



Content Analysis of Annals of Library and Information Studies (2018-2021)

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Abstract:

The present study includes the trends of LIS Journal "Annals of Library and Information Studies" by analysing articles, authors and LIS subjects covered in the articles. Quantitative content analysis was carried out for which the data was analysed in order to project literature growth, authorship pattern and related bibliometric phenomena.

Key Words: Content Analysis, Research in library science, Annals of Library & information studies, Bibliometric study, Scientometrics and Informetrics

Introduction

The field of library and information science (LIS) has experienced significant growth in recent years. Analysis of scholarly production through bibliometrics facilitates interpretation of the structures of and trends in particular disciplines. Such bibliometric analysis affords identification of the characteristics of a research field, and can contribute to revealing future research topics. This analysis can be implemented at different levels to suit the nature of the actors under investigation; for instance, at the national (countries), individual (authors), or institutional (universities and research centers) level. Further, bibliometrics can serve to identify collaboration patterns among authors and, through keyword analysis, thematic overviews of a scientific discipline. Along with allowing researchers to investigate authorship and collaboration, bibliometric analyses can be implemented at a conceptual or intellectual level. As a consequence, studies have found that geographical distance, specialization patterns, and cultural proximity are significant factors that positively affect scientific collaboration between regions. Further, it has also shown that, in regard to international collaboration, advanced knowledge and technologies are of primary interest.

Annals of Library and Information Studies

Annals of Library and Information Studies is a 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. It is an open access academic journal, published

since 1954 by the CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR), formerly the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre. It covers library and information science, scientometrics, and documentation and is listed in Library and Information Science: A Guide to Key Literature and Sources. At its founding, the journal was titled Annals of Library Science. In 1964, the name was changed to Annals of Library Science and Documentation. The current title was assigned in 2001. The founding editor was S R Ranganathan, who contributed to about 50% of the articles during 1954 to 1963.

Content Analysis

Content Analysis is a Research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. As its name implies Content Analysis is the analysis of contents for a particular purpose of the records of human experience and of knowledge. Researcher quantify and analyze the presence, meaning and Relationships of such words and concepts, then write, audience and even the culture and time of which these are a part. Text can be defined broadly as books, Chapters, Essays, Interviews, Discussions, Newspaper headline and Articles, Documents, Speeches, Conversations, Advertising, Theatre, Historical Informal Conversations or really any occurrence of communicative language. Contents self occupies a central position in the communication process and is the body of meanings through symbols, that make up communication.

Content Analysis is a practice of Reading, Viewing or Listening. Whenever a person reads a written communication or listens to a Speech or observes a phenomena and then summaries or interprets, content analysis takes place. acquire meaning through their conceptions to other symbols. The Method of content Analysis has been used to so large and diverse a group of Materials with respect to so large and diverse as set of problems that is not easy to order the use in a single classification. However this set in a single classification. However, this set of uses is presented here as a list, not as a classification system. That is there is no claim that the use from a logically coherent organization or that they are classified on a single dimensional base. This classification has been inducted from the major purpose of the studies and as such it presumably reflects the central problem to which the method has been applied. content analysis plays an integral role in the development of artificial intelligence.

Scope

The study is confined to volume 65 to 68 during the period of 2018-2021.

Methodology

Since this study has been designed to analyse the content of the articles published in "Annals of Library and Information Studies" the use of survey method has been found suitable. The survey method is an acceptable device for collecting data or factual information on certain decided characteristics or items of a universe of population. For the analysis of the study, volumes (65 to 68) containing 16 issues of "Annals of Library and Information Studies" published during the year 2018 to 2021 have been taken up for evaluation. The details with regard to each published article such as number of articles in each issue of the journal, number of authors, name of authors, place of authors, number of references and their forms, number of pages, etc., were recorded and analyzed for making observations. The data were collected; organised and analysed.

Objectives of the Study

- 1 To find out average number of articles in each volume.
2. To know the authorship pattern of Articles

- 3.To know subject wise representation of Articles.
- 4.To know the geographical distribution of Articles
- 5.To know the overall publication trend of the journal.

Data Analysis:

Table 1 : Distribution of Articles by Volume

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No. of Articles
2018	65	4	28
2019	66	4	20
2020	67	4	27
2021	68	4	32
Total			107

Table 1 shows that total of 107 Articles have been published since 2018 to 2021. which consists of full articles. Maximum number of articles i.e., 32 (29.9 %) has been published in 2021 and minimum number of articles i.e. 20 (21.4 %) in 2019.

