

A Content Analysis of “Indian International Journal Library Progress (2014-2018)”

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Abstract- This paper attempts to highlights the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the various features of Journal “Indian International Journal Library Progress”. During 2015-2018 a total of 113 Articles were published by researchers in various countries.

Keywords- online search, information behavior, information need, user study, information seeking behavior

I. 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 with the aim of extracting useful and facilitating Depending on the type of data and the question, this might include application of methods, selecting or discarding certain subsets based on specific or other techniques. In contrast to, 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.

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

III. SCOPE & LIMITATION OF THE STUDY’S

Scope of study is restricted to the Indian International Journal Library Progress published during 2014 to 2018. 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 2014 to 2018.

IV. 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.

V. INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS OF LIBRARY PROGRESS (2014-2018)

In views of the objectives of the present study, analysis of Indian International Journal Library Progress is presented further (Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2018).

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

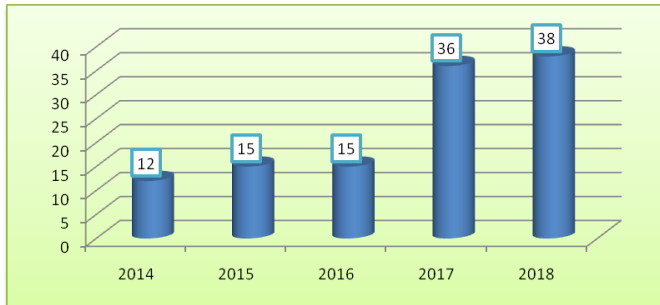


Figure no.5.1: Year-Wise Publication Productivity

Figure no 5.1 shows the year wise contribution of publications during 2014 to 18. A total of 116 publications The highest number of publications 38 (32.376%) were published in 2018. The lowest number i.e., 12(10.34%) of the total articles were published in 2014.The second highest number of publications 36 (31.03%) were published in 2017.

5.2 Geographical Distribution of Research utput

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.

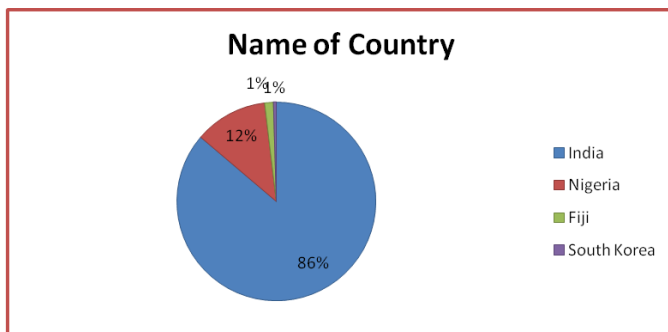


Figure no.5.2: Country-Wise Distribution of Articles

It can be observed from Figure No. 5.2 that, there were as only4 countries carrying out research and produced 116 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 181 publications (86.19%) 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.

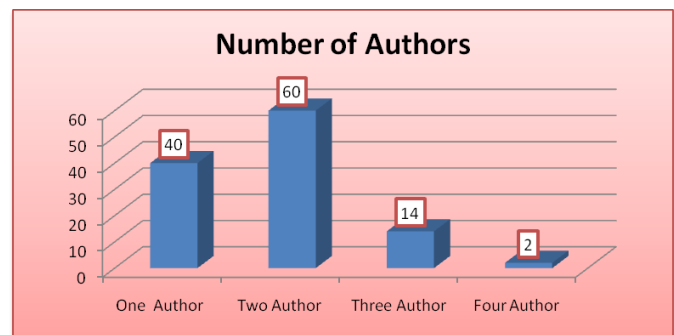


Figure No.5.3: Authorship Pattern

It can be observed from Figure No.5.3 that, authorship and collaboration trend is given in Figure 5.4 Authorship trend is towards multiple-authored papers. Single authored papers accounted for 40 (34.48 %).Therefore, the hypothesis, “Authorship trend is towards multiple authored papers. (Hypothesis No.1) is valid.

