

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ANNALS OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION STUDIES (2010-2015)

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ABSTRACT: - *The present study analyzes 210 articles published at 6 volumes during 2010-2015 in the Annals of Library & Information studies. The study makes an attempt to examine the growth of publication, Relative growth rate and doubling time, authorship pattern and channels of communication.*

Keywords: Growth, publication, authorship pattern, Relative growth rate & doubling time, communication.

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Content analysis was first used by student of journalism (and later by socialist) to study the content of American newspapers. This early interest of students of journalism decreased, they have not developed many newer techniques in

content analysis & the most of the newspaper studies have been done by members of other disciplines. The other concentration of content analysis studies during this period occurred in the field of literature, with the analysis of various stylistic features in English poetry & prose sentences length, predication, conjunctions,

etc. Content analysis is a method for summarizing any form of content by counting various aspects of the content.

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. The research conducted by this method is considered more reliable. 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.

1.1.1 All this is content...

Print media	Newspaper items, magazine articles, books, catalogues
Other writings	Web pages, advertisements, billboards, posters, graffiti
Broadcast media	Radio programs, news items, TV programs
Other recordings	Photos, drawings, videos, films, music
Live situations	Speeches, interviews, plays, concerts
Observations	Gestures, rooms, products in shops

2.2 DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS:

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 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.

3.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Hafezi Soheila & Shobeiri seyed Mohammad (2013), study used content analysis interprets meaning from the content of text data. Finding from the content analysis of Environmental communal education plotted as a conceptual model. The study showed that content analysis led to the extraction of meaning units, sub-codes and the main themes.

Wen Ling Lo;Mng Hsin Phoebe Chiu(2015) This study used content analysis method to investigate internet health rumors on rumor breaker; specifically on the characteristics of content & formation

the similarities & differences by themes and the comparison of health information & health rumors. The result of the study indicated that the most common theme of health rumors is health and prevention information. .

Khaparde V S (2011) she studies 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.

4.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To identify the year wise distribution of publication and citation.
2. To find out Relative growth rate [R(c)] and Doubling time [DT(c)] for publication.
3. Authorship Pattern
4. Organization wise distribution of articles:

5.1 SCOPE:

The present study is limited to 210 articles published during 2010-2015 (6 years) in Annals of Library & Information Studies.

6.1 RESEARCH 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

7.1 DATA ANALYSIS:

Table no. 7.1 Year wise distribution of publication and citation

Sr no.	Year	No. of publication	No. of reference	% of Articles
1	2010	42	1007	20
2	2011	36	795	17.14
3	2012	27	485	12.87
4	2013	36	807	17.14
5	2014	34	699	16.19
6	2015	35	646	16.66
	Total	210	4439	100

Figure no.01

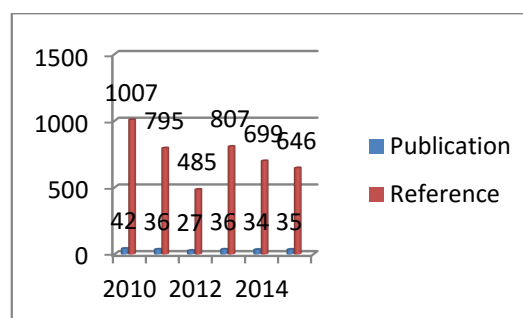


Table no. 7.1 and figure no 01 show that year wise distribution of publication and references. It is observed that highest number of publication 42 (20%) and references (1007) published in 2010 and lowest number of articles 27 (12.87%) and references (485) in the year 2012.

Relative growth rate [R(c)] and Doubling time [DT(c)] for publication

Relative Growth Rate [R(P)] and Doubling Time [Dt(p)] for Publications:

➤ **Relative Growth Rate (RGR):**

The Relative Growth Rate (RGR) is the increase in number of articles/ pages per unit of time. This definition is derived from the definition of relative growth rates in the study of growth analysis of individual plants and effectively applied in the field of Botany Hunt (1919), Blackman (1919) defined, which in turn had its origin from the study of the rate of interest in the financial investment. The mean Relative Growth rate (R) over the specific period of interval can be calculated from the following equation.

-

R

$$1-2 = \text{Loge } 2W - \text{loge } IW$$

Whereas,

1-2 R = mean relative growth rate over the specific period of interval.

Loge IW = log of initial number of Articles.

Loge 2 W = log of final number of articles after a specific period of interval.

2 T - 1 T = the unit difference between the initial time and final time.

The year can be taken here as the unit of time. The RGR for articles is hereby circulated.

Therefore,

1-2 (aa-1 year-1) can represent the mean relative growth rate per unit of year over a specific period of interval.

