute.**”(Hypothesis no.3) is valid.

Table no.5: Average Page wise contribution

Sr no.	Year	Pages consulted to write articles	No. of articles published	Average no of pages consulted per article
1	2011	373	36	10
2	2012	250	34	7
3	2013	284	36	7
4	2014	299	27	11
5	2015	240	36	6

It was observed from table no.5, average no of pages in 2015 (6), 2014 (11), 2013 & 2012 (7) and 2011 (10) consulted to article.

Table no.6: Length of Title

Title	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
1 to 5	3	2	4	1	6	16	9.46
6 to 10	21	15	15	24	21	96	56.80
11 to 15	14	8	16	7	9	54	31.95
15 to 20	1	1	0	1	0	3	1.77
Total	39	26	35	33	36	169	100

Out of 169 contributions 16 contributions (9.46%) have title length between 1-5, while 96 (56.80%) contributions have length of title between 6-10 and 54 (31.95%) contributions have between 11-15 lengths of title. There are 3 (1.77%)

contributions that have page title between 15-20 and 31-35 pages.

Table No.7 Distribution of articles according to subject area

Sr no.	Subject	Frequency	%
1	Bibliometrics/scientometrics/Journal studies	63	37.27
2	LIS Education	20	11.83
3	User Studies	16	9.46
4	Information Sources and Services	15	8.87
5	Information professionals and librarians	8	4.73
6	e-resources	8	4.73
7	Internet Studies/ Webloggy	7	4.14
8	Digital Libraries	5	2.95
9	Information Literacy	5	2.95
10	ICT	4	2.36
11	Academic Libraries	3	1.77
12	Collection Development	3	1.77
13	Cataloging and Classification	2	1.18
14	Information Retrieval	2	1.18
15	Knowledge Management	2	1.18
16	Open sources software	2	1.18
17	Legal issues in IS	1	0.59
18	School libraries	1	0.59
19	Library Historiography	1	0.59
20	Information seeking behavior	1	0.59
		169	100

Table no.7 covers distribution of papers according to subject areas out of 169 Articles, there are only 20 subject areas. The highest number of the article i.e. 63 (37.27%) covers Bibliometrics/Scientometric/Journal studies, which is followed by LIS education i.e. 20(11.83%) and 1 (0.59%) article covered Legal issues in LIS, School libraries, Library Histography and Information seeking behavior.

CONCLUSION:

Content analysis helps the researcher to analyze the content of documents. It is observed in the present study that number of articles of Annals of library & Information Studies has 169 in five years. The authorship pattern shows that two author 75(44.6%) contributed maximum than others. It was seen that the maximum number of authors are from India. Bibliometric & journal studies covers most articles.

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