

**CONTENT ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE****RESEARCH ELECTRONIC JOURNAL****Dr. Sudhakar S. Thool\*****\* Librarian**

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**ABSTRACT:** - *The present study makes an attempt to analysis the 39 issues of LIBRES amongst the sections of 'Research and Application', 'Essays and Opinions', 'Reviews/Refereed' and 'Special'. The study also focused on the literature search "LIBRES" e-Journal understudy from 1996-2015 was conducted to identify the issues and its details, Year wise distribution of articles, Section/Subject wise distribution, Authorship pattern for 'Research and Application', 'Essays and Opinion, 'Review/Refereed', 'Special' Section, Section wise productivity and authorship pattern and Conclusion.*

**KEY WORDS – LIBRES, Electronic Journal, Productivity and Authorship Patterns**

**INTRODUCTION**

Content Analysis is the effort of analyzing the records of human experience of knowledge it is a means of studying all type communication, its nature and its underlying meaning. Bernard Bereison has defined 'Content Analysis' as a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of manifest of communications. Thus content analysis forms the bedrock for knowledge organizing libraries. It lies at the root of many of the operation and services of Library and Information Sciences. A network of e-journals are those that are the electronic versions available over the network such as

internet or any other Commercial networks. The LIBRES published publications in the section of 'Research and Application', 'Essays and Opinions', 'Reviews/Refereed' and 'Special Section'. Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts.

**LIBRES (LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH ELECTRONIC JOURNAL)**

The LIBRES is a half yearly magazine that serves as forum for library tech. Professionals to share their technological projects and success stories with one another. The magazines reader-friendly

features and columns focus on practical application of technology in public, school, academic, corporate and special libraries. LIBRES discusses ways to handle emerging computer technologies and shows their impact on systems, services, staff and the library community itself. LIBRES is a librarian's only independent peer-to-peer resource on library systems and automation technology. LIBRES contain- "Feature written by librarians, for librarians" about tackling the unique challenges of library computing.

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the content of the electronic journal "LIBRES" keeping in view the following objectives.

1. To examine year wise distribution of articles;
2. To study authorship pattern of contributions;
3. To examine the Sections/Subject wise distribution of articles; and
4. To find out LIBRES' sections wise distribution of articles

#### HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Following are the hypothesis formulated for the study as

1. The section of 'Research and Application' contributed more articles;
2. Multi authors published more articles than single author; and
3. Year wise productivity is in fluctuation productivity.

#### SCOPE AND LIMITATION

1. The study is confined to the content analysis of online journal- LIBRES (Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal).
2. LIBRES of 39 issues during the period of 1996-2015 are considered for the present study.
3. The LIBRES's sections of 'Research and Application', 'Essays and Opinions', 'Reviews/Refereed' and 'Special' are limited to present study for the last 20 year period.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

'Quantitative method and Descriptive research method' are used in evaluating the periodical content analysis itself, is a technique of research used for the systematic objective and quantitative description of the content in the present study. The literature search "LIBRES" e-Journal understudy from 1996-2015 was conducted to identify the issues and its details. All 39 issues of the LIBRES are studied in the sections of 'Research and Application', 'Essays and Opinions', 'Reviews/Refereed' and 'Special'. Collected data was analyzed using statistical techniques and presented data in tabular as well as in graphical form. In graphical form, Bar Chart, Pie Chart and Table are used for presentation.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Aggarwal (1975)** explains the objectives of the contents of this course with justifications. Given an explanation of the methods of teaching and evaluation as applied in the methods of teaching and evaluation.

**Busha and Stephen (1980)** provides an excellent and comprehensive overview of research methods commonly used in our field. Written in an accessible language, it provides a clear but complete definition of content analysis, including some examples of applications in our field.

**Ramesh and Hussain (1997)** Discusses the various features of the issues of *Herald of Library Science* during 1985-94. It includes feature wise analysis, geographical distribution of authors, dominance of Indian authors, subject wise analysis of articles, Book reviews, pictorial analysis and brief, analysis of “Notes and News” and suggest organized team research with more citation to be covered. Analysis part was found to be useful for analyzing the data in the present work.