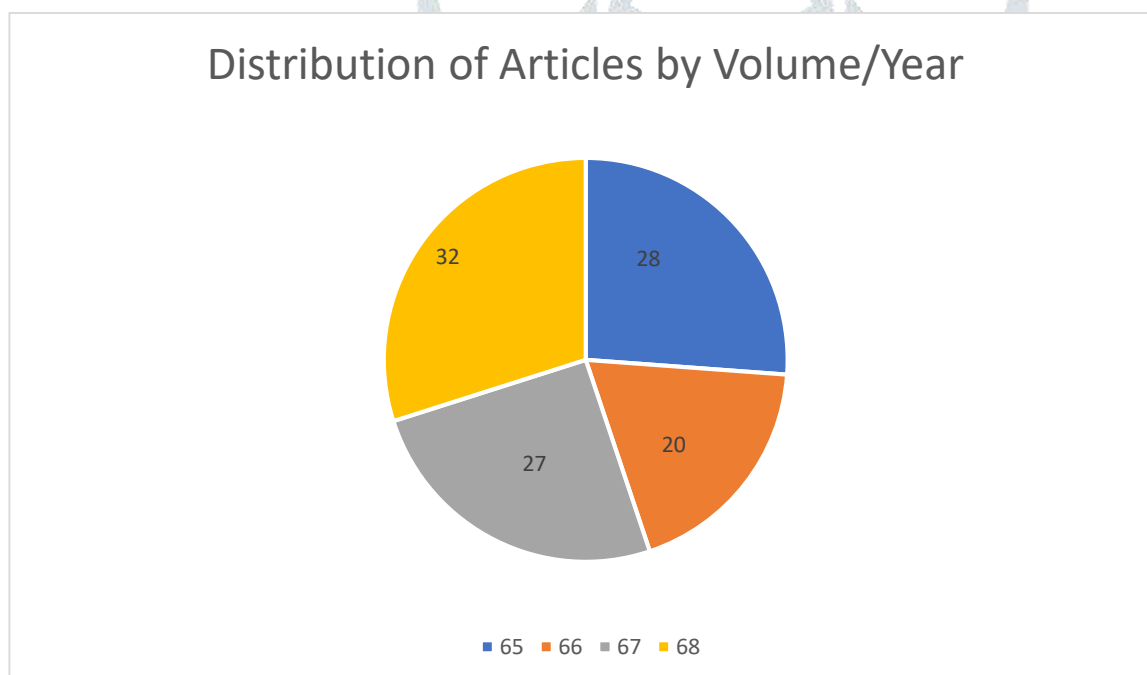


Table 2 :Volume wise distribution of Contributors

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No. of Contributors
2018	65	4	54
2019	66	4	39
2020	67	4	51
2021	68	4	59
Total			203

Table 2 shows no of contributors have contributed for each volume. Maximum number of contributors i.e., 59 (63.13 %) have contributed in 2021 and minimum number of contributors i.e. 39 (41.73 %) have contributed in 2019.

