CHAPTER –1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE

The purpose of the present chapter is to highlight the need & importance of the study objective, hypothesis, scope & limitation methodology etc.

1.2 TITLE OF THE RESEARCH

The present study entitled “Content analysis of Annals of library and Information studies”.

1.3 INTRODUCTION

In Library and Information Science (LIS), while there is an awareness of the variety of journal literature, we do not have a number on the percentage of the collection that qualifies as research. Published literature of a discipline such as journal articles, trade publications, monographs, conference proceedings etc. present the knowledge base of a given discipline and reflect the discipline’s history, trends, research norms, and social structures of communication among scholars “The knowledge bank of any field is its published literature” Windsor and Windsor (1973). Similarly, “the subjects concerns of a discipline are nowhere better reflected than in its research literature”. Like many other fields, most research in library and information science is published as journal literature. (Foeman, 1984)
1.4 LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE:

Library and information science is a field devoted to help users to find relevant information sources and to organize information. Library and information science is an interdisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives, and tools of management, information technology, education, and other areas to libraries; the collection, organization, preservation and dissemination of information sources, and the political economy of information. The first school for library science was founded by Dr. Melvil Dewey at Columbia University in 1887.

1.5 DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS

The definitions of the terms used in the present study are as under:

1.5.1 Content Analysis

Content Analysis is described as the scientific study of content of communication. Content analysis was born as quantitative techniques Harold D. Laswell. De solaPool (1952) the father founders of the technique put it in those words. Counting frequencies was the main activity of content analysis. It is the study of content with reference to the meanings, contexts and intentions contained in messages. The term Content Analysis is 75 years old, and Webster’s Dictionary of English Language listed it since 1961 the development of content analysis as a full-fledged scientific method took place during World War II when the U.S. government sponsored a project under the directorship of Harold Lass well to evaluate enemy propaganda. The resources made available for research and the methodological advances made in the context of the problems studied under the project contributed significantly to the emergence of the methodology in content analysis. (Das Lal & Bhaskaran V.2004). In 1952, Bernard Berelson published content analysis in communication research, which heralded recognition for technique as a versatile tool for social science and media researchers. Some scholars adopted
for historical & political research.(Holsti,1968). The content analysis is definitely a case of information analysis. Therefore the term content analysis and information analysis are used as synonyms. Such process is applied to single coherent sources of information & largely it is only the elements of general framework that guides work of rearranging systematically selected portions for the purpose of condensation.(Tigga U P & Lihitkar S.2005).

1.5.2 Journal

A scholarly or academic periodical offer published by an organization or society, collecting the articles written about a subject by and for researchers/academics in a field. Journals specialize in specific fields of study. Some journals are described as peer reviewed.

1.5.3 Annals of Library & Information Studies

The journal Annals of the library & information studies is selected for the research. Annals of library & information studies are one of the leading quarterly journals in the field of library and information science. Published by National Institute of science communication & information resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi, India and do enjoy fair amount of popularity at global level. Annals of library and information studies is an open access academic journal, published since 1954, by the Indian National Scientific documentation (INSDOC) Annals of Library and Information Studies publishes articles, documentation notes and research reviews on library, documentation and information science, information systems, services and products, information technology, information users, bibliometrics, scientometrics and informatics, education and training and other related areas.
1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The objectives of the study are to determine the following:

1. Year wise distribution of publication
2. Authorship pattern
3. Institution wise distributions of articles
4. Authorship and collaboration trend
5. Group co-efficient value for collaborative authors of publications
6. Designation wise analyses of authors
7. Mail domains used by authors
8. Domain name wise distribution
9. Country wise productivity
10. Country wise collaboration pattern
11. Place wise productivity
12. Distribution of literature in various channels of communication
13. Channels of output from journal supplement
14. Subject wise distribution of articles
15. Most productive author
16. Relative growth rate and doubling time for publication
17. Length of article
18. Frequency of keywords
19. Average page wise distributions
20. Average numbers of references per articles
21. Correlation coefficient
1.7 HYPOTHESIS

The following hypotheses are formulated in the study.

