

Content Analysis of Annals of Library and Information Studies during 2002 – 2022

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Abstract

The Research Paper Presents a “Content Analysis of “Annals of Library and Information Studies Journal during 2002 to 2022 – Part 1” is written as a partial completion of the subject Content Analysis of “Annals of Library and Information Studies (2002-2022)” registered for DLit or Post PhD Degree. It published four issues per Year it means quarterly publication. The data were downloaded from Journals website NIScPR. The content analysis has been conducted with 613 contributions published in the Journal selected 21 years for a period of between 2002 to 2022. The study focuses on necessary content analysis forms, Chronological Distribution of Articles, Authorship pattern, Research Publication Growth, Geographical distribution of productivity, The average length of Paper, average numbers, and reference per articles. The study revealed that the maximum number of articles i.e. 42 were published in the year 2010. The Highest number papers contributed by India 506.

Keywords: Journal, Content Analysis, Authorship Pattern,

1. Journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies:

Journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies published high quality research on quantitative aspect of Library and Information Science. The main focus of this Journal is an topics in bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Users studies, e-resources / p-resources, LIS Education, ICT, Classification/Cataloguing, Internet studies etc. Annals of Library and Information studies Journal is open access quarterly peer reviewed academic research journal. It was established in 1954, by the Indian National Scientific documentation (INSDOC) . Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was first Editor of the Publication. In the year 1964 , title of the Journal expanded to Annals of Library Science and Documentation. Annals of Library and Information Studies renamed in 2001.Naional Institute of Science communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi came into existence on 30th Sept. 2002 after the merger of National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC). NIScPR- CSIR National Institute of Science communication ad Policy Research (CSIR-NIScPR) , New Delhi come into existence on 1st April, 2021 with merger of erstwhile CSIR – National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR), New Delhi and erstwhile CSIR National Institute of Science Technology.

2. Objectives:

Objectives of the study are

1. To Examine the chronological Distribution of Publication
2. To Study the authorship Pattern of Contribution

3. To study Research Publication Growth.
4. To Study Geographical Distribution of Productivity.
5. To study average Length of Publication.
6. To Analysed average umber and References per Publication
7. To study Authorship and Collaboration Trend of Publication.
8. To Find Group Co-efficient Value for Collaborate Authors of Publication.

3. Scope and Methodology:

The Present Study covers the articles published in the Journal Annals of Library and Information Studies from 2002 to 2022 . The data have been Downloaded from the NIScPR Journal website. The result were tabulated and analysed to meet the objective mentioned in the study. A Total of 613 articles were retrieved from 84 issues of 21 Volumes of the Journal covering the period of 2002 to 2022. These data were organised, Calculated, tabulated analysed and presented using simple arithmetic and statical method for the best results. The study is limited for the Annals of Library and Information Studies during the 2002 to 2022 only.

4. Hypothesis

- 4.1 Single Authorship pattern is highly productive Article
- 4.2 Majority of the articles are published from India
- 4.3 Average length of paper per articles 6-10.

5 Data Analysis:

Data was Organised , calculated, tabulated analysed and Presented .

5.1 Chronological distribution of Publication

Contribution of Research Productivity means Publication of Journals and it is in the Printed form or e form. An attempt was made to analysis the productivity Chronological Distribution with issues from 2002 to 2022 is presented in the table 5.1

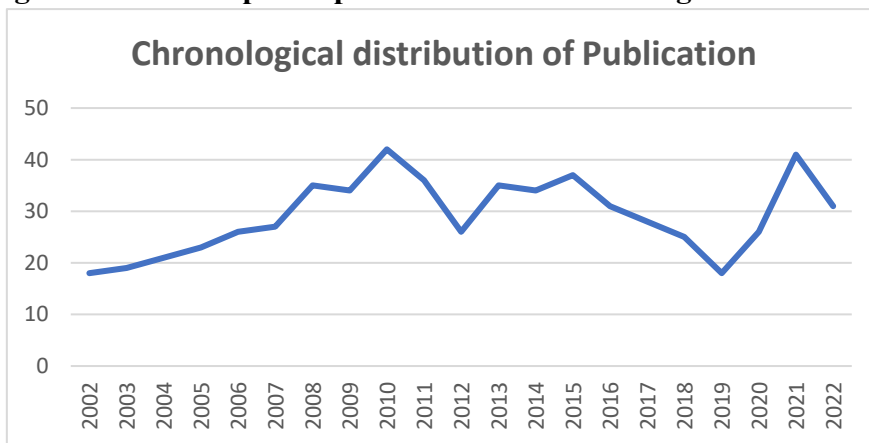
Table 5.1 Chronological distribution of Publication

