CONTENT ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE & MANAGEMENT (IJISM)

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Abstract: The content analysis is regarded as an important technique of obtaining facts which is used for the purpose of studying political, Social, economical & business problems. Content analysis is a versatile and inexpensive research method. It is useful for documenting change over time, and comparing media from different sources and locations. It is easy to establish reliability. The present study analyzed 76 articles publish at 5 volumes during 2009-2013 in the International Journal of Information Science & Management (IJISM).This study maid an attempt on examine the year-wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, Reference, geographical distribution of articles etc.

Keywords: Information Science & Management , political, Social, economical & business

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Content analysis is a method that may be used with either qualitative or quantitative data and in an inductive or deductive way. Qualitative content analysis is commonly used in nursing studies but little has been published on the analysis process and many research books generally only provide a short description of this method. Content analysis is a research method for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context, with the purpose of providing knowledge, new insights, a representation of facts and a practical guide to action. The aim is to attain a condensed and broad description of the phenomenon, and the outcome of the analysis is concepts or categories describing the phenomenon. The use of content analysis in the social sciences-today its method & its sciences –today its method & its problems of interpretation has been affected both by related developments in other fields & by historical demands for certain practical application.

2. Definitional Analysis:

2.1 Content:

Content means what a document contains. This idea of what is contained in a document may be it a book, a periodical or a newspaper.

2.2 Analysis:

The term analysis essentially refers to a process of detailed or through examination or study of anything demand to be whole either in the form of a separate its fundamental elements, or fundamental ingredients or compound parts, for the purpose of understanding its nature and describing it precisely, determining its essential features, elucidation, clarification and explanation in terms of its message, meaning, local use, etc.

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2.3 Content Analysis:

Content analysis is a multipurpose research method developed specifically for investigating any problem in which the content of communication serves as the basis of inference

2.4 International journal of Information Science & Management:

IJISM includes articles I the field of scientometrcis, webometrics, library & information science, Information management, Informetrics & Information Technology. This journal provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge.

3. Review of Literature:

Review of relevant literature is an important step for research. Review of literature is an early step for conducting research. It Enables to avoid the duplication of research work and broadens the Understanding of the research problem. Content analysis is first used by students Journalism (and later Sociologist) to study the content of American newspapers. Concern with the growing importance of the popular newspaper, around the turn of the country is reflected in the several studies of what appeared in them (Berelson, 1952). These research methods have different approach, techniques & tools to conduct a research Collis 2009. Content analysis is the product of computer age. It dates back to 1940 when it became very credible and frequent research method. The researchers started to focus the concepts rather than the words or the relationships between them. (De Sola Pool, 1959)Content analysis is a multipurpose research method developed specifically for investigating any problem in which the content of communication serves as the basis of inference.Holsti(1969). The research technique which is used for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of manifest content of communications is called Content Analysis (Berelson, 1952). It is a type of research tool that focuses on the actual content and internal features of the problem or situation. Content analysis & coding interchangeably to refer to the objectively, systematic & quantitative description of any symbolic behavior. Weber (1990) Content analysis is classifies textual material by reducing it to more relevant manageable bits of data. Gorman & Peter, (2005).

4. Research Methodology:

All the issues of the 2009 to 2013 were collected for the study. Both the methods of research in content analysis that are quantitative and inferential have been use in evaluating the journal

5. Objectives:

1. To study the year wise distribution of articles.
2. To study the volume wise distribution of contributions
3. To study average number of references per year.
4. To find out the country wise distribution of contibutions
5. To find out the authorship pattern.
6. To find out the Institution wise of contributions

6. Scope & Limitation:

The present study limited to 76 articles in 5 volumes and 10 issues from 2009-2013 in International Journal of Information Science & Management.

7. Data Collection:

The relevant data was collected from the published from International Journal of Information Science & Management time to time that was treated as basis for the study. The data was collected from 5 volumes, 10 issues of IJISM from 2009-2013.Analysis of 76 articles were further analyzed.

8. Data Analysis:

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making. Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names, in different business, science, and

social science domains. Analysis of 76 articles was done of the journal during 2009-2013. The study was done by using varies parameters like article distribution pattern, authorship pattern, references and geographical distribution of authors, etc.

