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Content Analysis of DESIDOC and Library Hi Tech Journal: An Assessment

Mohammad Javed*, Muzamil Mushtaq, Basharat Ahmad Malik*****

Abstract

Purpose: The present study analysed around 96 articles, i.e. 51 from the DESIDOC journal and 45 from Library Hi Tech. This study tried to reveal the involvement of contents and their representation in the articles in the DESIDOC and Library Hi Tech journals. *Design/Methodology/Approach:* MS Excel was used for sorting different parameters, arrangements, tabulation, collection, and so on. To identify the differences and similarities of publication standards at the national and international levels, content analysis of full-text journal articles from the years 2017-2018 was conducted. The goal of the analysis was to infer the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the articles for comparison and correlation. *Findings:* This study revealed that the structure of the foreign journal, in comparison to the Indian journal, is technically sound, with the use of structurally advanced tools and techniques. Most of the aspects of the foreign journal articles had an edge over the articles in the Indian journal. *Research Limitations/Practical Implications:* The main limitation of the paper is that it covered only one article each in the Indian and foreign context, which limits its capacity to give a more generalised outcome. *Originality/Value:* This analysis has provided an insight that the foreign journal articles have more citations compared to the Indian journal, because of their theoretically and statistically sound structure.

Keywords: Content Analysis, DESIDOC, Library Hi Tech, Research Assessment

Introduction

The research is proportional to the growth and development of the society and the researchers are the torch bearers of this great venture of exploration and investigations which are beneficial to the mankind. The findings of the research are communicated through scholarly platforms consisting of journals, monographs, and reports to share the ideas among the peers and most importantly use the empirical studies for designing and implementing new policies and decisions. The library and information professionals have always been curious to find the implications of the new research and understand the various facets and trends in scholarly communication among academic communities. Such communication involves the creation, publication, dissemination and discovery of academic research, primarily in peer-reviewed journals and books. It covers a wide spectrum of activity consisting of publishing and disseminating the results of research, and providing access to the published material (Creaser, 2011). There are many methods which are used to assess and evaluate the research process and the scholarly communication platforms to infer the broader perspectives of the implied and valued research. The quality of the research and its accessibility in the library is of paramount importance for users who are interested to find the useful resources in the library. These methods include qualitative and qualitative aspects of research reports and the commonly used are bibliometric and infometric indicators and measurement techniques which are extensively used for identifying the most suitable periodical and relevant content in the libraries. Besides, the citations analysis provides the useful data of usage of the research and its behavior. The present study has used one of the aspects of the citation analysis method commonly known as content analysis which studies the full text of the documents to find the various factors responsible for quality and implications of the research. It is used to study the changing trends in the theoretical content

* Department of Library and Information Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India.
Email: javedconnected2u@gmail.com
** Department of Library and Information Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India.
Email: naikoomuzamil@gmail.com
*** Department of Library and Information Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India.
Email: basharatmalik123@gmail.com

and methodological approaches. These kind of analysis helps in both quantitative and qualitative operations. It allows closeness to text which can alternate between specific categories and relationships and also statistically analyses the coded form of the text (McTavish & Pirro, 1990). This paper assessed and compared the contents of two well-known journal articles. Library Hi Tech, a foreign journal and DESIDOC JLIS of India for the year 2017-18. Highlighting the Different kinds of trends and techniques incorporated by both the Journals is the major concern of the study. 'Analysis of a content' is a kind of research method in which larger area of social science observation described as documentary analysis by Duverger and Anderson (2020). Krippendorff (1980) asserts that content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context. Loy (1979) mentioned that one of the most frequent uses of the content analysis is to study the changing trends in the theoretical content and methodological approaches by analysing the content of the journal articles of the discipline. Content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication (Berelson, 1952). The genesis of content analysis traced back in the early 1920s with the analysis of newspaper messages by renowned personalities in 1940 (Penland, 1971). Traditionally, content analysis has most often been thought of in terms of conceptual analysis. In conceptual analysis, a concept is chosen for examination, and the analysis involves quantifying and tallying its presence. Also known as thematic analysis. Relational analysis, like conceptual analysis, begins with the act of identifying concepts present in a given text or set of texts. However, relational analysis seeks to go beyond presence by exploring the relationships between the concepts identified. Relational analysis has also been termed semantic analysis (Palmquist et al., 1997). Content analysis can be a powerful tool for determining authorship. For instance, one technique for determining authorship is to compile a list of suspected authors, examine their prior writings, and correlate the frequency of nouns or function words to help build a case for the probability of each person's authorship of the data of interest. In the study of Mosteller and Wallace (1963) Bayesian techniques were used based on word frequency.

