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# CONTENT ANALYSIS INFORMATION RESEARCH: AN INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC JOURNAL (2009 -2013)

**Mrs. Jyoti L.Bhalerao[1] and Mr. Yogesh P. Surwade [2]**

[1]Research Student, Dept. of Library & Info. Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

[2]Jr. Library Assistant, Knowledge Resource Centre Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. (M.S.)


**ABSTRACT:**

The present study explored the patterns of LIS open access Journal "Content Analysis data scrutinize: A universal Electronic Journal "by examining articles, writers and LIS subjects secured in the articles. Quantitative substance examination was completed for which the information were investigated keeping in mind the end goal to venture writing development, origin design and related bibliometric wonders. The investigation demonstrates that there were 202 articles distributed amid 2009 to 2013. The creation design demonstrates that the dominant part of articles distributed with multi-initiation. Creators from showing personnel were paid more enthusiasm for "Substance Analysis data inquire about: A universal Electronic Journal". The subject scope of this diary is for the most part towards bibliometric and scientometric study, covering different LIS subjects in the articles. The investigation of information unmistakably shows that OA ejournal "Content Analysis data scrutinize: A worldwide Electronic Journal" quickly building up themselves as a most reasonable media for insightful correspondence.

**KEYWORDS:**

Content analysis, Bibliometric study, Scientometrics and Informatics.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Content Analysis data Research: A worldwide Electronic Journal prior distributed as a notable diary in the field of library and data science distributed from United Kingdom. It covers articles, documentation notes and research audits on library, documentation and data science, data frameworks, administrations and items, data innovation, data clients, bibliometrics, scientometrics and informetrics, instruction and preparing and other related territories. It is a quarterly diary distributed by the Directory of open Access Journal (DOJA), United Kingdom. This study examined the patterns of LIS open access Journal "Content Analysis data look into: A worldwide Electronic Journal"by dissecting articles, writers and LIS subjects secured in the articles. Content examination is a technique normally utilized as a part of the sociologies and is subsequently a suitable decision for LIS research.

## 2. CONTENT ANALYSIS:-

Berelson (1952: 74) characterized content examination as "an exploration strategy for the goal, efficient, and quantitative depiction of show substance of correspondences". (Shefali Pande p. 223)

"Content examination is any exploration strategy for making deductions by methodicallly and unbiasedly recognizing indicated qualities inside content" (Stone, Dunphy, Smith and Ogilvie, 1996, with credit given to Holsti, p. 5).

Content examination, a strategy which can be utilized subjectively or quantitatively for methodicallly breaking down composed, verbal, or visual documentation, backtracks to the 1950s and the investigation of mass correspondence (White and Marsh, 2006, p. 22).

This article acknowledges a wide based definition in a late substance examination course book by Krippendorff (2004).For the motivation behind this article, content investigation is "an exploration system for matter to the connections of their utilization" (Krippendorff, 2004, p. 18). The thought of derivation is particularly vital in substance investigation. The analyst utilizes explanatory builds, or standards of derivation, to move from the content to the responses to the exploration questions. The two areas, the writings and the setting, are coherently free, and the analyst makes determinations from one autonomous space (the writings) to the next (the connection). In LIS thinks about the investigative builds are not generally unequivocal.

Content investigation includes specific strategies that, in any event in quantitative substance examination, take into consideration replication. The discoveries of a decent study utilizing quantitative substance investigation, thusly, don't depend entirely on the power of the specialists doing the substance examination for their worthiness.

## 3. LITERATURE REVIEW:-

A survey of related writing uncovers that various writers have introduced the aftereffects of the examination of library and data science writing in various nations.

Reijo Savolainen (2010) breaks down the distribution patterns of insightful diary articles on open access in the library and data science writing from 2009 to 2013. The writers utilized the strategy for substance examination to efficiently investigate the chose academic articles. A sum of 202 articles were chosen from the pertinent databases and a thorough book reference on open access. They were liable to a substance investigation as indicated by an arrangement plan created by the creators.

Mari Lauri (2009) investigated the origin attributes in Sekitar Perpustakaan, one of the LIS periodicals distributed from United Kingdom, amid 2009-2013. The aftereffects of this study found that 79% articles were composed by single writer and female writers commanded by contributing 36.21% articles.