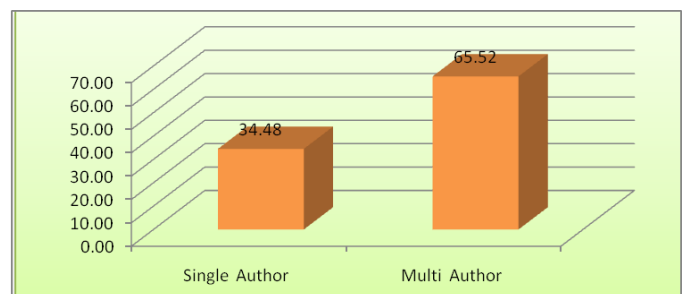


Figure No.5.4: Collaboration Trend

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.5.5 : Most Productive Author

Sr. No	Name of Author	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sharma Amit Kumar	4	1.9
2	Singh Jasbir	4	1.9
3	Urs R. Rama Raj	4	1.9
4	Kaur Rajwant	3	1.43
5	Talawar V.G.	3	1.43
6	Ramakrishna	2	0.95
7	Aggarwal Sangeeta	2	0.95
8	Chalawadi Jummappa	2	0.95
9	Deb Subrata	2	0.95
10	Gill Jatinder Singh	2	0.95
11	Halder Mintu	2	0.95
12	Jaiswal Babita	2	0.95
13	Jayaprakash	2	0.95
14	Kannappanavar BU	2	0.95
15	Krishna K.M.	2	0.95
16	Kumar Anil	2	0.95
17	Lal Jawahar	2	0.95
18	Makinde Omawumi	2	0.95
19	Mallaiah	2	0.95
20	Opeke Roseline	2	0.95
21	Ramakrishna	2	0.95
22	Ramesha	2	0.95
23	Satija M P	2	0.95
24	Sehgal	2	0.95
25	Sharma	2	0.95
26	Sharma Sanjay Kr	2	0.95
27	Shukla Udaya Chandra	2	0.95
28	Singh Jagjit	2	0.95
29	Singh Vikas	2	0.95
30	Sonkar Sharad Kumar	2	0.95
31	Swain Nirmal Kumar	2	0.95
32	Verma Manoj Kumar	2	0.95
33	Single Author Publication (1 X 138)	138	65.79
Total		210	100

It can be observed from Table No. 5.5 that, the most productive authors are Sharma Amit Kumar , Singh Jasbir and Urs R. Rama Raj who had the highest number (4) of the publication. Followed by Kaur Rajwant and Talawar V.G. are on second rank with 3 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 5.6: Institutes wise distribution of articles

Sr.	Name of affiliation	Frequency	Percentage
1	KIET Group of Institutions	18	8.62
2	Bhai Gurdas Library, Guru Nanak Dev University	5	2.38
3	Department of Library & Information Science, Punjabi University, Department of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	5	2.38
4	Department of Library and Information Science, University	3	1.43
5	Department of Library and Information Science, University	3	1.43
6	Dept. of Library Information Science, RIMT University	3	1.43
7	Ondo State University of Science & Technology, P. M. B. 353, Okitipupa, Nigeria.	3	1.43
8	Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University	2	0.95
9	(Stage-II), Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Library	2	0.95
10	A. C. Joshi Library, Panjab University	2	0.95
11	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	2	0.95
12	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	2	0.95
13	Central Library, Jain Vishva Bharati	2	0.95
14	Department of Information Resources Management, Babcock University	2	0.95
15	Department of Library and Information Science, Guru Nanak Dev University	2	0.95
16	Department of Library and Information Science, Subharti University	2	0.95
17	Dept. of Library & Information Science, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University	2	0.95
18	Dept. of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2	0.95
19	Dnyanprassarak Mandal's College and Research Center,	2	0.95
20	Donald Ekong Library, University of Port Harcourt	2	0.95
21	Fatiu Ademola Akesode Library, Lagos State University	2	0.95
22	Fiji National University	2	0.95
23	Guru Nanak Dev University	2	0.95
24	Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile - Ife	2	0.95
25	Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library (Central Library), Banaras Hindu University	2	0.95
26	Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi	2	0.95
27	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	2	0.95
28	Single Institution Publication(1 X 128)	128	60.95
29	Not Mentioned	2	0.95
Total		210	100

It can be observed from Table No. 5.6 that, there were 210 organizations involved in research activity. The organizations that have contributed in the publication during 2014-2018. KIET Group of Institutions topped the list with 18 publications followed by Guards Library, Guru Nanak Dev University and Department of Library & Information Science, Punjabi University both on second positions with same publications with 5 papers each. 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.