Objectives of the Study

The present study aims to identify and describe the different parameters for publication used in Indian and foreign journals, with a view to identifying and analysing the contents used in the articles and then comparing them. For this purpose, parameters like aspect of the study, methodology used, data collection tools and analysis tools used, samplings and scaling techniques used, and so on, have been analysed. The present study will help the research community choose an appropriate journal for their research purposes. The main objectives of the present study are:

- To compare the differences and similarities in the format of the articles published.
- To correlate the nature and quality aspects of articles published in national and international journals.
- To find the various components, like subject approach, type of research, objectives framed, methodology, and so on, used in the articles published in the selected journals.
- To find the tools used in data collection and data analysis methods in the articles.

Literature Review

Yoon and Schultz (2017) undertook a study to examine the research data (management) services in academic libraries in the United States through a content analysis of 185 library websites, with four main areas of focus: service, information, education, and network. They found that libraries need to advance and engage more actively to provide services, supply information online, and develop educational services. The study also examines the landscapes of research data management services in academic libraries. Stroud et al. (2017) analysed the practitioner authorship contributions with the proportion of research articles and came to the conclusion that, over time, the proportion of research articles doubled, while practitioner authorship contributions decreased. Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method studies were coded based on author, research topic, sample, and method characteristics. In another study, Zheng et al. (2016) presented a review on the critical role of

communication technologies in Asia's robust economic, cultural, and technological performance analyses, by using a combination of content analysis and text mining-based semantic network analysis. Balanced qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. To investigate the interests of Australian researchers, the topics investigated by them, and the research strategies used by them, Rochester (1995) conducted a study by using the qualitative empirical method and analysed articles in 37 core library and information science journals published in 1985. The author shows the use of the content analysis method in library and information science research. Lee (2017) cast light on the research topics, theories, methods, and authorship in corporate social responsibility research in public relations scholarship by doing a content analysis of 133 articles in 11 scholarly journals. The study shows that the author has employed a balance between qualitative and quantitative research methodology, and that simultaneously, the mixed-method approach is also used. Clark (2016) carried out retrospective analysis of content published in Reference Services Review between 2012 and 2014 by applying the qualitative content analysis methodology and found that the articles focused most commonly on information literacy and instruction and emerging technologies. The authors were affiliated with large academic institutions. Ozyurt and Ozyurt (2015) revealed that there is a replacement of traditional Web-based learning environment with Individualised adaptive e-learning environment. Study dealt with the content analysis of the studies on Adaptive Educational Hypermedia (AEH) based on learning styles. EBSCOhost Web, ERIC, Google Scholar, ISI Web of Knowledge, Sage, Science Direct, Springer Link, and so on were used as tools. To examine the trend analysis and content analysis of studies in the field of Web Quest, Alias et al. (2013) conducted a study, which revealed that the Web Quest application has been used by students as a Web-based tool for collecting and evaluating information to increase their learning performance. To create awareness among LIS researchers, professionals, teachers, and students of the updated main spheres of researchers in top leading LIS journals, Aharony (2012) conducted a study which highlighted the tendency of authors towards collaboration in authorship. University library websites are a replica of their whole resources and services, from where a user can get easy access. However, many technical institute libraries' websites are still in primitive stages and need to update (Vasishta, 2013). In the same vein, Van Rooi and Snyman (2006) reported the importance of knowledge management in the context of libraries by analysing the content of 28 full-length journal articles indexed by Library Literature. Study depicts that more researchers than practitioners are aware of knowledge management opportunities. A study based on cognition in e-learning, which uses the survey method and descriptive statistics, was conducted by Shih et al. (2008), which was published in five Social Sciences Citation Index journals (SSCI). It asserts that IETI had the highest percentage of related articles in 2002, 2003, and 2004, and almost half (43.2%, 444 of 1027 articles) of the articles published in five educational journals from 2001 to 2005 were related to the field of cognition in e-learning.