8.1 Analysis & Interpretation:

Year-wise distribution of articles:

The year wise distribution of 76 article published from 2009 to 2013 in 5 volume is containing 10 issues of the Journal is presented in the table No.1 the table 1 shows that highest number of articles were in the year 2012 with 17 articles. The range of article published per year is almost same.
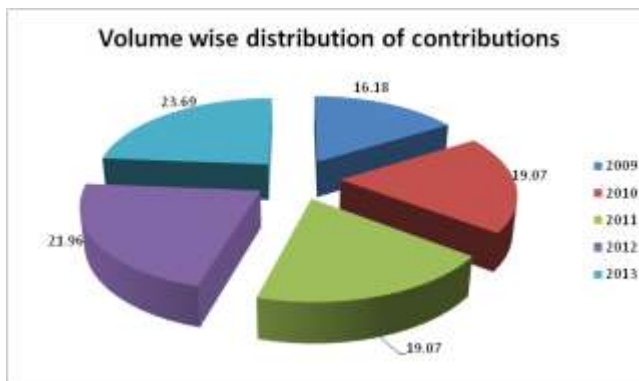
Table 1: Year-wise distribution of articles

Year	Volume no.	No. of Articles published	Cumulative
2009	7	15	15
2010	8	15	30
2011	9	15	45
2012	10	17	62
2013	11	14	76
Total		**76**	

Volume wise distribution of contributions

The volume wise distribution of contributors is present in table no 2 & figure no1.The total number of contributions in 10 issues of the 5 volumes are 173 from which the highest number of contributions is 41(23.69%) in volume 11 and the lowest number of contributions is 28 ((16.18%) in volume number 07.

Table No.2: Volume wise distribution of contributions

Year	Volume no.	No. of Contributions	%
2009	07	28	16.18
2010	08	33	19.07
2011	09	33	19.07
2012	10	38	21.96
2013	11	41	23.69
Total		**173**	**100**

Figure 1: Volume wise distribution of contributions

Country wise distribution of Articles

Table No. 3 Provides the information about the country wise distribution of articles. It is observed that Iran occurred the top position followed by India, Malaysia, UK, Germany, Bangladesh, Yemen, Canada etc. Iran alone published 82.65% of total articles and occupied first position. The maximum number of articles are contributed by Iranian authors where as minimum articles are contributed by other country.

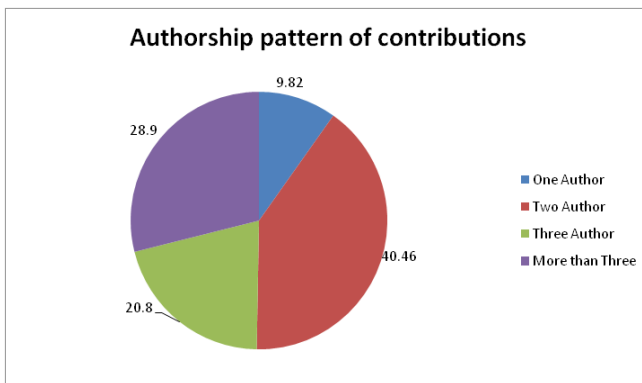**Table no. 3: Country wise distribution of Articles**

Sr no.	Country	Articles	Per
1	Iran	143	82.65
2	India	6	3.46
3	Malaysia	5	3.46
4	UK	5	3.46
5	Germany	3	1.73
6	Bangladesh	3	1.73
7	Yemen	2	1.15
8	USA	2	1.15
9	Canada	1	0.57
10	Australia	1	0.57
11	Nigeria	1	0.57
12	Switzerland	1	0.57
Total		**173**	**100**

Authorship Pattern on contributions

Table No.4 & figure 2 shows the distribution of contributions according to number of authors, from the table 4 it is evident that 17 (9.82%) of authors are contributed by the single author followed by Two authors with 70 (40.46%) three authors 36(20.80%) authors and more than three authors with 50(28.90%) of authors are contributed.

Table 4: Authorship Pattern on contributions

No. of Author (s)	No. of Contributions	%
One	17	9.82
Two	70	40.46
Three	36	20.80
More than three	50	28.90
Total	**173**	**100**

Figure 2: Authorship Pattern on contributions

Institution wise distribution of articles:

Table 5 provides the information about the institution wise distribution of articles. It is observed that Regional Information Center occurred the top position maximum number of articles is contributed in International journal of Information & Science Management.

Table 5: Institution wise distribution of articles:

1	Regional Information Center for Science & technology	24	13.87	Iran
2	University of Isfahan	17	9.82	Iran
3	Payame Noor University	12	6.93	Iran
4	Shahid Chamran University	9	5.20	Iran
5	Islamic Azad University	8	4.62	Iran
6	Shrijaz University	**7**	4.04	Iran
7	Azzahara University	7	4.04	Iran
8	Tarbiat modarres university	5	2.89	Iran
9	University of Tabriz	5	2.89	Iran
10	Isfahan university of Medical Science	5	2.89	Iran
11	Ferdowsi university of Mashhad	4	2.31	Iran
12	Tehran University	4	2.31	Iran
13	Shahid Beheshti University	3	1.73	Iran
14	Shiraz University	3	1.73	Iran
15	University of Mysore	3	1.73	India