Sr. No.	Year	Issue wise Number of Publication				Total
		1	2	3	4	
1	2002	5	4	5	4	18
2	2003	5	4	5	5	19
3	2004	5	6	6	4	21
4	2005	5	6	6	6	23
5	2006	6	6	7	7	26
6	2007	6	9	5	7	27
7	2008	9	10	9	7	35
8	2009	7	8	9	10	34
9	2010	9	8	15	10	42
10	2011	10	10	9	7	36
11	2012	6	6	8	6	26
12	2013	8	8	9	10	35

13	2014	9	8	10	7	34
14	2015	5	7	9	16	37
15	2016	10	8	7	6	31
16	2017	10	6	5	7	28
17	2018	7	6	7	5	25
18	2019	5	4	5	4	18
19	2020	5	5	8	8	26
20	2021	8	12	11	10	41
21	2022	8	9	7	7	31
	Total	148	150	162	153	613

Table 5.1 gives the details about Year wise Productivity. A total of 613 contributions have been published in 21 years from 2002 to 2022, Which consists of full articles. Table 5.1 gives details regarding the distribution of 613 articles published from 2002 to 2022 It shows that maximum number of articles published in 2010 (42) and stand first, followed by 2021 (41) and stand second and followed by 2015 (37) and stand third. Minimum number of contributions 18 in year 2002 and 2019. Main reason of 2019 that covid 19. Graphical presentation in Graph No 5.1

Figure No. 5.1 Graphical presentation of Chronological Publication



5.2 Authorship Pattern of Publication:

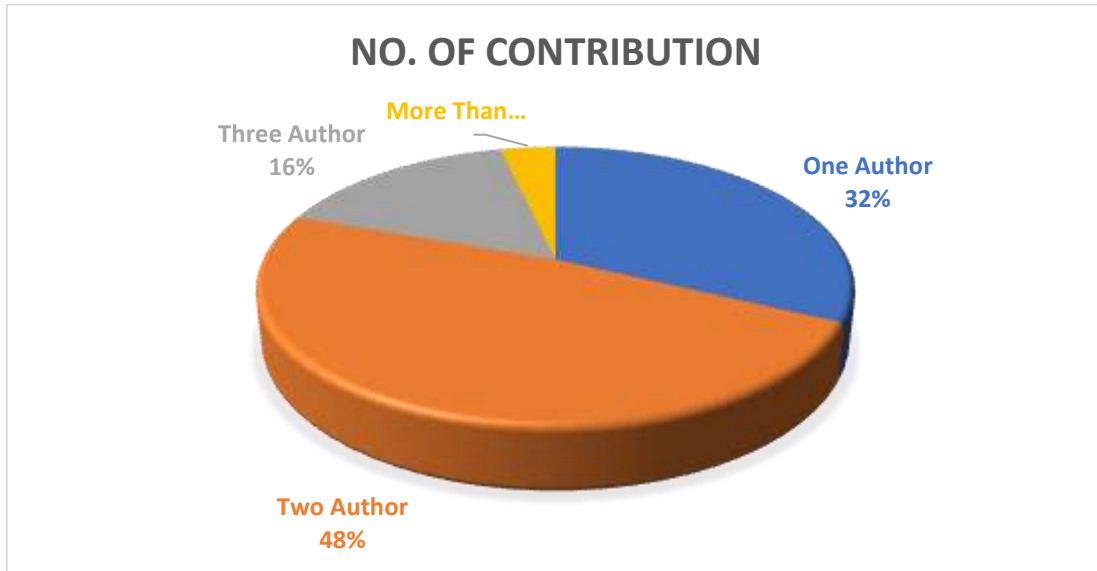
Authorship pattern means author is the person who originated research work and present in written form in publishing mode or gave existence to anything as a publishing mode. Authorship determines responsibility for what was created, published in written form. Authorship pattern is very important measures reflecting communication patterns, productivity, and collaboration among the researchers. Table Number 5.2 and graph for number 5.2

Table No. 5.2 Authorship Pattern of Publication

Sr. No.	No. of Authors	No. of Contribution	%
1	One Author	197	32.11
2	Two Author	296	48.28
3	Three Author	98	15.98
4	More Than Three Author	22	35.88
Total		613	100

Table Number 5.2 graph number 5.2 shows that out of 613 contributions 197 articles (32%) ere contributed by one author 296 (48.28%) were contributed by two authors and 98 (15.98%) were contributed by 3 authors and 13 (2.12%) and 9 (1.46%) more than 4 Authors.