Methodology

The present study selected the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology and Library Hi Tech. The DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology is an Indian peer-reviewed, open access, bi-monthly journal that publishes original research and review papers related to library science and IT applied to library activities, services, and products. The impact factor of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology is 0.600, while the cite score is 0.47. Library Hi Tech, on the other hand, is one of the prominent foreign journals in the field of library and information science. Library Hi Tech had an impact factor of 0.759 in 2016 and a five-year impact factor of 0.973, while the cite score was 1.39. After the selection of the journals, content analysis of the full text articles from 2017-2018 was done to infer the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the articles for comparison and correlation, to identify the differences and similarities in the publication standards at the national and international level. Only 51 articles from the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology and 45 from Library Hi Tech have been taken. Seven articles from the DESIDOC JLIT and two from Library Hi Tech have not been considered due to their inappropriateness. They do not fulfil the needs of the study. All the collected data was finally exported to MS Excel, where the sorting, collation, and further analysis of different parameters was done.

Data Analysis

Any assessment needs specific parameters to identify and explore the results properly; in the present study, the contents of the articles have been analysed based on the different sections of the journal articles. Although there were many differences in the format of the articles in the selected journals, we have analysed the full text based on the similarities of the different sections of the articles. The parameters used in the present study are the difference in objectives and their designing, characteristics of objectives, methodology used in the articles, data collection tools used, data analysis tools used, sampling design used, scales used, and hypothesis framed. The following tables represent the data based on these common sections in both the journals selected for the study.

Table 1: Total Number of Articles Surveyed in both the Journals

Name of the Journal	*Year*	*Volume No.*	*No. of Issues*	*No. of Articles*
DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	2017-18	37	6	51
Library Hi Tech	2017-18	35	4	45

Objectives Framed

Objectives mean a specific result that a person or system aims to achieve within a time frame and with the available resources. In the context of research, research objectives describe what we expect to achieve through a study. The present study categorises the objectives into three kinds: specific, general, and qualitative.

It is revealed from Table 2 that in the case of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, maximum studies have mentioned specific objectives, which were found in 29 (56%) articles, followed by the general type of objectives, which were presented in 18 (35%) articles. In the case of Library Hi Tech, a majority of the articles, i.e. 33 (73%), do not have set objectives. Only seven (15%) articles were having specific objectives, followed by four (8%) articles containing general objectives.

Table 2: Types of Objectives Framed

Objectives	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Specific	29 (56%)	7 (15%)
General	18 (35%)	4 (8%)
Qualitative	0	1 (2%)
No objectives framed	4 (7%)	33 (73%)
Total	51	45

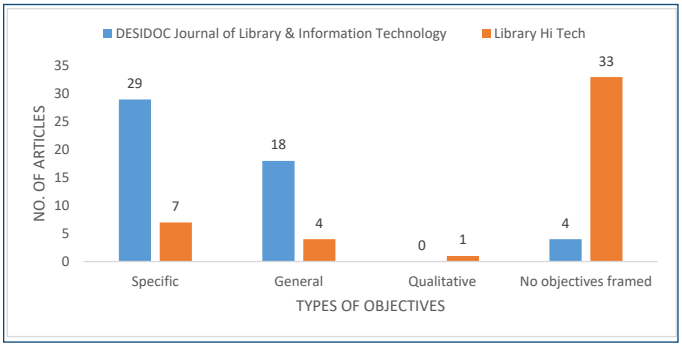

Fig. 1: Types of Objectives Framed

Characteristics of Objectives

Characteristics is one of the important attributes to know the nature of the given phenomenon, so that one can know the actual motive behind it. The present study depicts the characteristics of the framed objectives, which are: specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time bound.