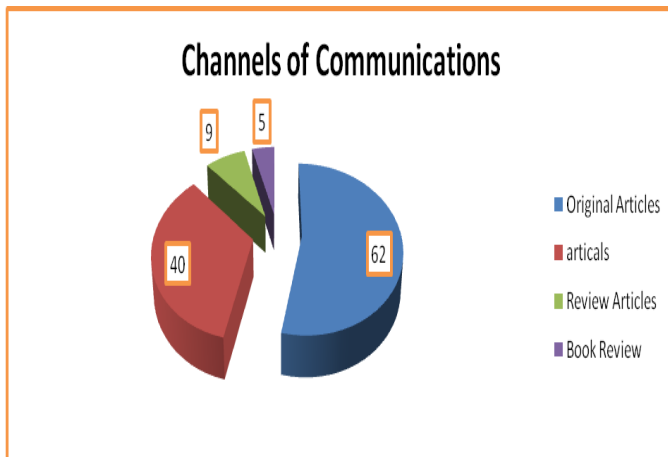


Figure No: 5.7 Distribution of literature in various Channels of Communication

It can be observed from Figure No.5.7 that, 53.45% of the Literature was published in Original Articles, followed by Articles 40 publications (34.48%) and the review (4.31%). The total content of Indian international journal in library progress that is Original Paper Editorial, Erratum, book review, Review, Review Paper 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.5.9: Keywords

Sr. No	Keywords	Frequency	Percentage
1	Electronic resources	15	2.81
2	E-Journals	7	1.31
3	Authorship patterns	5	0.94
4	Bibliometrics study	5	0.94
5	Information Seeking Behavior	5	0.94
6	Digital library	4	0.70
7	Information Technology	3	0.56
8	Electronic information sources	3	0.56
9	IITs	3	0.56
10	India	3	0.56
11	Library Resources and Services	3	0.56
12	Social Media	3	0.56
13	Web 2.0, India	3	0.56
14	Academic Library	2	0.38
15	Bibliometrics	2	0.38
16	correlation coefficient	2	0.38

15	Bibliometrics	2	0.38
16	correlation coefficient	2	0.38
17	E-Resources	2	0.38
18	h-index	2	0.38
19	ICT	2	0.38
20	Libraries, Nigeria	2	0.38
21	library services	2	0.38
22	Scopus	2	0.38
23	Social networking	2	0.38
24	Academic librarians	2	0.38
25	Academic Libraries	2	0.38
26	Assessment	2	0.38
27	Blogs	2	0.38
28	Chi square test	2	0.38
29	Citation analysis	2	0.38
30	Collaboration	2	0.38
31	Databases	2	0.38
32	Degree of collaboration	2	0.38
33	Digital Information Resources	2	0.38
34	Distribution Pattern	2	0.38
35	ICT	2	0.38
36	Information needs	2	0.38
37	Information Services	2	0.38
38	Internet	2	0.38
39	Job effectiveness	2	0.38
40	Library Automation	2	0.38
41	Public Libraries	2	0.38
42	Research Scholars	2	0.38
43	RSS	2	0.38
44	Scientometric	2	0.38
45	Search Engine	2	0.38
46	Search Strategies	2	0.38
47	Social networking sites	2	0.38
48	Social Networks	2	0.38
49	University libraries	2	0.38
50	University Library	2	0.38
51	Wikis	2	0.38
52	One time publication keywords (1x446)	395	74
Total		533	100.00

It can be observed from Table No. 5.9 that, the high frequency keywords was Electronic resources is on first position with highest publications 15 (2.81), then followed by the E-Journals on second position in this list with 7 publications the percentage of that (1.31%), then Authorship patterns, Bibliometrics study and Information Seeking Behavior were on third positions with 5 publications of each. like that the Table gives a list of keywords appeared in the articles.

VI. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- The highest number of publications 38 (32.376%) were published in 2018. The lowest number i.e., 12 (10.34%) of the total articles were published in 2014. The second highest number of publications 36 (31.03%) were published in 2017.
- In this study India is top producing country with 181 publications respectively (86.19%) 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 **40 (34.48**

%).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 15 (2.81)
- This study is during the period of 2014-2018 for five years. On the basis of few parameters like authorship patterns, international collaboration, 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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