5.2 Graphical Presentation of Authorship pattern



Hypothesis single authorship pattern is highly productive articles then multiple author from table number 5.2 shows that hypothesis number 4.1 is not valid then the alternative hypothesis multiple author is highly productive articles is accepted and alternative hypothesis accepted.

5.3 Research Publication Growth:

Table No. 5.3: Research Publication Growth

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Issues	No. of Research Articles	No. of Citations	Average Citation per Articles	Comm-utative Citation	Percentage
1	2002	4	18	172	9.55	172	0.13
2	2003	4	19	330	17.36	502	0.39
3	2004	4	21	159	4.57	661	0.51
4	2005	4	23	328	14.26	989	0.77
5	2006	4	26	403	15.5	1392	10.86
6	2007	4	27	374	13.85	1766	13.77
7	2008	4	35	591	16.88	2357	18.38
8	2009	4	34	675	19.85	3032	23.65
9	2010	4	42	1030	24.52	4062	31.69
10	2011	4	36	823	19.59	4885	38.11
11	2012	4	26	462	17.76	5347	41.71
12	2013	4	35	827	23.62	6174	48.17
13	2014	4	34	802	14.76	6976	54.42
14	2015	4	37	648	17.51	7624	59.48
15	2016	4	31	569	18.35	8193	63.92

16	2017	4	28	570	20.35	8763	68.37
17	2018	4	25	577	23.08	9340	72.87
18	2019	4	18	433	24.05	9773	76.25
19	2020	4	26	839	32.26	10612	82.79
20	2021	4	41	1182	28.82	11794	92.01
21	2022	4	31	1023	33	12817	100
	Total		613	12817	20.9	12817	100

Table No 5.3 shows the Research Publication Growth of Annals of Library and Information Science during 2002 to 2022 with number of citations, average citation per articles and cumulative citation and percentage. Highest publication of research articles 42 in the year of 2010 stand first in rank followed by year 2021 with 41 stand second in rank and followed by year 2015 with 37 and stand third in rank.

5.4 Geographical Distribution of Productivity:

Geographical distribution of Productivity is providing Country wise information of research. A Nation has its own government occupying the territory. Geographical distribution of articles provides information of the country activity in a particular subject contribution. Table No. 5.4 shows the information about geographical distribution of productivity with the nation name or country name.

Table No 5.4: Geographical Distribution of Productivity

Sr. No.	Countries Name	No. of Research Paper	%
1	India	506	82.54
2	Nigeria	25	40.78
3	Shri Lanka.	20	32.62
4	Iran	7	11.41
5	Bangladesh	6	9.78
6	South Africa	4	6.55
7	Poland	4	6.55
8	United States of America	4	6.55
9	Indonesia	3	4.89
10	Dhaka.	3	4.89
11	South Africa	3	4.89
12	Netherlands	2	3.26
13	Belgium	2	3.26
14	China	2	3.26
15	Japan	2	3.26
16	Nepal	2	3.26
17	Portugal	2	3.26
18	Tanzania.	2	3.26
19	Philadelphia	1	1.63
20	Abie State	1	1.63
21	Botswana	1	1.63

22	Brazil	1	1.63
23	Fiji	1	1.63
24	Hungary	1	1.63
25	Kazakhstan	1	1.63
26	Russia	1	1.63
27	Spain	1	1.63
28	Sudan	1	1.63
29	Swara State	1	1.63
30	Tanzania	1	1.63
31	Turkey	1	1.63
32	Uganda	1	1.63
33	Total	613	100

Table No. 5.4 shows that, there were 33 countries contributed in the field of Library and Information science Journal Annals of Library and Information Studies research Productivity produced 613 articles. India is Highest Research Productive Country with 506 (82.54%) stand first in rank list, followed by Nigeria with 25 (40.48%) stand second in the rank and followed by Shri Lanka with 20 (32.62%) stand third in the rank list. Heance the Hypothesis “Most articles are published from India”. (Hypothesis No. 4.2) is valid

5.5 The average length of Publication:

Lenth of Paper is measured dimension of the object / Paper / Articles. Table No. 5.5 shows the Average length of Paper.