In the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, the characteristics of a majority (32, 27%) of articles' framed objectives were found to be realistic. This was followed by achievable objectives, noted in 25 (21%) articles. In the case of Library Hi Tech, a maximum number of articles (33, 61%) were not having set objectives. This is why its characteristics also could

not be drawn. Ten (18%) articles were having realistic characteristics of the framed objectives, followed by five (9.25%) articles whose objectives' characteristics were achievable (Table 3).

With respect to the framed objectives and depicted characteristics, the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology gains a certain high position in comparison to Library Hi Tech.

Table 3: Characteristics of Objectives

Characteristics	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Specific	24 (20%)	4 (7%)
Measurable	23 (19%)	1 (1.85%)
Achievable	25 (21%)	5 (9.25%)
Realistic	32 (27%)	10 (18%)
Time-bound	8 (6%)	1 (1.85%)
No	4 (3%)	33 (61%)
Total	116	54

Methodology Used in the Articles

For conducting a research, the methodology has to be pre-defined. According to the nature of the study, the methodology is adopted. Basically, there are two kinds of methodologies used in research, i.e. qualitative and quantitative. Further, there are several types of methodology categories under these two broad headings, which have been covered in this study.

Qualitative Methods

Table 4 indicates that the case study method has been used by a maximum number of articles in both the journals, i.e. four (6%) articles in the DESIDOC and eight (16%) in Library Hi Tech. Other methods were minimally used. Other methods like action research, historical method, and ethnographic method were seen in Library Hi Tech.

Quantitative Methods

Another important kind of methodology used in research is the quantitative method. As the term qualifies, it is a research method dealing with numbers and anything that is measurable in a systematic way of investigation of phenomena and their relationships. It is used to answer questions on relationships within measurable variables with an intention to explain, predict, and control a phenomena.

Table 4: Types of Qualitative Methodology Used

Types of Qualitative Methodology		*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Qualitative methods	Content analysis	1 (1.6%)	1 (2%)
	Historical method	0	2 (4%)
	Ethnographic method	0	1 (2%)
	Case study method	4 (6%)	8 (16%)
	Narrative method	1 (1.6%)	0
	Grounded theory	0	0
	Action research	0	3 (6%)

It is evident from Table 5 that in the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, the descriptive survey method was used in most of the articles, i.e. in 27 (45%) articles, followed by online survey in 11 (18%) articles. The same is the case with Library Hi Tech; descriptive survey was used in a maximum number of articles (9, 18%), followed by the experimental method which was used in eight (16%) articles.

Analysis of the usage of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies in the DESIDOC JLIT and Library Hi Tech articles clearly depicts that a majority of the articles published in the DESIDOC JLIT used quantitative methods, while Library Hi Tech articles showed an involvement of the qualitative method of research as well.

Table 5: Types of Quantitative Methodology Used

	Types of Quantitative Methodology	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Quantitative Methods	Descriptive survey	27 (45%)	9 (18%)
	Online survey method	11 (18%)	4 (8%)
	Causal-comparative method	0	2 (4%)
	Experimental method	3 (5%)	8 (16%)
	Quasi experimental method	0	1 (2%)
	Conclusive research method	0	0
	Single subject method	3 (5%)	0
	Correlational method	1 (1.6%)	1 (2%)
	Exploratory method	4 (6%)	6 (12%)
	Systematic literature review method	1 (1.6%)	0
	Scientometric method	4 (6%)	0
	Bibliometric method	1 (1.6%)	0
	Useability testing method	0	1 (2%)
	Inductive qualitative method	0	1 (2%)
	Context aware learning support system method/any other approach	0	2 (4%)
	Citation analysis/co-citation analysis/social network analysis/factor analysis method	0	1 (2%)
	Total	60	50

Data Collection Tools

Adequate data is a pre-requisite for conducting any kind of research. Data collection is the systematic approach to gathering and measuring information from a variety of sources to get a complete and accurate picture of an area of interest. There are several tools by which a researcher collects data pertaining to their study.

The DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology articles showed that the most frequently used tool for data collection is questionnaires, which had been used in 23 (32%) articles, followed by 12 (16%) articles in which different databases like Web of Science, Scopus, and so on, had been used. Likewise, in Library Hi Tech, questionnaires were used in 13 (22%) articles, followed by interviews/discussions which had been used in six (10.3%) articles (Table 6).

Table 6: Types of Data Collection Tools Used

Data Collection Tools	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Questionnaires	23 (32%)	13 (22%)
Emails	4 (5.6%)	4 (6%)
Interviews/discussions with users/personal meetings	2 (2.8%)	6 (10.3%)
Telephonic conversation	1 (1.4%)	0
Databases – Web of science, Scopus and any other/portals	12 (16%)	4 (6%)
Websites of journal/institution	11 (15%)	4 (6%)
Document review method	1 (1.4%)	0
Electronic formats	1 (1.4%)	0
Use of OPAC (Web)	1 (1.4%)	0

Data Collection Tools	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Use of classification scheme	1 (1.4%)	0
Use of login register	1 (1.4%)	0
Use of instructions	1 (1.4%)	0
Use of Google search engine	1 (1.4%)	0
List of institutions	1 (1.4%)	0
Citation indexes	4 (5.6%)	1 (1.72%)
Annual bibliographical directories/bibliographies	3 (4%)	0
Annual reports	1 (1.4%)	0
Observation method	2 (2.8%)	4 (6%)
Social media sites	0	2 (3.4%)
Meta data	0	1 (1.72%)
Job lists	0	1 (1.72%)
Use of software	0	1 (1.72%)
Use of special system	0	2 (3.4%)
Use of expression	0	1 (1.72%)
Google analytics	0	1 (1.72%)
Use of journals	0	1 (1.72%)
Annotation system	0	2 (3.4%)
Any kind of achievement test/searching capabilities	0	2 (3.4%)
Prototype	0	2 (3.4%)
No tools used	0	6 (10%)
Total	71	58

Data on tools used for data collection indicates that commonly used tools like questionnaires, databases, and websites of the concerned journals were majorly used in the articles in the DESIDOC JLIT, while in Library Hi Tech, along with the most favoured tools, the use of other tools like observation method, special system, social media sites, and so on, were noted.

Data Analysis Tools

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modelling data, with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making.

Table 7 shows that MS Excel was most widely used for data analysis – in 31 (44%) articles of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, followed by descriptive statistics, which was used in 12 (17%) articles. On the other hand, ten (13%) articles in Library Hi Tech used different tests/algorithms and models to analyse the data. This was followed by MS Excel, which was used in nine (12.5%) articles.

Table 7: Types of Data Analysis Tools Used

Data Analysis Tools	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
MS Excel	31 (44%)	9 (12.5%)
SPSS 20-22 Version	5 (7%)	7 (9.7%)
Descriptive statistics/simple percentage method	12 (17%)	8 (11%)
MS Word	4 (5%)	0
Webometrics	1 (1.4%)	0
Use of relationship and factor analysis	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.3%)
Use of evaluation criteria	1 (1.4%)	0