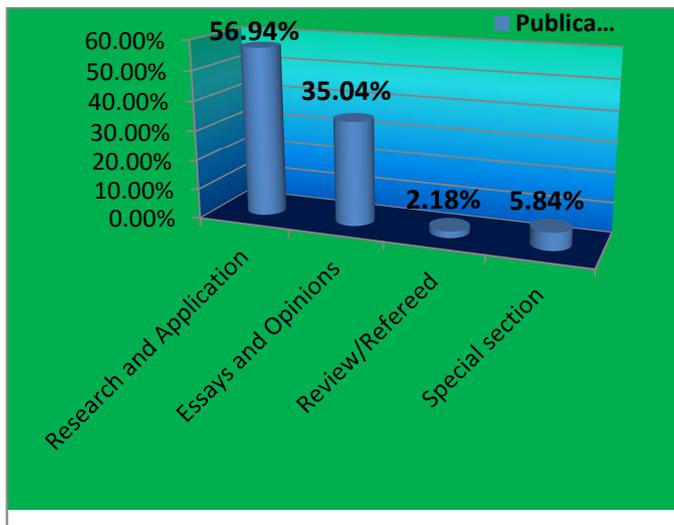
**Satarker and Dharmapurikar (2001)** has undertaken content analysis with a view to study the communication content of the university news and to study its quality of communication. The analysis part was found useful for the present work.

**Figure no. 1: Productivity: Year wise distribution of articles**



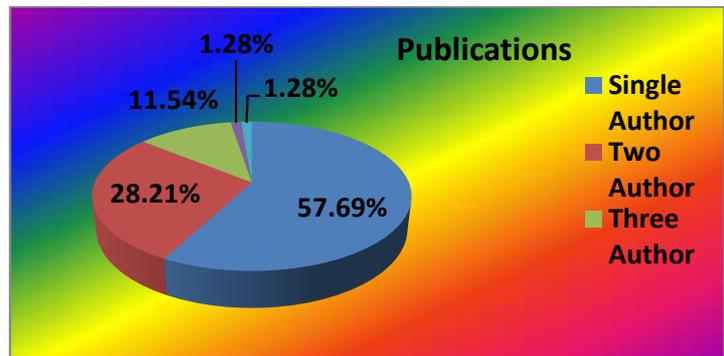
Figure no. 1 presents that Year wise distribution of Articles; total 137 publications are published during the period of 1996-2015. Most productive year was 2008, as total productivity in this year was 12 publications, followed by 11 publications in 2004 and 2014 respectively, 9 publications in 2003 and 2007 respectively. It can also be observed from the above table that the year wise productivity is increased from 1998 to 2001, and then it has been decreased at 2002 from which increased to 2004, then decreased at 2005. Then increased from 2006-2008 and decreased at 2009 to 2011. Then increased from 2012 to 2014 and then decreased at 2015. It also observed from the above table & figure that, the year wise productivity is increased-decreased manner means fluctuation productivity during the period of 1996 to 2015. This indicates that “**Year wise productivity is in fluctuation productivity**” (hypothesis no. 3) is valid.

**Figure no. 2: Productivity: Section/Subject wise distribution**



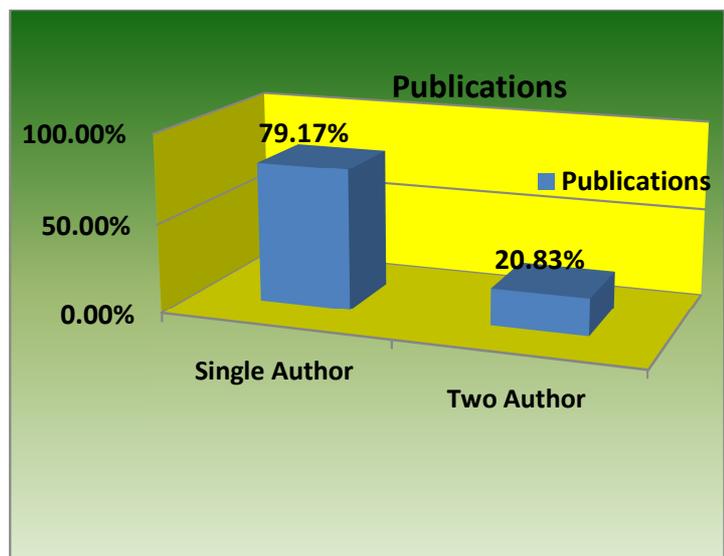
The figure no. 2 reveals that amongst the total number of 137 publications, the section of ‘Research and Application’ ranked first. The section of ‘Research and Application’ contributed to 59.94% publications, followed by the section of ‘Essays and Opinions’ contributed to 35.04% publications, the section of ‘Special Section’ contributed to 5.84% publications and the section of ‘Review/Refereed’ contributed to 2.18% publications. This indicates that **“The section of ‘Research and Application’ contributed more articles”** (hypothesis no. 1) is valid.

**Figure no. 3: Authorship pattern for ‘Research and Application’**



It is observed from figure no. 3 that 57.69% of articles are contributed in the section of ‘Research and Application’ articles by single author which is highest authorship in this section, followed by two author and three author published 28.21% and 11.54% respectively while 1.28% of articles are contributed by four author and five author which is lowest authorship in this section.

