

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DRTC ANNUAL SEMINAR PUBLICATIONS (2003-2012)

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ABSTRACT: *The paper cover the content analysis study of DRTC Annual Seminar Publications from 2003-2012. There are total 402 articles published. There were 643 countries and 643 organization involved in the research activity. Authorship trend is toward single authored patters. Prasad A. R. D. is the high prolific author.*

KEY WORDS: *DRTC, Seminar, Publications.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Content analysis is rapidly becoming less of a tool to be used in the experimental manipulation of the communication process. In these instances of experimental studies, systematic changes in content are made and documented through content analysis, and the audiences are observed for the effects of these changes.

The specific role to be played by content analysis in organizing for recall the world's store of recorded knowledge. Content analysis appears to have two general and major functions. The first is to provide the descriptive abstract of any document at a level and of such a nature as will indicate what information may be found in it. The second is to provide guidelines in transforming document content from one medium to another and in reducing content for ease of bibliographic access.

2. CONTENT ANALYSIS

“Content analysis is a research technique that has quantitative and qualitative characteristics. In the quantitative tradition, it is defined as “The objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication”. (Bernard, 1962)

A serial appearing of intended appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals generally more frequently than annually, each issue of which is no. or dated consecutively and normally containing separate articles, stories or other writings. (Wellish, 2000)

3. DOCUMENTATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE (DRTC)

DRTC was established in January 1962 as a division of the Indian Statistical Institute. It developed as a result of social forces. Soon after independence, the Government of India created the Indian Standards Institution in 1947. In the same year, its Documentation (Sectional) Committee was formed with Prof. S R Ranganathan as chairman. A proposal was made to Union Ministry of Education for the establishment of a National Documentation Centre. The proposal was referred to a committee of professors which included Prof. S R Ranganathan. In 1949, the files were taken over by Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar. There was a keenly felt need for document services to support the work done in the national laboratories that were just being established. In 1950, Dr. K S Krishnan, the then Director of the National Physics Laboratory and Prof. S R Ranganathan were authorised to negotiate with UNESCO for aid in setting up a National Documentation Centre. The result was the establishment of Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) in September 1951. By about 1955, some industries had been established. The research activities in the national laboratories had also begun to accelerate to a higher pitch. Specialist Libraries to support research activities were being established in some of these institutions. Thus the time appeared to be ripe for the formation of a special library association to support specialist library activity and documentation. Thus was born IASLIC. (DRTC, 2014)

4.OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the study is to analyze the content of Documentation Research and Training Centre Annual Seminar Publications and Workshop make the quantitative assessment of status of the Publications by way of analyzing the following features of Annual Seminar Publications.

1. To find out year-wise growth of publications,
2. To find out geographical distribution of research output,
3. To find out the authorship and collaboration pattern in the publication,
4. To find out the most productive authors in the field,
5. To find out organization – wise distribution of publication,
6. To find out the designation wise publications.

5. SCOPE & LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Scope of study is restricted to the Documentation Research and Training Centre Annul Seminar Publication and Workshops published during 2003-2012.

The present study is limited to the total numbers of 402 papers published during 2003-2012.

6. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The study consists of following hypothesis:

1. Authorship trend is towards single authored papers.
2. Teaching professionals provide the maximum input for the publication.
3. DRTC is the most productive Institution.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The papers presented in the Annul Seminar Publication and Workshops are analyzed using content analysis technique.

8. CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DRTC ANNUAL SEMINAR PUBLICATIONS.

8.1 Year-Wise Publication Productivity and Collaboration Rate

The word publication means the act of publishing .Productivity refers to measures of output from production processes, per unit of input. Collaboration is a recursive process where two or more people or organizations work together toward an intersection of common goals.