Data Analysis Tools	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Method of complete counting	3 (4.2%)	0
Use of tests/scores/ algorithms/models/ distribution/cost	2 (2.8%)	10 (13.8%)
Correlation coef-ficient/bivariate/ Pearson's/regression analysis	2 (2.8%)	4 (5.5%)
Use of Mendeley	1 (1.4%)	0
Ranking techniques	1 (1.4%)	0
Tables (special)	0	1 (1.3%)
Online competitor analysis	0	0
Global tools	0	1 (1.3%)
Software/program-ming language	0	2 (2.7%)
Manual assessment	0	1 (1.3%)
Coding and theme extraction	0	1 (1.3%)
Use of special ap-proach/advanced technique	0	6 (8.3%)
Usage statistics		1 (1.3%)
Google Refine/ana-lytics	0	2 (2.7%)
Models/special tools	0	3 (4.16%)
Group discussions/ interviews	0	1 (1.3%)
Miscellaneous	0	6 (8.3%)
No tools used	6 (8.5%)	8 (11.1%)
Total	70	72

Use of tools like special approaches, models, program-ming language/software, Google Refine, and so on, were totally absent in the DESIDOC JLIT, but were used in the Library Hi Tech articles. It indicates that the approach of foreign journals is quite different from the Indian journals.

Sampling Designs

Sample is a mirror of the study, as one can easily predict the gist of the study by seeing the samples of the respective study. In research terms, a sample is a group of people, objects, or items taken from a larger population for measurement. It is defined as a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses or selects from a larger population by using a pre-defined selection method. Along with the most prominently used probability and non-probability sampling techniques, some other techniques have also been highlighted in this study.

Table 8 indicates that in the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 21 (38%) articles used stratified sampling technique, followed by non-probability sampling technique, which was used in 12 (22%) articles. On the other hand, in Library Hi Tech journal articles, non-probability sampling technique was used in most of the articles, i.e. 18 (40%), followed by probability sampling, which was present in 12 (26%) articles.

Table 8: Types of Sampling Designs Used

Sampling Designs	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Non-probability sampling	12 (22.2%)	18 (40%)
Probability/Random sampling	8 (14%)	12 (26%)
Complex Random Sampling: 1. Systematic sam-pling	4 (7.4%)	1 (2%)
2. Stratified sampling	21 (38%)	5 (11%)
Cluster sampling	1 (1.8%)	1 (2%)
Area sampling	2 (3%)	1 (2%)
Multi-stage sampling	0	0
Sequential sampling	1 (1.8%)	0
No sampling used	5 (9%)	7 (15%)
Total	54	45

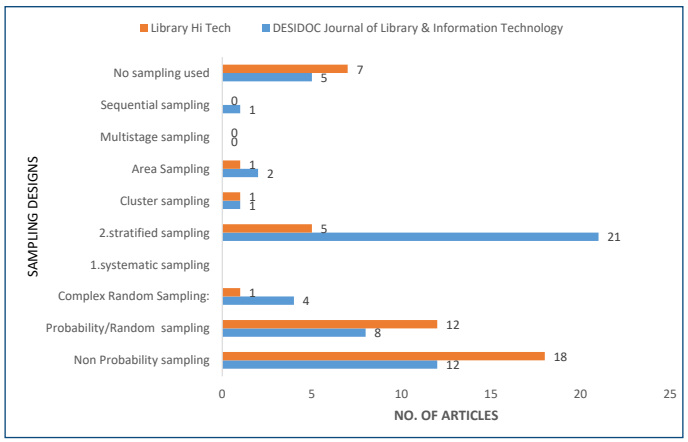

Fig. 2: Types of Sampling Designs Used

Scales Used in the Articles

Scaling is the procedure of measuring and assigning objects to the numbers according to the specified rules. In other words, the process of locating the measured objects in a continuum or a continuous sequence of numbers to which the objects are assigned is called scaling.

Different types of scales have been used in both the journal articles. In the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, the nominal scale was used in 29 (38%) articles, which is the highest in number. It is followed by the Likert scale, which was used in eight (10%) articles. Arbitrary and rating scales have also been used in seven articles. On the other hand, in Library Hi Tech, 22 (46%) articles did not have any scale. Nine (19%) articles used the nominal scale and the use of the Likert scale was identified in seven (14%) (Table 9).