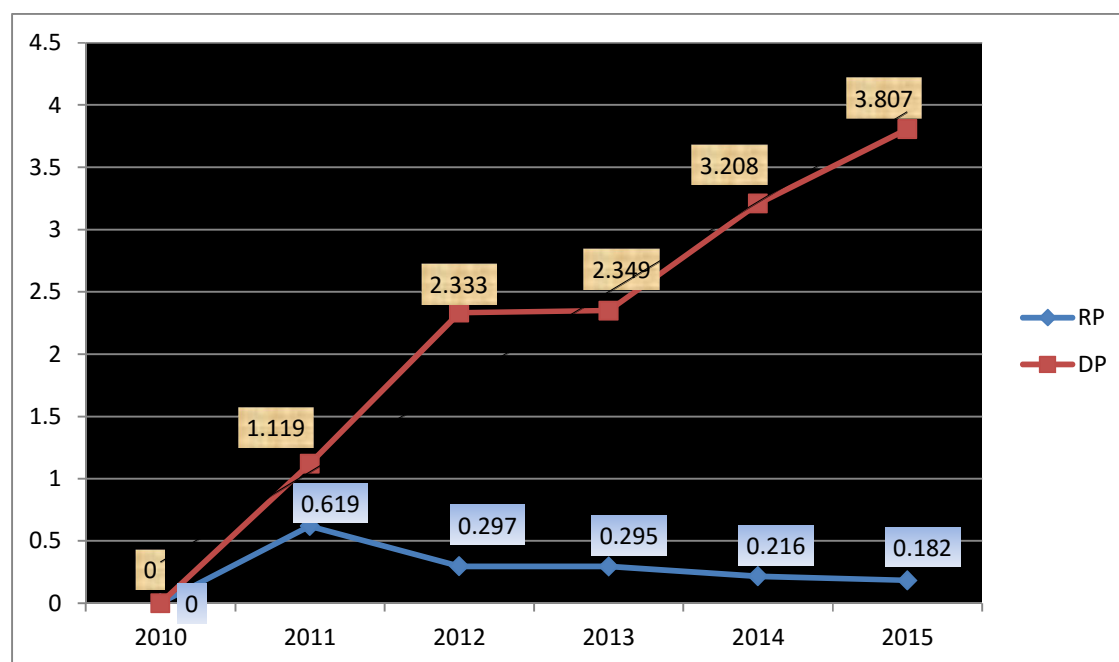
➤ **Doubling Time (Dt)**

There exists a direct equivalence between the relative growth rate and the doubling time. If the numbers of articles/pages of subject double during a given period then the difference the logarithms of numbers at the beginning and end of this period must be logarithms of number 2. If natural logarithm is used this difference has a value of 0.693. Thus the corresponding doubling time for each specific period of interval and for both articles and pages can be calculated by the formula,

$$\text{Doubling time (Dt)} = \text{Dt(p)} = \frac{\text{Log } 2}{R(p)} = \frac{0.693}{R(p)}$$

able no. 7.2 Relative growth rate [R(c)] and Doubling time [DT(c)] for publication

Sl. No.	Year	No. of publications	Cumulative	W1	W2	RGR	Mean [R(p)]	Doubling time (Dt)	Mean [Dt(p)]
01	2010	42	42	-	3.738	-	0.305	-	1.150
02	2011	36	78	3.738	4.357	0.619		1.119	
03	2012	27	105	4.357	4.654	0.297		2.333	
04	2013	36	141	4.654	4.949	0.295		2.349	
05	2014	34	175	4.949	5.165	0.216	0.231	3.208	3.121
06	2015	35	210	5.165	5.347	0.182		3.807	



From the table no.7.2 and figure no.2, It noticed that the mean relative growth for the first three years 2010- 2012 is (0.305) , and the mean relative growth rate for last three years 2013-2015 is (0.231).Whereas the

doubling time for different years gradually increased from 1.119 in 2011 to 3.807 in 2015. The mean of doubling time for the first three years 2010-2012 is only (1.150) which is increased to (3.121) for three years 2013-2015. Thus the rate of growth of publication is decreased, corresponding doubling time was increased.