Table 8.1: Year-wise Publication Productivity and Collaboration Rate

Year	Single Authored Publication	Multi Authored Publication	Total No. of Publication	Collaboration Rate
2003	30	5	35	0.14
2004	10	4	14	0.29
2005	10	6	16	0.38
2006	27	17	44	0.39
2007	51	70	121	0.58
2008	3	4	7	0.57
2009	9	10	19	0.53
2010	15	13	28	0.46
2011	19	2	21	0.10
2012	39	58	97	0.60
Total	213	189	402	0.47

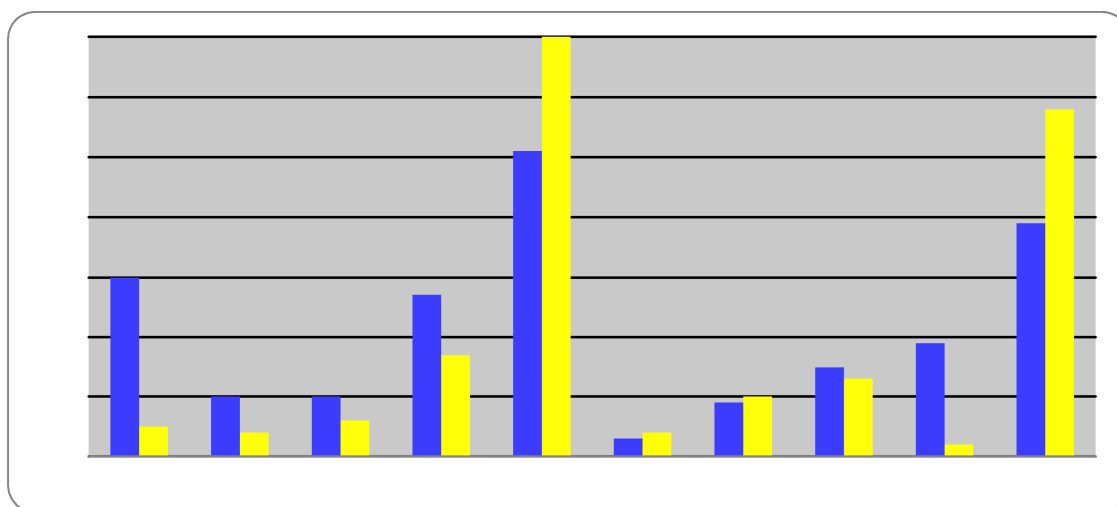


Figure 8.1: Year-wise Publication Productivity and Collaboration Rate

It can be observed from Table No. 8.1 & Figure No. 8.1 that during 2003-2012 totals of 402 Articles were published in the Documentation Research and Training Centre of Annual Publications by researchers from various countries. The average number of articles published per year was 40.20%. The highest numbers of articles (121) were produced in 2007.

8.2 Geographical Distribution of Research Output

Geographical distribution of research output means the article published from different countries. In political geography and international politics, a country is a political division of a geographical entity. Frequently, but not exclusively, a sovereign territory, the term is most commonly associated with the notions of both state and nation, and also with government.

Table 8.2: Country-wise Distribution of Articles

Sr. No.	Country	Rank	Percentage
1	India	515	80.09
2	Italy	17	2.64
3	Canada	10	1.56
4	USA	10	1.56
5	Germany	9	1.40
6	Others	82	12.75
	Total	643	100