Table No 5.5 Information average length of Publication

Year	Average Length of Publication								Total Papers
	01 to 5	06 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	
2002	5	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	18
2003	6	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	19
2004	6	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	21
2005	9	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
2006	8	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	26
2007	9	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	27
2008	4	23	7	1	0	0	0	0	35
2009	1	27	5	1	0	0	0	0	34
2010	7	22	10	3	0	0	0	0	42
2011	0	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	36
2012	0	17	7	1	0	0	1	0	26
2013	3	29	3	0	0	0	0	0	35
2014	5	21	7	0	0	0	1	0	34
2015	12	19	5	1	0	0	0	0	37
2016	3	20	7	1	0	0	0	0	31
2017	2	21	4	1	0	0	0	0	28

2018	4	16	4	0	0	0	0	1	25
2019	2	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
2020	3	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	26
2021	2	29	8	2	0	0	0	0	41
2022	6	15	8	2	0	0	0	0	31
Total	97	386	109	15	3	0	2	1	613
%	15.82	62.96	17.7	0.24	0.004	0	0.003	0.001	100

The Above table shows the details about the page’s length of the Contributions.

- Out of 613 Contributions, 386 Contributions (62.96%) have page Length of 6-10 pages.
- 109 Contributions (17.7%) have length of 11-15 Pages.
- There is Only one contribution that has page length between 36-40 pages.
- Table 5.5 it Indicates the details about the pages length of the Contributions. Out of 613 contribution 386 (62.96%) have page length of 6-10 pages , While 109 contributions (17.7%) have length of 11-15 Pages and 97 (15.82%) Contributions have pages length of 1-5 pages. There is only one contribution that has page length between 36-40 Pages.
- Hypothesis average length of paper per articles is 6-10 table number 5.2 shows that hypothesis number 4.2 is valid.

5.6 Average Number and References per Articles:

Reference means “A Writer of a Book, articles etc. That in mentioned in a piece of writing showing you were particular information was found “ Table No 5.6 provide the information about average number of references use to each articles.

Table No. 5.6 Average number of References per Articles information

Sr. No	Year	References	No. of Publication	Average
1	2002	172	18	9.55
2	2003	330	19	17.36
3	2004	159	21	7.57
4	2005	328	23	14.26
5	2006	403	26	15.5
6	2007	374	27	13.85
7	2008	591	35	16.88
8	2009	675	34	19.85
9	2010	1030	42	24.52
10	2011	823	36	22.86
11	2012	462	26	17.76
12	2013	827	35	23.62
13	2014	802	34	23.58
14	2015	648	37	17.51
15	2016	569	31	18.35
16	2017	570	28	20.35
17	2018	577	25	23.08
18	2019	433	18	24.05

19	2020	839	26	32.26
20	2021	1182	41	28.82
21	2022	1023	31	33
	Total	12817	613	

Table No 5.6 shows reference the average number of references per articles during 2002 to 2022 (21 years) information.

The highest number of references per articles is observed in year 2022 i.e. 1023 (33.00%) and stand first in rank, followed by year 2020 i.e. 839 (32.26%) stands second in the rank , followed by year 2021 i.e.1182 (28.82%) and stand third in rank. The Lowest number of references per articles observed in year 2004 i.e. 159 (7.57%).

5.7 Authorship and collaboration Trend Inofrmaion:

Collaboration is to work together, especially in a Joint intellectual effort or the action of work with someone to produce something. Table No. 5.7 provide the information about authorship pattern publication trends among the Annals of Library and Information studies Journal between 2002 to 20022.

Table 5.7 Authorship pattern and collaboration Trend Information

Sr. No.	Year	Year wise Authorship Pattern						Total Papers	%
		Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	More than four			
1	2002	6	8	3	1	0	18	2.93	
2	2003	6	11	2	0	0	19	3.09	
3	2004	6	9	5	0	1	21	3.42	
4	2005	9	8	5	0	1	23	3.75	
5	2006	6	14	5	0	1	26	4.24	
6	2007	11	10	6	0	0	27	4.4	
7	2008	12	15	8	0	0	35	5.7	
8	2009	9	18	7	0	0	34	5.54	
9	2010	16	18	6	2	0	42	6.85	
10	2011	14	14	7	0	1	36	5.87	
11	2012	10	10	6	0	0	26	4.24	
12	2013	11	17	5	0	2	35	5.7	
13	2014	11	18	3	2	0	34	5.54	
14	2015	17	14	4	1	1	37	6.03	
15	2016	8	17	3	2	1	31	5.05	
16	2017	8	14	6	0	0	28	4.56	
17	2018	5	16	2	2	0	25	4.07	
18	2019	5	10	2	1	0	18	2.93	
19	2020	5	18	3	0	0	26	4.24	
20	2021	15	19	7	0	0	41	6.68	
21	2022	7	18	3	2	1	31	5.05	
	Total	197	296	98	13	9	613	100	