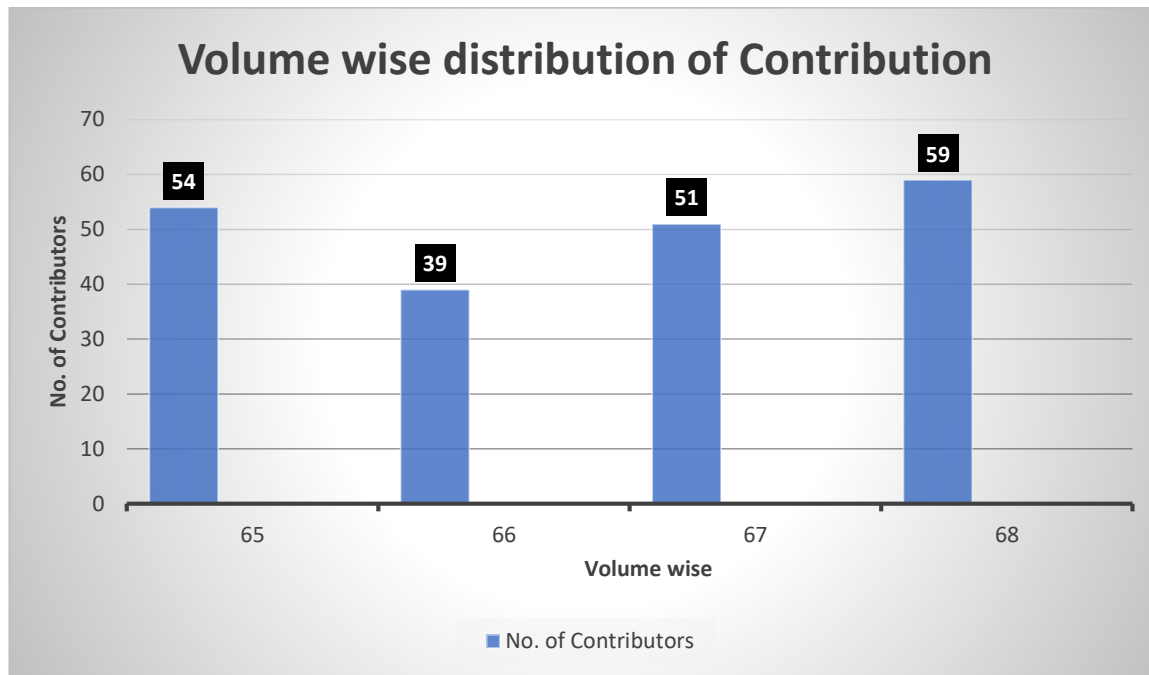


Table 3 : Authorship Pattern of Contributors

No. of Authors	No. of Articles
One	31
Two	59
Three	14
More than Three	3
Total	107

Table 3 shows Authorship Pattern of Contributors. Combination of Two authors lead the table with 59 contributions i.e.(63.13%). More than three authors can be seen in less numbers with 3 i.e. (3.21%).