16	Islamic world science citation center	3	1.73	Iran
17	University of Dhaka	3	1.73	Bangladesh
18	Bushehruni of Medical Science	3	1.73	Iran
19	University of East London	2	1.15	Uk
20	The university of Exeter	2	1.15	UK
21	University of Sains	2	1.15	Malaysia
22	University of Sana'a	2	1.15	Yemen
23	Shahid University	2	1.15	Iran
24	Visvesvaraya University	2	1.15	India
25	Urmia University of medical science	2	1.15	Iran
26	University of Malaya	2	1.15	Malaysia
27	Tarbiat modares university	2	1.15	Iran
28	Irarian research institute for Information science & technology	2	1.15	Iran
29	University of Botswana	1	0.57	Iran
30	Khuzestan Water & power authority	1	0.57	Iran
31	Medical university of Bushehr	1	0.57	Iran
32	National research institute for science policy ministry of science	1	0.57	Iran
33	Board of Education	1	0.57	Iran
34	Lawrence Technological University	1	0.57	USA
35	University of St.Gallen	1	0.57	Switzerland

Volume wise distribution of articles (Special issue)

Table 6 shows that 34 articles contributed in special issue. There were two special issues in the volume no 8 (2010).

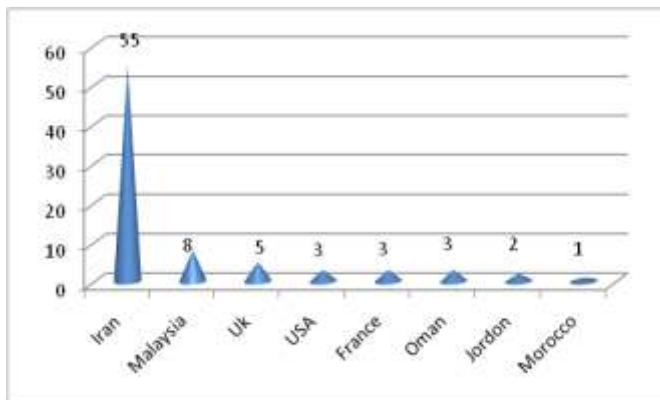| 36	Research Center Juelich	1	0.57	Germany
37	Regional office of Tehran	1	0.57	Iran
38	UM University	1	0.57	Malaysia
39	Research center of parliament of Islamic republic of Iran	1	0.57	Iran
40	Academy of Islamic science & Culture	1	0.57	Iran
41	Tarbiat Moallem university	1	0.57	Iran
42	Bushehr university of medical scieince	1	0.57	Iran
43	Bayero University	1	0.57	Nigeria
44	Jundishapur university of medical science	1	0.57	Iran
45	Imam khomeini institute university	1	0.57	Iran
46	Persian Gulf University	1	0.57	Iran
47	charles sturt university	1	0.57	Australia
48	Baqiataiah medical university	1	0.57	Iran
49	Hamadan University	1	0.57	Iran
50	Higher education complex of Kazeroon	1	0.57	Iran
51	Yard University	1	0.57	Iran
52	University of wolverhampton	1	0.57	UK
53	University ofAlberta	1	0.57	Canada
54	Alzahra University	1	0.57	Iran
55	Scientific library of BSU	1	0.57	USA
56	Hamburg University	1	0.57	Germany

Table 6 Volume wise distribution of articles (Special issue)

Sr no	Volume no	Articles
01	08 (issue 1 &2)	16
02	10	9
03	11	9
	Total	**34**

Country wise distribution of authors (Special Issue):

The country wise distribution of authors present in table 7.It is observed that Iran has contributed maximum number of articles in special issue.

Table 7: Country wise distribution of authors (Special Issue):

Sr no	Country	Authors	Per
1	Iran	55	68.75
2	Malaysia	8	10
3	Uk	5	6.25
4	USA	3	3.75
5	France	3	3.75
6	Oman	3	3.75
7	Jordon	2	2.5
8	Morocco	1	1.25
		80	**100**

Figure 3: Country wise distribution of authors

References in papers published in (IJISM) 2009-2013:

Table 8 shows distribution that has been crafted to give wider and broader understanding to assess the references distribution of articles in most convenient way. On the whole 1407 references were cited in 76 articles. Volume number 8 represent lowest 203 (14.42%).Volume number 11 represent maximum 323 (22.95%) references.

Table no.8 References in papers published in (IJISM) 2009-2013:

Year	Volume	References	%
2009	7	269	19.11
2010	8	203	14.42
2011	9	322	22.88
2012	10	290	20.61
2013	11	323	22.95
Total		**1407**	**100**

CONCLUSION:

Content analysis helps the researcher to analyze the content of documents. It is observed in the Present study that, the number of articles of source International Journal of Information science & management has 76 articles in five years. The authorship pattern of articles shows that two authors contributed maximum than the others i.e.70 (40.46%) & single authored articles are lowest in number i.e. 17(9.82%).It was seen that the maximum numbers of authors are from Iran. It was seen that four special issues published in five years.

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