Bo-Christer Björk, Annikki Roos and Mari Lauri (2009) completed a bibliometric examination of the articles distributed in Open access substance and Information research amid 1995-2009 and found that the rate of multi-wrote articles was somewhat higher than the single composed articles. The most famous subject, as indicated by this study, was logical and proficient distributed.

Jordi Ardanuy and Cristóbal Urbano (2009) explored the exploration in LIS in USA amid 2001-2007 and watched that examination coordinated effort through co-origin was empowering at 69 percent. As indicated by the consequences of this study administration, data recovery and data administrations ruled the LIS research in USA.

## 4. METHODOLOGY:-

Since this study has been intended to break down the substance of the articles distributed in LIS OA ejournal "Content Analysis data look into: A worldwide Electronic Journal", the utilization of overview strategy has been discovered reasonable. The review strategy is a satisfactory gadget for gathering

information or truthful data on certain chose attributes or things of a universe of populace. For the investigation of the study, nine volumes (Vol 14 to 18) containing 20 issues of " Content Analysis data scrutinize: A worldwide Electronic Journal " distributed amid the year 2009 to 2013 have been taken up for assessment. The subtle elements with respect to each distributed article, for example, number of articles in every issue of the diary, number of writers, name of writers, spot of writers, number of references and their structures, number of pages, and so on., were recorded and investigated for mentioning objective facts. The information were gathered; sorted out and examinations utilizing MS-Excel spreadsheets.

## 5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

The destinations of this study, covering the period 2009-2013, were:

**5.1 To know the production yield of Content Analysis data research :** A universal Electronic Journal.

**5.2 To analyze creation qualities of LIS writing distributed in Content Analysis data research :** A worldwide Electronic Journal.

5.3 To know the length of the articles.

**5.4 To know the most productive creator adding to Content Analysis data research :** A universal Electronic Journal.

**5.5 To know the land dispersion of articles (nation insightful and state astute) distributed in Content Analysis data investigate:** A universal Electronic Journal.

**5.6 To know the institutional inclusion of distribution in Content Analysis data investigate:** A worldwide Electronic Journal.

5.7 To break down LIS writing distributed in IEJ so that regions of enthusiasm for LIS analysts and current patterns might be investigated.

## 6. SCOPE AND LIMITATION:-

The present study endeavors on the substance Analysis data research : a global Electronic Journal. It depends on the e-diary Articles During 2009-20013. The present study depends on 202 articles.

## DATA ANALYSIS:-

Examination of 202 articles was finished by utilizing different parameters set down as a part of destinations. Examination was done in unthinkable and Graphical structure.

7.1) Year shrewd circulation of Articles
7.2) Authorship example of articles (Volume shrewd)
7.3) Length of the articles
7.4) Ranking of Authors
7.5) Geographical Distribution articles (nation shrewd)
7.6) Geographical Distribution of donors (USA)
7.7) Institution shrewd creator commitment

## 6.1. YEAR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES

| Year | Vol. No. | No. of Issues | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2009** | 14 | 1-4 | 37 | 18.31 |
| **2010** | 15 | 1-4 | 35 | 17.32 |
| **2011** | 16 | 1-4 | 35 | 17.32 |
| **2012** | 17 | 1-4 | 48 | 23.76 |
| **2013** | 18 | 1-4 | 47 | 23.26 |
| | **Total** | | 202 | 100 |