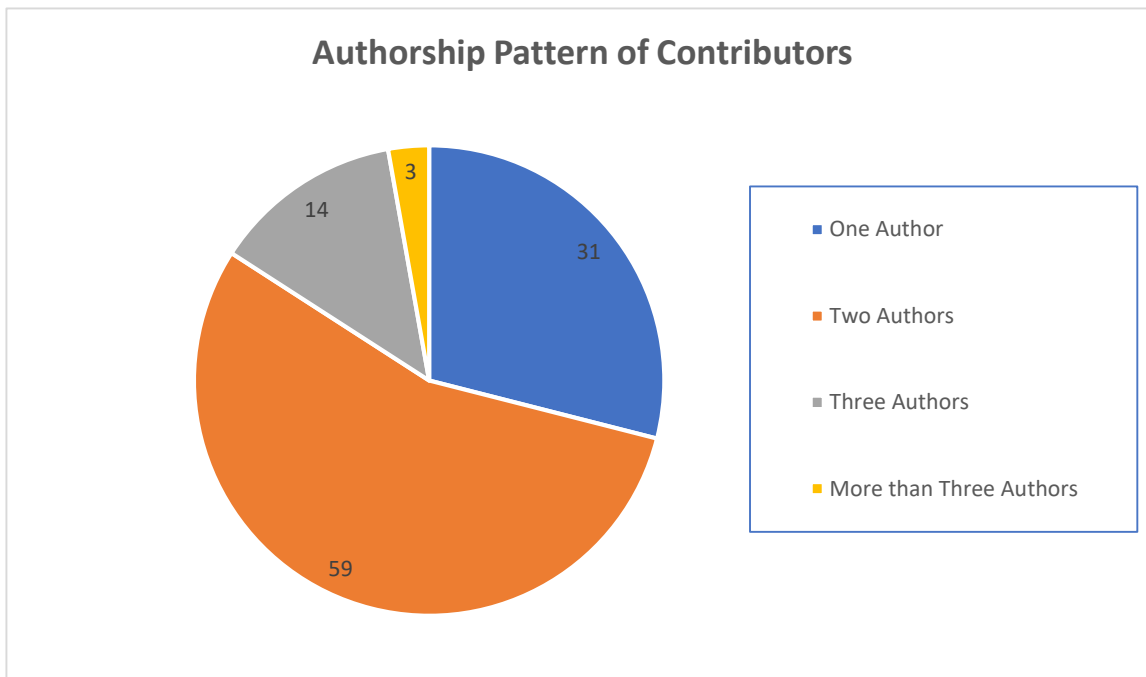


Table 4 :Subject wise Distribution of Annals of Library and Information studies

Sr. No.	Subject	No. of Articles
1	Academic Libraries	12
2	Bibliometrics/scientometrics	17
3	Collection Development	2
4	Data Management	2
5	Digital Libraries	3
6	e-resources	2
7	ICT	9
8	Information Management	2
9	Information professionals and librarians	4
10	Information Retrieval	1
11	Information Sources and Services	2
12	Internet Studies/ Weblogy	2
13	Knowledge Management	1
14	Legal issues in LIS	1
15	Open sources software	2
16	Public Libraries	2
17	Research Methodology	18
18	School libraries	1
19	Special libraries	1
20	User Studies	23
Total		107

Table shows that total of 107 Articles have been published related to 20 major subject areas. Maximum number of articles., i.e.18 (19.26%) are based on Research Methodology followed by Bibliometrics or scientometrics. i.e 17(18.19 %)

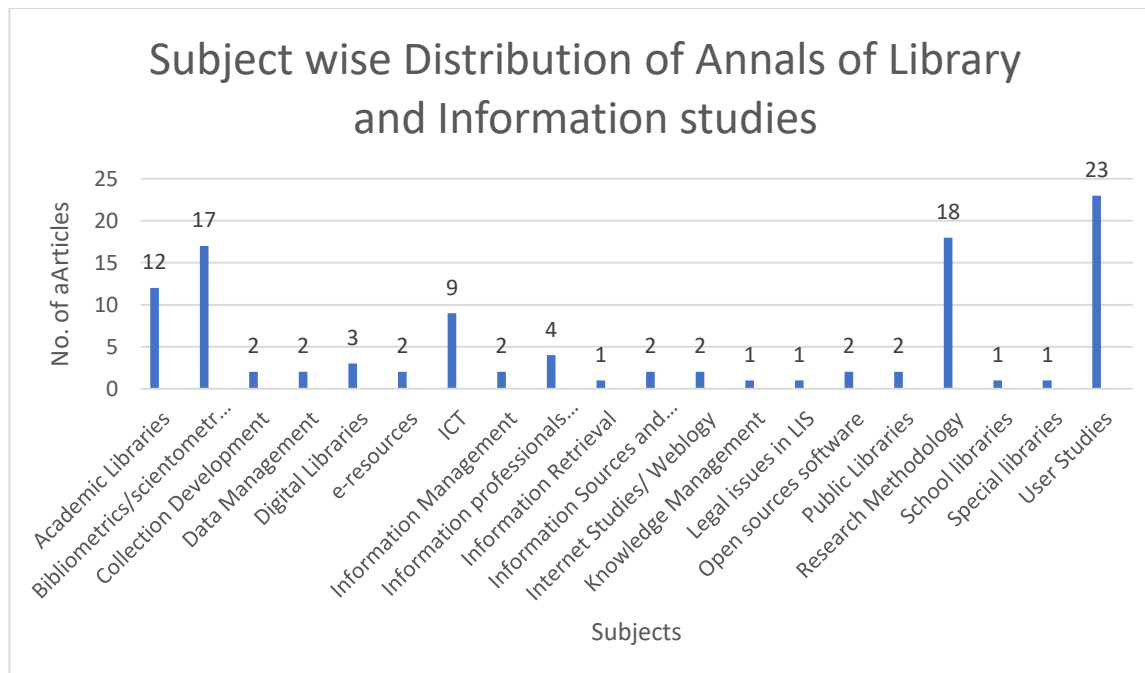
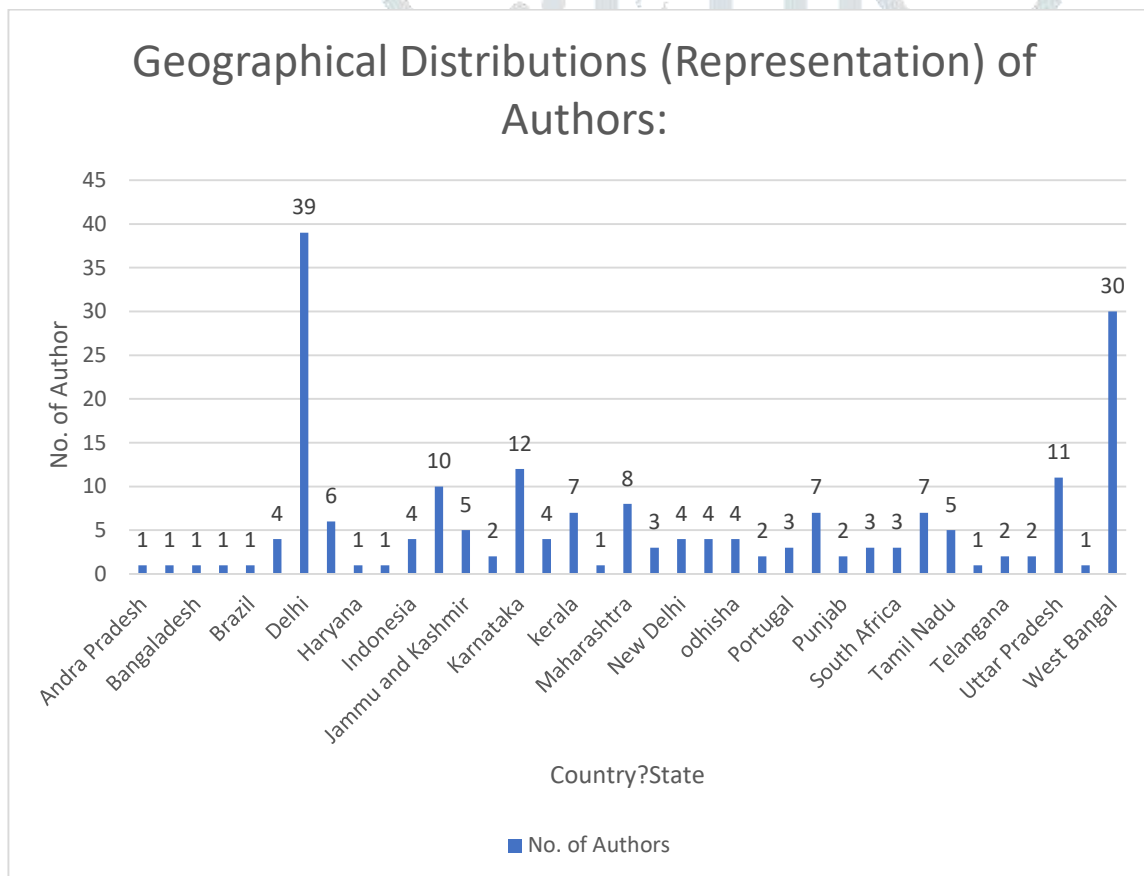