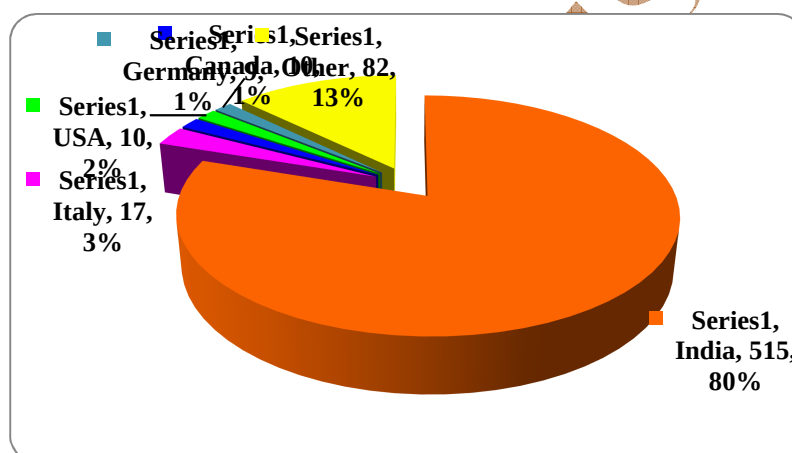


Figure 8.2: Country-wise Distribution of Articles

It can be observed from Table No 8.2 and Figure No. 8.2 that, there were as many as 643 countries carrying out research and produced 402 articles. Table No. 8.2 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 515 publications (80.09%) of the total output.

8.3 Authorship and Collaboration Trend

Gupta, D. K. authorship is an observable phenomenon reflecting the contemporary scholarly practices clearly showing the communication, productivity and collaborative patterns and influences among researchers even though their quantities and qualities are not well understood.

Collaboration in research is said to have taken place when 2 or more persons work together on a scientific problem of project and effort, both physical and intellectual.

Table 8.3: Authorship and Collaboration Trend

Year	Single Author	Number of Papers with various Authorship					Total Publications
	1	2	3	4	5	19	
2003	30	5	-	-	-	-	35
2004	10	4	-	-	-	-	14
2005	10	6	-	-	-	-	16
2006	27	15	2	-	-	-	44
2007	51	41	17	8	4	-	121
2008	3	4	-	-	-	-	7
2009	9	4	6	-	-	-	19
2010	15	9	3	1	-	-	28
2011	19	2	-	-	-	-	21
2012	39	39	15	1	2	1	97
Total	213	129	43	10	6	1	402
%	52.99	32.09	10.70	2.49	1.49	0.25	100