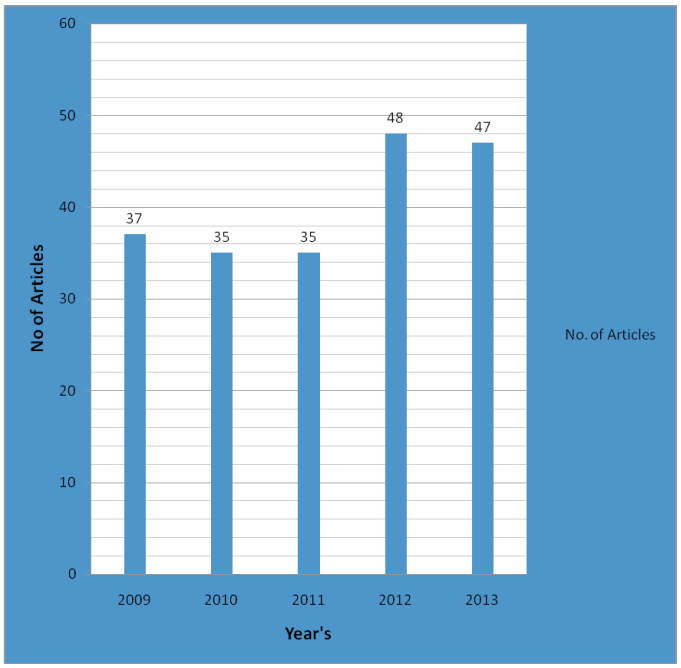


Table 1

Table 1 shows that total of 202 contributions have been publish in 5 years (2009-2013), which consists of full articles. Table 1 gives details regarding the distribution of 202 contributions published form (2009-2013). Maximum number of articles i.e. 48 (23.76) was published in 2012 and minimum number of contributions i.e. 37 (18.31) in 2009.

## 6.2. AUTHORSHIP PATTERN OF ARTICLES (VOLUME WISE):-

| Vol. No | No. of Authors | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | One | Two | Three | More then three | Total |
| **14** | 19 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 37 |
| **15** | 21 | 7 | 7 | - | 35 |
| **16** | 12 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 35 |
| **17** | 19 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 48 |
| **18** | 13 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 47 |
| **Total** | 84 | 56 | 47 | 15 | 202 |

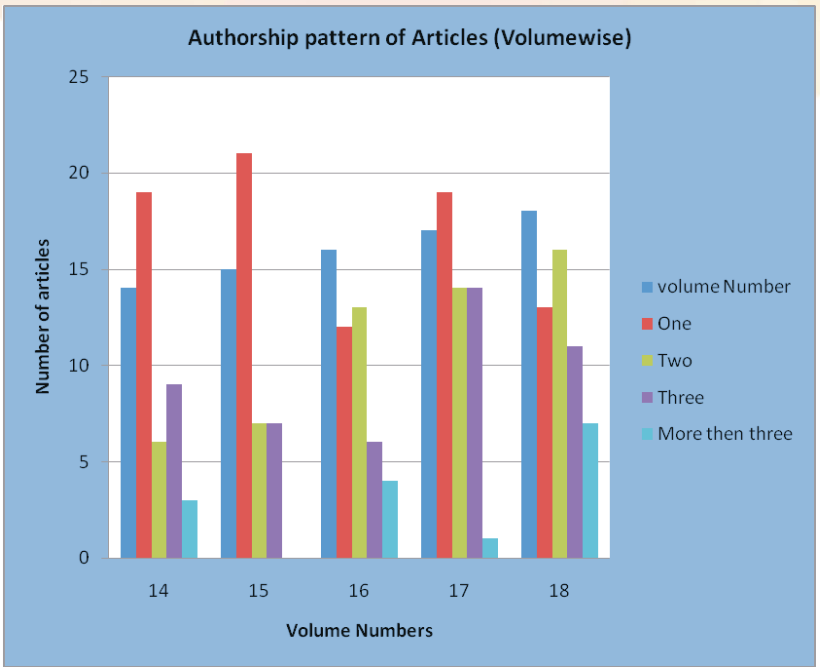


Table 2

Table 2 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 84 contributions out of 202 have been contributed by single author, 56 contributions by two authors and 47 contributions by three authors and 15 contributions by more than three authors.

## 6.3. LENGTH OF THE ARTICLES:-

| Year | No. of Pages of | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 01-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40 & More | Total |
| **2009** | 05 | 12 | 14 | 05 | 01 | 37 |
| **2010** | 06 | 14 | 10 | 04 | 01 | 35 |
| **2011** | 06 | 10 | 12 | 06 | 01 | 35 |
| **2012** | 02 | 19 | 25 | 02 | - | 48 |
| **2013** | 03 | 16 | 25 | 03 | - | 47 |
| **Total** | 22 | 71 | 86 | 20 | 03 | 202 |

