# CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE JOURNAL OF INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (JILA)

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Abstract: - The paper is the outcome of the content analysis of 18 issues of The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) published during January 2018 to October 2022. The JILA gives more emphasis on IT related areas. The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) is one of the reputed, well established and leading bimonthly journal in the field of library and information science. JILA is a peer-reviewed, UGC care listed journal and publishes thematic issues on different areas of IT, library management and information marketing and the contents of journal are analyzed in this study. JILA is a useful research journal for library professionals, information managers, information scientists, and information specialists, computer personnel and researchers with a vision for development in ICT skills.

#### Introduction

Content Analysis is the effort of analyzing the records of human experience of knowledge it is a means of studying all types of communications, its nature and its underlying meaning. Bernard Berelson has defined Content Analysis as a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of manifest content of communication.

In social science research, content analysis techniques are used. Content analysis is a systematic analysis and description of coding techniques, books, journal, newspaper and the like. Contents may be analyzed to study the changing attention to a particular issue over

several years. It helps in classification and organization of unorganized data and gives them a scientific shape.

In Library and Information science, content analysis is used for number of activities such as 'Indexing and Abstracting', Classification of user studies and in production of number of document irrespective of their physical form, so that the user gets easy access to their source of information. It is a technique of research for the systematic objectives and quantitative description of the content of research data. It is also an attempt to convert symbolize behavior into scientific data. It is a device of categorizing and classifying research data according to the purpose

of the study. Different variety of materials documents records published or unpublished can be subjected to content analysis.

Thus content analysis forms the bedrock for knowledge organizing libraries. It lies at the root of many of the operations and services of Library and Information Science.

## **Hypothesis**

- E-journals play a major role in research and development activities in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- The subject experts, scientists, research scholars and students in Library and Information Science field are not aware of the availability of LIS E-journals on internet.
- Analysis of the data of this LIS E-journals
   "JILA" will force the subject devotees to visit
  the site and to utilize all the facilities extended
  to the maximum level
- The LIS E-journals "JILA" is a open access journal for information professional in all sectors is available on internet and access is totally free to all along with the back volumes.

### **Aims and Objectives**

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the content of the open access electronic journals of JILA keeping in view the following objectives.

- To examine the year wise distribution of articles
- To study the number of articles in each volume of the journals

- To study authorship pattern of contributions
- To examine the subject wise distribution of articles
- To study the Open Access E-Journal "JILA" related to Library and Information Science and to examine the trend of subject in the e-journals each year and to check the popularity and important of subject in the span of 5 years.

### **Scope and Limitations**

- The study is confined to the E-journals of LIS
- The study of E-journal "JILA"
- The volumes published during 2018 to 2022

#### **Review of Literature**

Ramesh, L and Hussain, M discusses the various features of the issues of Herald of Library Science during 1985-94. It includes feature-wise analysis, geographical distribution of authors, subject wise analysis of articles, book reviews and suggest organized team research with more citations to be covered. Analysis part was found to be useful for analyzing the data in the present work.

Guha,B defines what should the content page contain, how it should be designed, so that it can be help in the compilation of contents list and announcement services and similar problems are discussed in the paper. The suggested design for content page was found useful.

Satarkar, S.P. and Dharmapurikar, R.G. 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.

#### **Data Collection**

Data collection usually involves measuring some research phenomenon whether it is a process, an object or a human subject's behavior. The objects of measurement will differ of course, from one research work to another, depending upon the purpose of the inquiry and the availability of suitable investment.

The data is collected from the open access e-journals of LIS "IFLA" available on the internet. For collecting the data card system was followed for each and every article of the issue. This procedure was followed for analyzing all the volumes and issues of last 5 years. Attempt has been made to compare all the volumes of the said open access e-journals of LIS. Hence the classification system was followed.

# Other Techniques and Tools Adopted for Content Analysis

Quantitative (or descriptive) method of research in content analysis has been 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 work.

#### **Electronic Publishing**

Electronic publishing refers to the use of computer in the production of publications and also in the electronic distribution of information via electronic terminals. E-publishing with the help of ICT to mean any information source published in electronic form. F.W.Lancaster is the pioneer in the concept of paperless information system. He reviews the technological trends in modern ICT culture such as telecommunications and computer technology for information create, storage, retrieval, sending through electronically.

#### **Electronic Journals**

Internet has now emerged as a very powerful communication and publishing medium. It is a massive, searchable, dynamic, widely available, distributed multi-platform information system. One of the main virtues of the internet is the ability to translate ideas immediately without controls. In response to these changing conditions, many new tools of communication have appeared.

Electronic serials may be defined very broadly as any journal, magazine, e'zine, webzine, newsletter or type serial publication which is available over the internet. The titles can be electronically accessed using different technologies such as the World Wide Web (WWW), gopher, FTP, telnet, e-mail or list serve.

It is similar to its printed counterpart in the sense that it is a periodical regular or irregular made available in an electronic format. E-journals are now appearing on the internet with increasing frequency in various disciplines.

## Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA)

The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) is an official organ of Indian Library Association (ILA). This journal covers all different aspects of Library and Information Science. JILA as an official organ of ILA started since 1965. The journal is issued as a quarterly publication. JILA is a peer reviewed journal that publishes the high quality research articles on the subject. JILA has been included in the List of UGC approved journals.

# **Content Analysis**

Content analysis is as old as reading, viewing or listening. People may communicate in situation that involves interpersonal communications, information retrieval or massages developed for delivery to an audience. According to Mitchell, Content analysis is concerned with the message phase of the three-stage communication process; various motives in sender produce a message.

#### **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The researcher has analyzed 181 articles from 18 issues during 2018 to 2022 based on the distribution of articles, authorship pattern, author's productivity, geographical distribution of author, volume wise distribution of author.