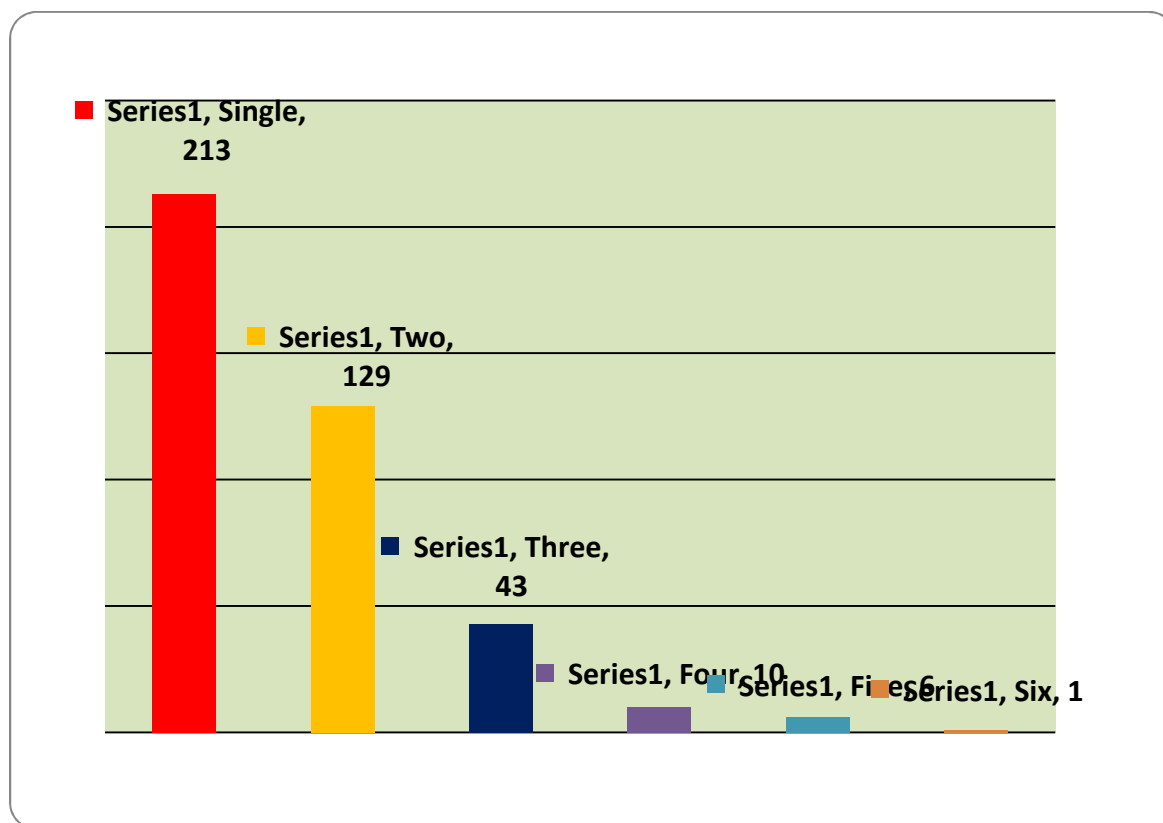


Figure No. 8.3: Authorship and Collaboration Trend

It can be observed from Table No. 8.3 and Figure No. 8.3 that, year-wise authorship and collaboration trend is given in Table No. 8.3. Authorship trend is single authored papers accounted for 52.99 % and number of papers with various authored papers accented for 47.01%. Therefore, **the hypothesis, “Authorship trend is towards single authored papers (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid.**

8.4 Designation wise Publication

The data collected from the Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore was analyzed by designation to see the outlets used by Professors, Librarian, Director, Trainee, Assistant Librarian, Scientist, Convener, Head, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer is presented in Table No. 8.4.

Table 8.4: Designation wise Publication

Sr. No.	Designations	Rank	Percentage
1	Professor	12	1.87
2	Librarian	9	1.40
3	Assistant Librarian	4	0.62
4	Assistant Professor	4	0.62
5	Other	40	6.22
6	Not Available	574	89.27
	Total	643	100

It can be further noted that, 89.27% of publication does not provide any information regarding designation, remaining 10.73% of the outlets the Professors published 1.87% publications, Librarian published 1.40% publications, Assistant Librarian and Assistant Professor published 0.62% publications, and other designation published 6.22% publications. Therefore, **the hypothesis, "Teaching professionals provide the maximum input for the publication. (Hypothesis No. 2) is invalid.**

8.5 Most Productive Author

An author is defined both as "the person who originates or gives existence to anything" and as "one who sets forth written statements" in the Oxford English Dictionary.

Table No. 8.5: Most Productive Author

Sr. No.	Author	No. of Citations	Rank
1	Prasad A. R. D.	29	1
2	Devika P. Madalli	16	2
3	Dimpal Patel	9	3
4	Aditya Tripathi	8	4
5	Sunita Barve	7	5
6	Biswanath Dutta	6	6
7	Nabonita Guha	6	6
8	Neelameghan A.	4	7
9	Anila S.	4	7
10	Bibhuti Bhushan sahoo	4	7
11	Carolyn Watters	4	7
12	Jaba Das	4	7
13	Chudamani K.S.	4	7
14	Raghavan K.S.	4	7
15	Michael Shapherd	4	7
16	Preedip Balaji B.	4	7
17	Authors publishing three paper (3 x 15)	45	8
18	Authors publishing two paper (2 x 42)	84	9
19	Authors publishing single paper (1 x 428)	428	10
	Total	674	

It can be observed from Table No. 8.5 that, the most productive authors are Prasad A. R. D. who had the highest number (29) of the publication. Madalli, Devika P. (16), Dimpal Patel (9), Aditya Tripathi (8), Sunita Barve (7), Biswanath Dutta & Nabonita Guha (6), Nine Authors with 4 publications, Fifteen Authors with 3 publications, Forty Two Authors with 2 publications and 428 authors with single publication.