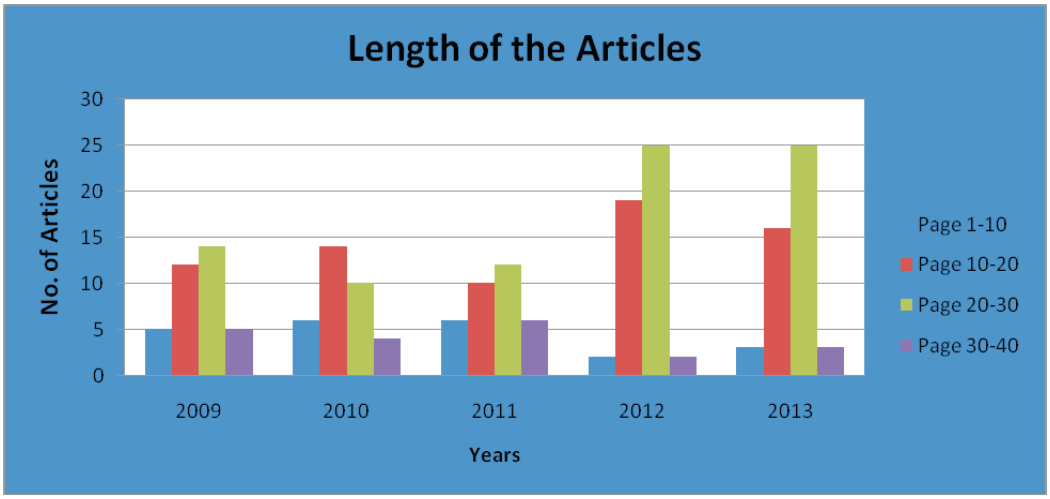

Table 3

Table 3. indicates the details about the page length of articles. Out of 202 articles, 22 article have page length 1 -10 page while 71 articles have length of 10-20 pages. There are 86 articles having length of 20-30 pages and there are 20 articles having pages length of 40 & more pages.

## 6.4. RANKING OF AUTHORS:-

| Sr. No. | Rank | Name of Author | No. of Articles |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Terrence A Brooks | 08 |
| 2 | 2 | T. D. Wilson | 06 |
| 3 | 2 | Reijo Savolainen | 06 |
| 4 | 3 | Jungwon Yoon | 03 |
| 5 | 3 | Rita Marcalla | 03 |
| 6 | 3 | Elena Maceviciate | 03 |
| 7 | 3 | Stephann Makri | 03 |
| 8 | 3 | Jannica Heinstrom | 03 |
| 9 | 3 | Agusta Palsdottir | 03 |
| 10 | 04 | 18 No. of Author | 2 Each |
| 11 | 05 | 350 No of Author | 1 Each |


Table 4

Table 4 depicts the ranking of authors. There are a total of 406 authors who contributed 202 numbers of articles to Content Analysis information research: An International Electronic Journal from 2009 to 2013. From Table 4 it is found that Terrence A. Brooks is the leading author contributing eight articles followed by T. D. Wilson & Reijo Sayolainen contributing six articles securing the second position. Jungwon Yoon, Rita Marcalla, Elena Maceyiciate, stephann Makri, Jannica Heinstrom, & Agusta Palsdottir with three articles securing the third position. 18 Author's contributed two articles and ranked fourth. 350 authors contributed one article.

## 6.5 Geographical Distribution articles (Country wise)

| Sr.No. | Rank | Country | No. of Author contributions | % of Contribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 1 | USA | 48 | 11.82 |
| **2** | 2 | Spain | 39 | 9.61 |
| **3** | 3 | Australia | 25 | 6.16 |
| **4** | 4 | Finland | 24 | 5.91 |
| **5** | 4 | Sweden | 24 | 5.91 |
| **6** | 4 | Canada | 24 | 5.91 |
| **7** | 5 | Espana | 20 | 4.93 |
| **8** | 5 | Taiwan | 20 | 4.93 |
| **9** | 6 | Korea | 17 | 4.19 |
| **10** | 6 | China | 17 | 4.19 |
| **11** | 7 | U.K. | 14 | 3.45 |
| **12** | 7 | Japan | 14 | 3.45 |
| **13** | 8 | South Africa | 10 | 2.46 |
| **14** | 8 | Netherland | 10 | 2.46 |
| **15** | 8 | New eland | 10 | 2.46 |
| **16** | 8 | United States | 10 | 2.46 |
| **17** | 8 | Greece | 10 | 2.46 |
| **18** | 9 | Portugal | 06 | 1.48 |
| **19** | 9 | Iceland | 06 | 1.48 |
| **20** | 9 | France | 06 | 1.48 |
| **21** | 9 | Denmark | 06 | 1.48 |
| **22** | 9 | Singapore | 06 | 1.48 |
| **23** | 10 | Chile | 04 | 0.99 |