	%	32.11	48.28	15.98	0.2	0.1	100	100
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Table 5.7 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 296 contributions (48.28%) out of 613 have been contributed Two Authorship and stand first in rank , 197 contributions (32.11%) by single Authors and 98 Contributions (15.98%) by three authors and 22 contributions from more than three authors.

5.7 Graphical Presentation of Authorship pattern and collaboration Trend

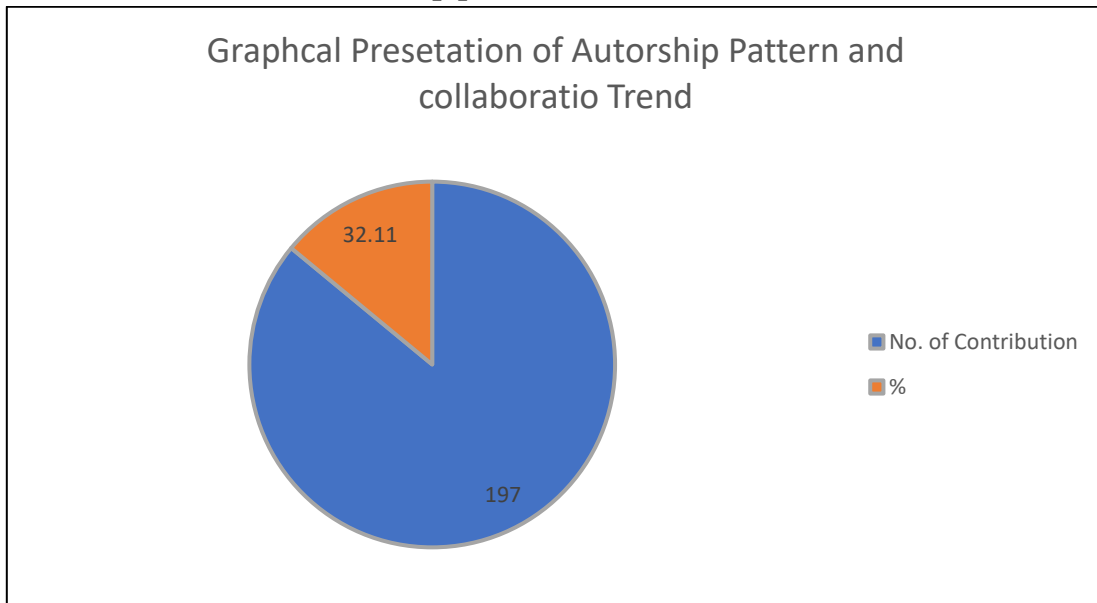


Table Number 5.7 graph number 5.7 shows that out of 613 contributions 197 articles (32%) were contributed by one author 296 (48.28%) were contributed by two authors and 98 (15.98%) were contributed by 3 authors and 13 (2.12%) and 9 (1.46%) more than 4 Authors.

Hypothesis one single authorship pattern is highly productive articles then multiple author from table number 5.7 shows the hypothesis number 4.1 are not valid then the alternative hypothesis multiple authors is highly productive articles is accepted.

Conclusion:

The Analysis of Journal Annals of Library and Information Studies chronological distribution of publication year wise output is much skewed from year 2008. It registers an increase from 2002 to 2008 and then its fluctuating increase in one year and goes down the next year up to 2015. And then constantly decrease up to 2019. Authoship pattern shows that Multiple authors highly produced the publication. Highest publication on research 42 contribution in the year of 2010 and 41 in the year of 2021. 33 countries contributed in the field of Library and Information Science Journal. India is the Highest productive Country with 506 contributions followed by Nigeria with 25 contribution and followed by Shri Lanka with 20 Contribution. 109 contributions have 11-15 pages average length. In 2022 highest number of references per contribution count 1023.

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