# Issues Wise Distribution of Articles (Year Wise)

The table shows the distribution of articles published in the journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) during the period 2018 to

2022. It shows that total 181 research articles were published in 18 issues. The maximum articles were published as shown

| Year  | Volume | Issues |    |     |     | Total Articles | Percentage |
|-------|--------|--------|----|-----|-----|----------------|------------|
| X X   | Vol    | 1      | 2  | 3   | 4   | Total 4        | Perce      |
| 2018  | 54     | 6      | 5  | 6   | 6   | 23             | 12.71      |
| 2019  | 55     | 6      | 6  | 8   | 8   | 28             | 15.47      |
| 2020  | 56     | 9      | 8  | 11  | 13  | 41             | 22.65      |
| 2021  | 57     | 13     | 16 | 15  | 17  | 61             | 33.70      |
| 2022  | 58     | 18     | 10 | Nil | Nil | 28             | 15.47      |
| Total |        |        |    |     | 181 | 100            |            |

#### **Content Wise Distribution of Articles**

| Sr.No. | Content          | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Total |
|--------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1      | Editorial        | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 4     |
| 2      | Main<br>Articles | 23   | 28   | 41   | 61   | 28   | 181   |

**Subject Wise Distribution of Articles** 

| Sr.No. | Subject Highlight       | No. of   |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|
|        |                         | Articles |
| 1      | Electronic Resource     | 2        |
|        | Management (ERM)        |          |
| 2      | NAAC Accreditation and  | 1        |
|        | Academic Libraries      |          |
| 3      | Scientometric Analysis  | 15       |
| 4      | Bibliometric Analysis   | 17       |
| 5      | Econometrics            | 1        |
| 6      | Content Analysis        | 1        |
| 7      | Information Literacy    | 8        |
| 8      | Digital Information and | 2        |
|        | Digital Literacy        |          |
| 9      | MOOCs                   | 1        |
| 10     | Library Professional in | 5        |
|        | Higher Education        |          |
| 11     | Webometric Analysis     | 2        |
| 12     | Website                 | 1        |
| 13     | Data Mining             | 1        |
| 14     | Public Library          | 8        |
| 15     | Case Study              | 4        |
| 16     | Open Source Software    | 2        |
| 17     | Social Networking Sites | 3        |
| 18     | Library Website         | 1        |

| 19 | Library Automation                 |     |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|
| 20 | Library Automation Digital Library | 1   |
|    |                                    | 1   |
| 21 | Web Based Resources and Services   | 2   |
| 22 | Research Productivity              | 3   |
| 23 | Information Seeking                | 3   |
|    | Behaviour                          |     |
| 24 | Citation Analysis                  | 8   |
| 25 | Library Software                   | 2   |
| 26 | Open Access                        |     |
| 27 | OPAC                               | 5 2 |
| 28 | Smart Librarians                   | 1   |
| 29 | RFID                               | 3   |
| 30 | ICT                                | 7   |
| 31 | INFLIBNET NLIST                    | 2   |
| 32 | Library Resources and              | 6   |
| 32 | Services and                       |     |
| 33 | E-resource                         | 6   |
| 34 | NIRF                               | 1   |
| 35 | Library (Including All             | 8   |
|    | Types)                             | O   |
| 36 | Web 2.0                            | 1   |
| 37 | NDL                                | 2   |
| 38 | Reading Habit                      | 1   |
| 39 | Domain                             | 1   |
| 40 | Repository                         | 1   |
| 41 | Knowledge Management               | 1   |
| 11 | System                             | 1   |
| 42 | Internet                           | 1   |
| 43 | Research Scholar                   | 1   |
| 44 | E-learning                         | 1   |
| 45 | Library and Information            | 10  |
| 13 | Science Science                    | 10  |
| 46 | Block chain Technology             | 1   |
|    | with Libraries                     | -   |
| 47 | Shodhganga                         | 1   |
| 48 | Knowledge Sharing                  | 1   |
| 49 | AICTE                              | 1   |
| 50 | Information                        | 4   |
| 51 | JSTOR Database                     | 1   |
| 52 | Copyright                          | 1   |
| 53 | Metadata                           | 1   |
| 54 | Augmented Reality                  | 1   |
| -  | Applications                       | -   |
| 55 | Reference Management               | 1   |
|    | Software                           | -   |
| 56 | Self Archiving Policy              | 1   |
| 57 | Information Service and            | 1   |
| -  | Products                           | -   |

**Authorship Pattern of Articles** 

| Sr.No. | Author Ship<br>Pattern | No. of<br>Author | Percentage |  |
|--------|------------------------|------------------|------------|--|
|        |                        |                  |            |  |
| 1      | Single Author          | 45               | 25.00      |  |
| 2      | Two Author             | 99               | 55.00      |  |
| 3      | Three Author           | 28               | 16.00      |  |
| 4      | More than three        | 07               | 4.00       |  |
|        | Author                 |                  |            |  |
|        | Total                  | 179              | 100        |  |

#### Conclusion

Electronic journals play a major role in research and development areas. JILA journal is an electronic journal belongs to library and information science. JILA is providing full text quality and scholarly articles. The open access type is free for all with full text and downloadable. This journal published all aspects of library and information science including eresources, e-journals, open access, all types of library, websites etc. In this journal, the maximum numbers of articles are scientometric analysis, bibliometric analysis, Information literacy, public library, LIS, citation analysis and e-resources. Total 181 articles were published in various innovative topics during 2018 to 2022. The JILA journal is useful for all library professional to their research.

#### **Suggestions**

Electronic journals are very much useful for research and development. Every users wants free full text information for their research studies. Many users are not aware of the availability of open access journals as well as library open access journals. Library professional should take efforts to create awareness about these open access sites.

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