8.6 Institutes wise distribution of articles published

Institution is a society or organization for the promotion of science, education etc. An institute is a permanent organizational body created for a certain purpose. Often it is a research organization (research institution) created to do research on specific topics. An institute can also be a professional body. In some countries institutes can be part of a university or other institution of higher education, either as a group of departments or an autonomous educational institution without a classic full university status such as a University Institute.

Table 8.6: Institute wise distribution of articles

Sr. No.	Affiliation	No. of Citations	Rank
1	Documentation Research & Training Centre, Indian Statistical Institute	118	1
2	Department of Library & Information Science, University of Calcutta	15	2
3	Department of Library & Information Science, Kashmir University	13	3
4	J.R.D. Tata Memorial Library Indian Institute of Science	11	4
5	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome	10	5
6	Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova Scotia	8	6
7	Dept. of Library and Information Science Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	7	7
8	National Centre For Radio Astrophysics	7	7
9	Scientific Information Resource Division Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research Kalpakkam	7	7
10	Information Center for Aerospace Science and Technology National Aerospace Laboratories	6	8
11	Department of Library & Information Science, University of Delhi	6	8
12	Mahatma Gandhi University Library	6	8

13	Indian Institute of Spices Research	5	9
14	Sukanta Mahavidyalay	5	9
15	Centre for Development of Digital Libraries (CDDL) Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK), Calicut	5	9
16	Institutions publishing 4 publications with 13 (4 x 13)	52	10
17	Institutions publishing 3 publications with 16 (3 x 16)	48	11
18	Institutions publishing 2 publications with 60 (2 x 60)	120	12
19	Institutions publishing 1 publication (1 x 73)	194	13
Total		643	

It can be observed from Table No. 8.6 that, there were 643 organizations involved in research activity. The organizations that have contributed in the publication during 2003-2012. Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore topped the list with 118 publication followed by Department of Library & Information Science, University of Calcutta 15, Department of Library & Information Science, Kashmir University 13, J.R.D. Tata Memorial Library Indian Institute of Science 11, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome 10, Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova Scotia 8, Six institutions with 3 publications, Five institutions with 3 publications, Four institutions with 13 publications, Three institutions with 16 publications, Sixty institutions with 2 publications, and 194 institutions with Single publication. Therefore, **the hypothesis "DRTC is the most productive Institution (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid".**

9. CONCLUSIONS

The study concludes with the following conclusions:

- During 2003-2012 total of 402 articles were published in the DRTC Annual Seminars and workshops by researchers in various countries. The average number of articles published per year were 40.20%.

The highest numbers of articles (121) were produced in 2007. (Table No. 8.1 & Figure No. 8.1)

- There were as many as 643 countries carrying out research and produced 402 articles. Table No. 8.2 provides ranked List of countries contributing to this field, the number of publications of each country and their share in percentages is the top producing country with 515 publications (80.09%) of the total output. (Table No. 8.2 & Figure No. 8.2)
- Authorship trend is towards single authored papers accounted for 52.99%. Therefore, **the hypothesis, "Authorship trend is towards single authored papers (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid.** (Table No. 8.3 & Figure No. 8.3)
- The total outlets the Professors published 1.87% publications, Librarian published 1.40% publications, Assistant Librarian and Assistant Professor published 0.62% publications, and other designation published 6.22% publications. Therefore, **the hypothesis, "Teaching professionals provide the maximum input for the publication. (Hypothesis No. 2) is invalid.** (Table No. 8.4)
- The most productive authors are Prasad A.R.D. who had the highest number (29) of the publication. Madalli, Devika P. (16), Dimpal Patel (9), Aditya Tripathi (8), Sunita Barve (7), Biswanath Dutta & Nabonita Guha (6), Nine Authors with 4 publications, Fifteen Authors with 3 publications, Forty Two Authors with 2 publications and 428 authors with single publication. (Table No. 8.5)
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