Table 9: Types of Scales Used

Scales	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Nominal scale	29 (38%)	9 (19%)
Ordinal scale	3 (4%)	0
Interval scale	7 (9%)	1 (2%)
Ratio scale	4 (5%)	3 (6%)
Arbitrary scale	7 (9%)	0
Differential (Thurston scale)	1 (1.33%)	0
Summated scale (Likert scale)	8 (10%)	7 (14%)
Cumulative scales (Guttmann's scalogram)	4 (5%)	0
Factor scale (Osgood's semantic differential scale)	0	1 (2%)
Rating scale	7 (9%)	1 (2%)
Multi-dimensional	0	3 (6%)
Miscellaneous	2 (2%)	1 (2%)
No scale	3 (4%)	22 (46%)
Total	75	47

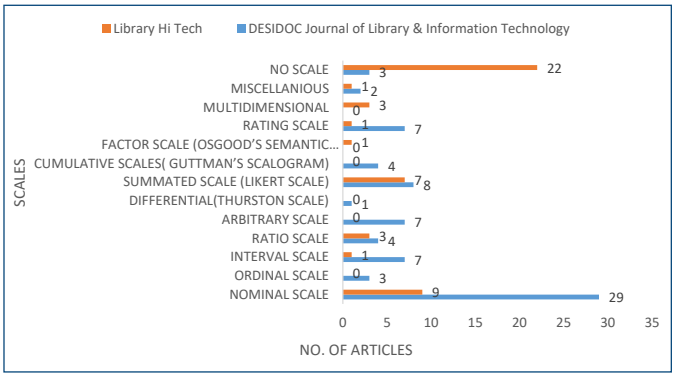

Fig. 3: Types of Scales Used

Hypotheses/Research Questions

A hypothesis is a specific statement of prediction. In other words, it can be defined as a tentative solution to the research problem.

Table 10 revealed that 47 (92%) articles of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology did not have hypothesis and research questions. Only two articles had hypothesis and two had research questions. On the other hand, in the case of Library Hi Tech, 26 articles did not have any research questions and hypothesis, followed by 14 (31%) articles which had research questions and five which had hypothesis.

More usage of research questions shows greater association between objectives and research questions.

This was found more in the foreign journal compared to the articles in the Indian journal.

Table 10: Hypotheses/Research Questions Framed

Hypothesis/Research Questions	*DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*	*Library Hi Tech*
Hypothesis	2 (3.9%)	5 (11%)
Research questions	2 (3.9%)	14 (31%)
No	47 (92%)	26 (57%)
Total	51	45

Findings and Conclusion

Both the journals are journals of high repute in the Indian and foreign contexts. In the Indian context, the DESIDOC JLIT has a cutthroat competition with other journals, and the same is the case with Library Hi Tech. The present study places both journals on a platform of comparison and found that Library Hi Tech surpasses the DESIDOC on almost all the pre-defined parameters, like framed objectives and its characteristics, and the methodology, tools, sampling designs, and scales used. This exploration revealed that the structure of the foreign journal, in comparison to the Indian journal, is technically advanced with the help of structurally sophisticated tools and techniques. Almost every aspect of the foreign journal articles holds the highest place in comparison to the Indian journal articles in one way or another. For instance, *paper type* is given in the article in an abstract way, such as it is a *research paper, case study, viewpoint, literature review*, and so on. Many articles quote the *sayings* of eminent personalities, and they mention the names of *supporting institutions* as well. To support the statement given in favour of the foreign journal, one of the most authentic sources of judging popularity and usage of both the journals is the impact factor of that journal. Library Hi Tech has a greater impact factor compared to the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology. This study concludes that theoretically, as well as statistically, it has been proved that the foreign journal articles have more citations in comparison to the articles in the Indian journal. The reason behind this is explained and elaborated in a descriptive manner in the present study.

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