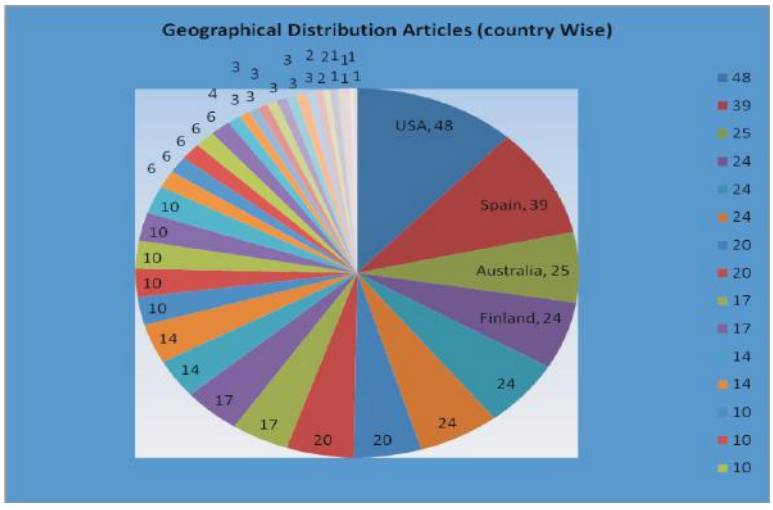

Table 5

Table 5 it is clear that there are a total of 406 authors representing 40 different countries. Out of 406 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 48 (11.16%) has been contributed by authors from USA and lowest number i.e., 1 (0.25%) has been contributed by authors from Lithuania, Brazil, Germany, Turkey, Belgium & Scotland each. From the table it is clear that most of the articles are from USA authors where the publication of the IR IEJ takes place.

## 6.6 Geographical Distribution of contributors (USA)

| Sr. No | Rank | Name of the State | No. of Author contributions | % of contribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 1 | **Washington** | 10 | 20.83 |
| **2** | 2 | Lexington | 4 | 8.33 |
| **3** | 2 | Albany | 4 | 8.33 |
| **4** | 3 | New York | 3 | 6.25 |
| **5** | 4 | New Brunswick | 2 | 4.17 |
| **6** | 4 | Maryland | 2 | 4.17 |
| **7** | 4 | Chapel Hill | 2 | 4.17 |
| **8** | 4 | Columbia | 2 | 4.17 |
| **9** | 4 | Florida | 2 | 4.17 |
| **10** | 4 | Kentucky | 2 | 4.17 |
| **11** | 5 | Bethesda | 1 | 2.08 |
| **12** | 5 | Colorado | 1 | 2.08 |
| **13** | 5 | Michigan | 1 | 2.08 |
| **14** | 5 | Nebraska | 1 | 2.08 |
| **15** | 5 | Brunswick | 1 | 2.08 |
| **16** | 5 | Detroit | 1 | 2.08 |
| **17** | 5 | Philadelphia | 1 | 2.08 |
| **18** | 5 | New Jersey | 1 | 2.08 |
| **19** | 5 | Milwaukee | 1 | 2.08 |