Table no. 7.3 Authorship Pattern

Authorship	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Single author	16	15	11	11	11	17	81	38.58
Two author	18	13	10	18	19	14	92	43.8
Three author	6	7	6	5	2	2	28	13.33
More than three author	2	1	0	2	2	2	9	4.29
Total	42	36	27	36	34	35	210	100

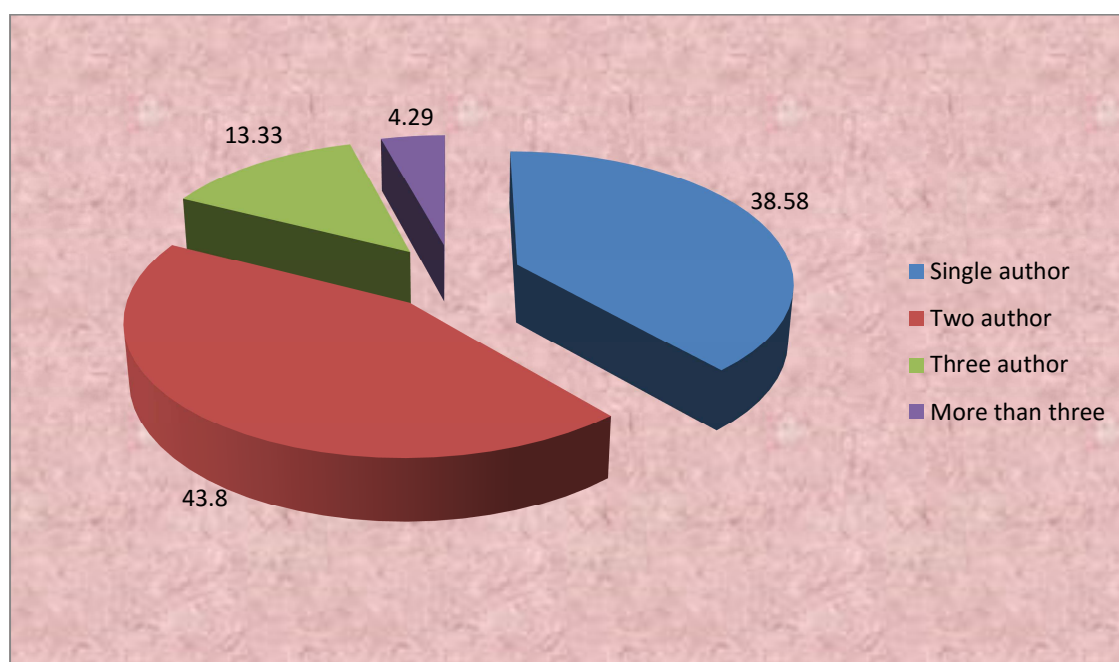


Table no 7.3 and figure no.3 identified the distribution of articles according to their number of contributors. It shows that the single author 81 (38.58%), whereas two authors 92 (43.8) are the published highest number of articles.

Table no. 4 Organization wise distribution of articles:

Sr no.	Organization	Frequency	%
01	Academic	155	73.8
02	Research	19	9.04
03	Special	31	14.78
04	Documentation	1	0.47
05	Other	4	1.91
	Total	210	100

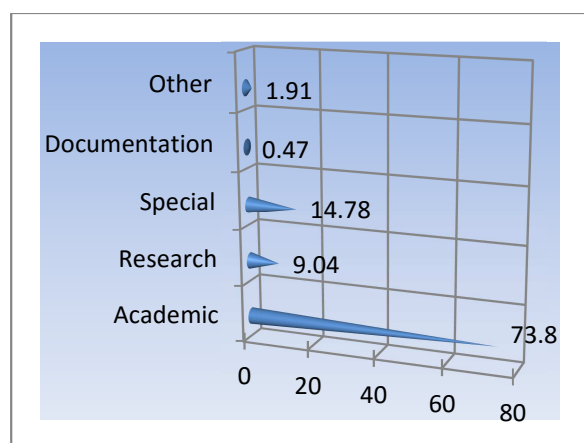


Table no.7.4 and figure no.4.it is seen that Academic institutions are the major contributors with 155 (73.8%) during the period 2010-2015.While Documentation centers contributed with 1(0.47%).

Table no. 5 Distribution of literature in various channels of communication

Sr no.	Channels of communication	publication	%
1	Article	210	88.98
2	Note to contributors	12	5.09
3	Correspondence	2	0.84
4	Annual author index	2	0.84
5	Annual keyword index	2	0.84
6	Book review	5	2.15
7	short communication	2	0.84
8	Editorial	1	0.42
	Total	236	100

It can be observed from table no. 7.5 that (88.98%) articles published in Annals of Library & Information studies during 2010-2015,Followed by Note to contributors (5.09%),Correspondence Annual author index, Annual keyword index (**0.84**), Book review (2.15%),Short communication (0.84%) and Editorial (0.42%).

Conclusion:

It is observed in the present study that number of articles of Annals of library & information studies has 210 in 2010-2015 (Six years).The authorship pattern shows that two author 92 (43.8%) contributed more than others. It was seen that journal mostly biased to research article. Academic organization has contributed more article

155 (73.8%) than others. The relative rate of growth of publication is decreased, corresponding doubling time was increased.

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