



Content Analysis of the Journal of Indian Library Association

Mr. Ramkisan A. More

Librarian

Navnirman Shikshan Sanstha's Laxmibai Sitaram Halbe College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Dodamarg, Dist. Sindhudurg
Cell No. +919637976146

E-mail: ramkisanmore@yahoo.com

Dr. Nandkishor Motewar

Librarian

G.B. Tatha Tatyasaheb Khare Commerce, Parvatibai Gurupad Dhare Arts & Science College, Guhagar, Dist. Ratnagiri
Cell No. +919421136899

E-mail: motewar.nandkishor@gmail.com

Abstract:

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. In the present research researcher has analyzed 54 articles published in the Journal of Indian Library Association from 2016 to 2018. In this research researched has discussed various aspects of the journal, such as Authorship pattern, distribution of articles, authors productivity etc.

Keywords : Content Analysis, Journal of Indian Library Association, Journal, Authors.

Introduction:

Periodical literature reflects the current concerns that dominate a particular field of study. Content analysis is Journal of Indian Library Association is a peer reviewed quarterly journal published by Indian Library Association, New Delhi. It is one of the leading Library and Information Science journals published from India.

Content Analysis

Content analysis is described as the scientific study of the content with reference to the meanings, contexts, and intentions contained in messages. Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or texts. "Content Analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication". (Berleson 1952, 18)

Earl Babbie defines Content Analysis as "The study of recorded human communication, such as books, websites, paintings, and laws".

Review of Literature

Review of literature gives an overview of what methods and methodologies are useful. As such, it is not in itself primary research, but rather it reports on another finding. The process of reviewing literature was started by referring the bibliography of research on the subject. An Association of Indian Universities publishing bibliography of doctoral dissertation in social science is the basic material in this regard. Along with this INFLIBNET web site was scanned for this purpose.



Methodology

For this study the website of Indian Library Association was accessed for the analysis of research articles published in The Journal of Indian Library Association during the period 2016 to 2018. The research papers were analyzed using content analysis method. The data were collected and analyzed from different aspects such as highest contributing authors, year wise publication, authorship pattern etc

Scope and Limitation

The present study is restricted to 73 articles published in The Journal of Indian Library Association during 2015- June 2018. Total 73 articles from 13 issues were retrieved from the journal website (<http://ilaindia.webs.com/journal-of-ila>). The collected data was analyzed using MS-WORD and MS- EXCEL.

Objectives of the Study

Following are main objectives of the study:

1. To find out year wise growth of publication
2. To find out geographical distribution of research output
3. To find out issue wise distribution of published articles

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The researchers has analyzed 73 articles from 24 issues based on the distribution of articles, authorship pattern, authors productivity, most productive authors, geographical distribution of authors. The analyzed data were presented in tabulated form and presented with the help of charts and graphs.

Issue wise Distribution of Articles

The table No. 1 show that the distribution of articles published in The Journal of Indian Library Association during the period 2016 to 2018. It shows that total 73 research articles were published in 13 issues. The maximum articles 20 were published in volume no 53, followed by 19 articles in 51 and 52 and 54 volumes.

Year	Volume	Issue				Total Articles	Percentage
		1	2	3	4		
2015	51	4	5	4	6	19	26.02
2016	52	7		5	5	17	23.28
2017	53	6	9		5	20	27.39
2018	54	6	5	6	0	17	23.28
Total						73	

1.1 Year wise Growth of Publication and Collaboration Rate

During 2015 – Sep 2018 a total of 73 articles were published in the selected journal. Highest numbers of articles 20 were published in the year 2017. It can be clearly seen from the table that growth of the literature was steady during 2015-18.

Degree of collaboration is calculated by using the formula

Degree of Collaboration = $\frac{\text{Number of Multi Author Article}}{\text{Number of Multi Author Articles} + \text{Number of Single Author Articles}}$



Table No 1

Year	Single Authored Articles	Multi Authored Articles	Total No. of Articles	Collaboration Rate
2015	12	07	19	0.36
2016	08	09	17	0.41
2017	10	10	20	0.5
2018	10	07	17	0.41

1.2 State wise Distribution of Authors

Table no. 2 clearly indicates state wise distribution of authors. The geographical distribution of authors decided on the basis of author's affiliation given in the article. The table No. 2 clearly indicates that 18 states carrying out research and produced 73 Articles. Uttar Pradesh is the top most state with 19 articles of the output, followed by New Delhi, West Bengal, and Karnataka with 10 articles, and the state Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Telangana which produce 8 articles.

Table No. 2

Sr. No.	State	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Uttar Pradesh	19	26.02
2	New Delhi	10	13.69
3	West Bengal	10	13.69
4	Karnatak	10	13.69
5	Maharashtra	08	10.95
6	Tamil Nadu	08	10.95
7	Mizoram	06	8.21
8	Punjab	06	8.21
9	Madhya Pradesh	04	5.47
10	Andhra Pradesh	03	4.10
11	J&K	03	4.10
12	Kerla	03	4.10
13	Chennai	02	2.73
14	Gujrat	02	2.73
15	Odisha	02	2.73
16	Haryana	02	2.73
17	Telangana	01	1.36
18	Pondicherry	01	1.36

Conclusion

The analysis indicates that there were 73 research articles published during 2015 to September 2018. The authorship pattern indicates that the majority of research articles published with two authors. It is found that most of the research articles were having the length of 4 to 17 pages. The present study shows the steady growth of publications in the journal during the study period



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