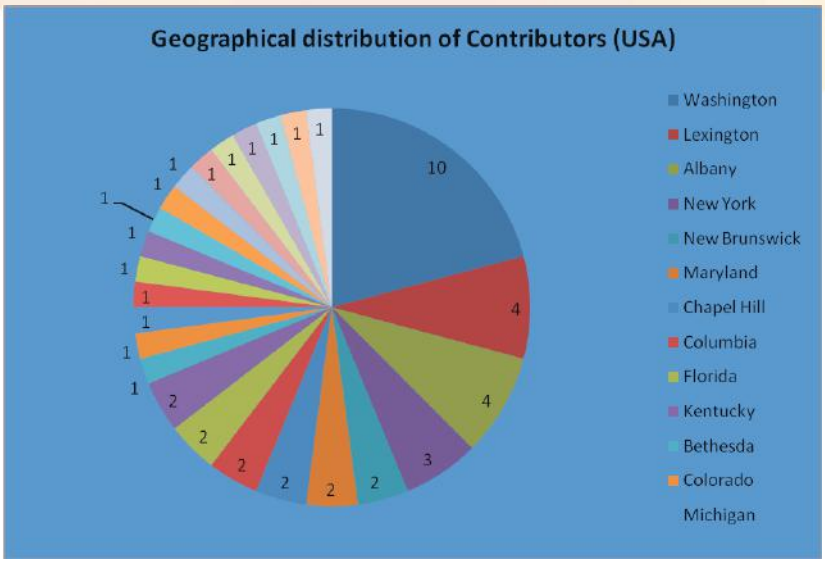


Table 6

From Table 6, it is found that India has contributing 48 numbers of articles and has 20.83 % of total number of contribution. So it was decided to make a study of geographical distribution of contributors among different states of India which is presented in Table 5(a). The analysis shows that Washington has 10 (20.83%) numbers of contributions and ranked first. Among the other states Lexington & Albany has 4 (8.33%) contributions and ranked second. New York has 3 (6.25%) contributions and ranked third. Other states have less than 50 contributions

### 6.7 Institution wise author contribution

| Institution | No. of Contribution by Author | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Teaching faculty | 147 | 36.21 |
| Research Institutions | 108 | 26.60 |
| Professionals | 56 | 13.79 |
| Government Departments | 31 | 7.64 |
| Students/Research Scholars | 27 | 6.65 |
| Miscellaneous | 22 | 5.42 |
| Information & Documentation Centers | 15 | 3.69 |
| **Total** | 406 | 100% |

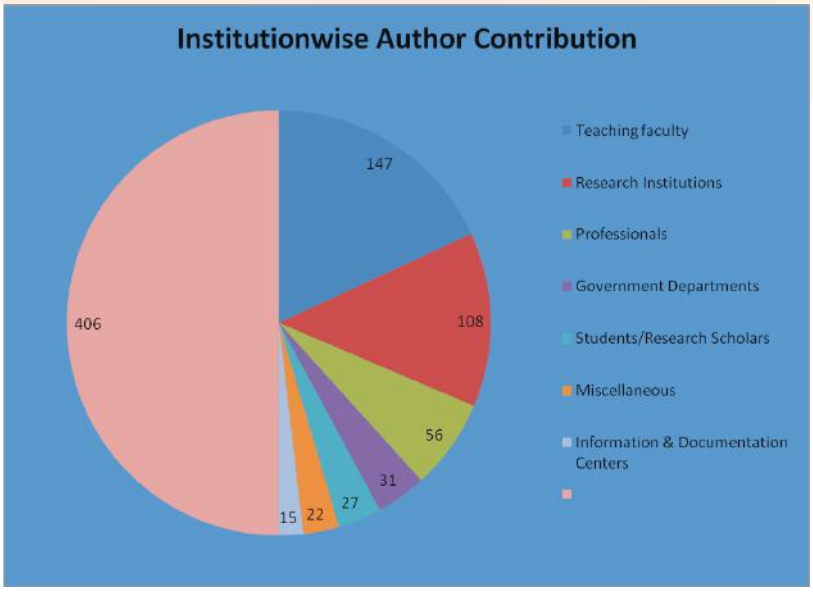


Table 7

Table 7 gives institution wise author of contributions of this journal. Out of 406 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 147 (36.21%) has been contributed by teaching faculty and lowest number, i.e., 15 (3.69%) has been contributed by the authors from information/ documentation centers.

## CONCLUSIONS:-

The examination shows that there were 202 articles distributed amid 2009 to 20131. The initiation design shows that the larger part of articles distributed with multi-origin. A large portion of the articles having page length of 20 to 30 pages. Dr. Terrence A Brooks is the most beneficial creator amid the study time frame. As for nation profitability, USA finished the rundown and regarding states, Washington stood first. Creators from showing staff were paid more enthusiasm for "Substance Analysis data inquire about: A universal Electronic Journal". The subject scope of this diary is for the most part towards bibliometric and scientometric study, covering different LIS subjects in the articles. The examination of information plainly shows that OA ejournal "Content Analysis data inquire about: A global Electronic Journal. "Quickly setting up themselves as a most feasible media for insightful correspondence.

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