Table 5 :Geographical Distributions (Representation) of Authors:

Sr. No.	Country/State	No. of Authors
1	Andra Pradesh	1
2	Assam	1
3	Bangaladesh	1
4	Bihar	1
5	Brazil	1
6	China	4
7	Delhi	39
8	Gujarat	6
9	Haryana	1
10	himachalpradesh	1
11	Indonesia	4
12	Iran	10
13	Jammu and Kashmir	5
14	Japan	2
15	Karnataka	12
16	Kazakhstan	4
17	kerala	7
18	Madhya Pradesh	1
19	Maharashtra	8
20	Mizoram	3
21	New Delhi	4
22	Nigeria	4
23	odhisha	4
24	Poland	2
25	Portugal	3

26	Puducherry	7
27	Punjab	2
28	Rajasthan	3
29	South Africa	3
30	Sri lanka	7
31	Tamil Nadu	5
32	tamilnadu	1
33	Telangana	2
34	Turkey	2
35	Uttar Pradesh	11
36	Uttarakhand	1
37	West Bangal	30
Total		203

Table shows information about Geographical i.e., Country or state wise distribution of Articles. It can be observed from the table Contributors from Delhi state have contributed in maximum numbers i.e (41.73%). Contrarywise from other than IndiaIran shares 10 contributions i.e (10.7%).



Findings & conclusion:

1. The analysis indicates that there were 207 articles published during 2018 to 2021.
2. The authorship pattern indicates that the majority of articles published with Two authors pattern.
3. The subject coverage of this journal is mostly towards bibliometric and scientometric study along with covering other LIS subjects in the articles.

4. With respect to Geographical Contribution Country wise India topped the list & with respect to states, Delhi stood first. With respect to International Contributions Iran shares its major part.
5. The analysis of data clearly indicates that Annals of Library and Information Studies have established themselves as a most viable media for scholarly communication in Library & Information Science.

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