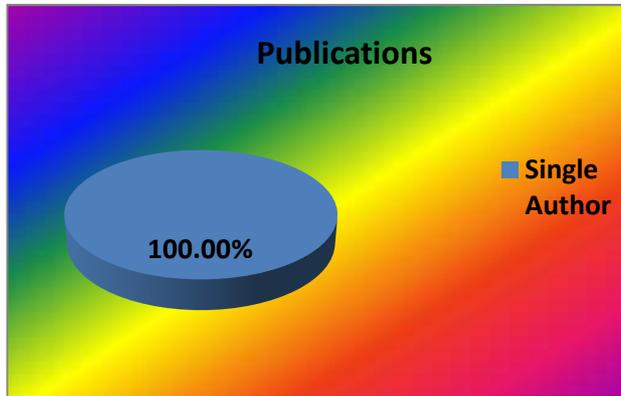
**Figure no. 4 : Authorship pattern for Essays and Opinion articles**



From the above figure, 79.17% of articles are contributed in the section of ‘Essays and Opinions’ articles by single author which is

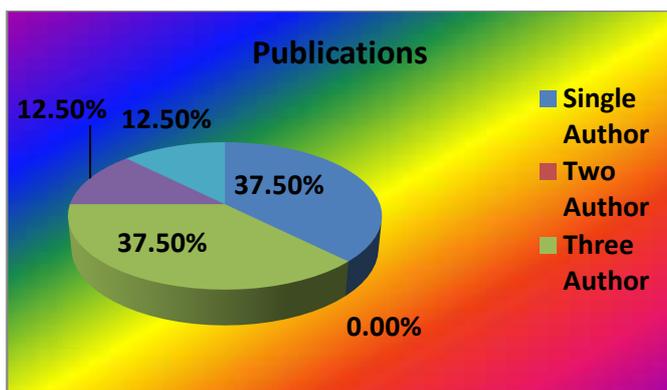
highest authorship in this section, followed by two authors published 20.83% in this section.

**Figure 5 : Authorship pattern for ‘Review/Refereed’ Section**



From the above figure, 100% of articles are contributed in the section of ‘Review/Refereed’ articles by single author which is alone highest authorship in this section. Here not multi authors are found.

**Figure no. 6 : Authorship pattern for ‘Special’ Section**



From the above figure, 37.5% of articles are contributed in the section of ‘Special’ articles by single author and three authors which is highest authorship in this section, followed by four authors and five authors published 12.5%

respectively while 0% of articles are contributed by two authors in this section.

**Table no. 1: Section wise productivity and authorship pattern**

Name of Authors	Section				Total Papers		Total Authors hip	
	A	B	C	D	No.	%	No.	%
1 authored	45	38	3	3	89	64.96	89	43.00
2 authored	22	10	0	0	32	23.36	64	30.91
3 authored	9	0	0	3	12	8.76	36	17.39
4 authored	1	0	0	1	2	1.46	8	3.87
5 authored	1	0	0	1	2	1.46	10	4.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>56.94</b>	<b>35.04</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>100%</b>			
<b>Collaborative Index</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.63</b>				

**A= Research and Application Section**

**B= Essays and Opinions Section**

**C= Review/Refereed Section**

**D= Special Section**

The table shows the sections wise authorship pattern and number of publication and authorship in each section. While giving one credit to each author for their publications, it can be observed from above table, 207 authors contributed to 137 publications. The collaborative index is 1.51. The papers 64.96%, 23.36% and 8.76% were by single author, two authors and three authors respectively. Publications of single authors are more than multi authors. 35.04% papers were contributed by multi authors where about 64.96% papers were contributed by single authors. The section of Research and Application has highest score of single authors, 2 authors and 3 authors i.e. 45

publications, 22 publications and 9 publications respectively as compared to other sections. Highest multi authorship is found in the section of Research and Application i.e. up to 5 authors with collaborative index is 1.60 and also followed by 5 and 4 authors in Special Section. Hence, the table no. 1 indicates that **“Multi authors published more articles than single author” (hypothesis no. 2)** is invalid.

## CONCLUSIONS

The online journal of LIBRES of issues are published regular half-yearly. Total 137 articles are contributed from 39 issues of LIBRES during the period of 1996-2015 by the section of ‘Research and Application’, ‘Essays and Opinions’, ‘Review/Refereed’ and ‘Special Section’. The authors have published total 137 publications during the year 1996-2015, means 20 years of time period, giving 6.85 publications per year. Year wise publications are published in fluctuation manner i.e. sometime increased and sometime decreased; the year 2008 was most productive year. Team research i.e. 5 authorship is found. The section of ‘Research and Application’ is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> for publishing more articles. By assigning one credit to each collaborator 207 authors contributed to 137 publications. The collaborative index is 1.51.

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