1. Single authors are most productive than multi author
2. Most articles are published from India
3. Academic Institutions is most productive institution
4. The journal is mostly biased to research only.

1.8 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The present study is limited to Content analysis of Annals of Library and Information studies published during 1954 to 2013 (60 years) from 1-60 volumes i.e. total 60 volumes with 1182 articles.

1.9 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

1.10 DATA COLLECTION

Data has been collected from all issues published during 1954-2013 i.e.60 volumes of Annals of Library & Information studies journal available on journals home page.
1.11 DATA ANALYSIS

In all 1182 articles of 60 volumes were analyzed on the parameters viz. authors title of articles, authors affiliation, place, country, volume no, issue no, year of publication etc. for the period from 1954-2013. Wherever necessary the data was analyzed & represented in the form of tables, graphs, charts to show the result prominently.

1.12 SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONCLUSIONS:

Concluding results from the analysis of collected data appended the journal of Annals of library & information studies (1954-2013) are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study.

1. It can be observed from Table no 4.5 & figure no 2 that year wise authorship and collaboration trend is towards single author i.e.668 (56.52%), multiple authored papers accounted for 514(43.48%). Hence the hypothesis “Single authors are most productive than multi author” (Hypothesis no. 1) is valid. (Table No. 4.5).

2. It can be observed from Table no 4.10 that, there were as many 43 countries carrying out research which produced 1182 articles. Table 4.10 provides ranked list of countries contributing to this field, the number of publications of each country and their share in percentages. India is the top producing country with 1034 (87.59%) publications. Hence the hypothesis, “Most articles are published from India” (Hypothesis no 2) is valid. (Table No. 4.10).

3. It can be observed from Table 4.4 that, there were 1182 articles involved in journal. Indian national scientific documentation center, New Delhi, 147 publications followed by Documentation research and training centre, Banglore 24 publication, University of Ibadan and Kuvempu university of Karnataka 18 publication, 331 institution with
single publications. 111 authors not mentioned there institutions. From the above table, it was also seen that academic institutions covers various universities, colleges, school contributed 427 (36.13%), followed by Documentation centers 249(21.06%), other institutions 172 (14.55 %), Research institutions 121 (10.23%) and special institutions 102 (8.64 %) contributed to the journal. 111 (9.39%) authors did not mentioned the name of the institutions. Hence the Hypothesis “**Academic Institution is most productive institution**” (hypothesis no.3) is valid. (Table no.4.4)

4. It can be observed from Table no 4.13 that 87.06% of the literature was published as articles followed by book review 4.45%, current document literature 1.84%, and short communication 1.71% ,focus on Unisist programme and editorial 1.03%,Review 0.66%,notes to the contributor 0.58%,letters 0.44%,report 0.29%,index 0.22%,currespondance,author index, keyword index 0.14%. The content analysis of Annals of library & information studies that is advertisement, software review, A select bibliography on library consortia, A select bibliography on benchmarking in library,etc is analyzed. Hence the hypothesis, “**The journal is mostly biased to research only.**”(Hypothesis no.4) is valid. (Table no.4.13)

1.13 CONSPECTUS

The thesis has been presented in five chapters.

**Chapter No. 1**
The objective of the present chapter is to highlight need & importance of the study, objectives, hypothesis, sample and methodology of the study.

**Chapter No. 2**
The purpose of the present chapter is to focus on scanned literature on content analysis.
Chapter No.3
The chapter consists of the history of Annals of library & Information studies

Chapter No 4
The basic purpose of the present chapter is to analyze collected data, presented in the forms of the tables & figures.

Chapter No 5
The present chapter deals with findings, conclusion & suggestions. The thesis ends with bibliographical reference.

1.14 CONCLUSION

This chapter outlines statement details the research title, objectives of the study, hypothesis of the study, scope and limitations, methodology, etc. Hence detailed review of literature to presented in chapter 2.