ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND REVIEW: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Content analysis is non obtrusive research method which helps in getting meaningful insight from the communication. For the present study Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and review was subjected to content analysis. The primary aim of the study was to identify authorship pattern, country wise distribution, length of articles and designations of the contributing authors. It was found that total 221 articles were published in the journal in the year 2021 and 2022. Country wise distribution of the articles revealed that contributions have been made from different parts of the world. India and Philippines acquired 1st and 2nd position by contributing maximum number of articles. It was identified that single authors have contributed more articles. Maximum articles contributed were in the page range of 11 to 20. Teaching staff, research scholars and students have contributed maximum number of articles in the journal.

Keywords: Content analysis, Authorship Pattern, author designation, article productivity, country wise distribution.

INTRODUCTION

Content analysis which is described as scientific study of content of communication is a frequently used method in social science and humanities. Content indicates what is contained whereas content analysis is the analysis of what is contained in the message. Content analysis helps to identify specific themes, concepts and specific patterns of the word in data. According to the (Weber, 1985) it is a research methodology that utilises a set of procedures to make valid inferences from the text. These inferences are about the sender(s) of message, the message itself and the audience of the message.

Content Analysis is of two types; Qualitative content analysis and Quantitative content analysis. It is used for analysing written, verbal or visual documentation. For analysing the themes in the documents, they are classified and coded. The data for content analysis comes from variety of sources like books, manuscripts, emails, blogposts, journal articles, newspaper articles etc. Content to be analysed is broken into concepts, which are then coded (White & Marsh, 2006)

In the present study, content analysis has been used to identify the trends and contents of the Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary research and review.

Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary research review was launched in the year 2020. It is an open access bi monthly journal published by the law brigade publishers. The journal accepts the contemporary research from all research areas and is not limited to any specific topic or subject. The journal follows the double-blind peer review process for accepting the articles for publication in the journal.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is an important step in the research as it not only helps in avoiding the duplication of the research but also broadens the understanding of the research area.

Review of related literature was conducted for content analysis as a research method. Researches were also identified where content analysis of different journals and journal articles in different subject area was conducted.

(Kerlinger, 1986), (Berelson, 1952), (Holsti, 1968) and (Krippendroff, 1980) provides the definition and principles of the research. (Stempel, 1989) and (Devi Prasad, 2008) provides different steps of conducting the content analysis.

(Bozkurt, 2015) employed content analysis as research to identify current research trends in the field of distance education. To identify the research trends, extensive review of seven peer reviewed scholarly journals were done.

 (Lee, 2014) performed content analysis of research articles using language network analysis method in Korea.

(Rourke & Szabo, 2002) study was conducted for Journal of Distance Education which was subjected to content analysis. The main focus of content analysis was on item type, topic, research method and biographical information about first author.

(Shih, 2008.) content analysis of studies in the field of cognition in e-learning published in five Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) journals from 2001 to 2005 is done.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Content analysis as a research method was used while analysing the contents of the journals. The data for analysis was collected from the official site of the journals. The data was analysis was collected for two volumes, Volume 2 and Volume 3 for the year 2021 and 2022 respectively. Total number of 221 articles were retrieved which were further analysed. The 2020 issue of the journal could not be accessed due to some technical error.

Thus the present study is limited to the Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary research and review for the year 2021 and 2022.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted with following objectives,

- To study the year wise and volume wise distribution of the articles and the contributors.
- To analyse the country wise distribution of the articles.
- To find out the authorship pattern of the contributors.
- To analyse the length of the articles
- To study the designation of the contributors.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Year wise distribution of the articles

Table 1: Year wise distribution of the articles

Year	Volume no.	No .of articles	Cumulative articles	Percentage
2021	2	156	156	70%
2022	3	65	221	30%
		Total = 221		

The archive section of the Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary research provides access to the back issue of the journal form its year of inception i.e. 2020. The back issues of the year 2020 could not be accessed due to the error. The sample for the content analysis included year 2021 and 2022. As evident from the table number 1, the 70 % of the articles published in the journal were in the year 2021 whereas 30% of the total number of articles was published in the year 2022. The total number of the articles published in the journal for the year 2021 and 2022 were 221 articles.

Volume wise distribution of the contributors

Table 2: Volume wise distribution of the contributors

Year	Volume no.	No. Of articles	No. Of contributors
2021	2	156	271
2022	3	65	124
		Total : 221 articles	**Total : 395 contributors**

Table 2 represents the volume wise distribution of the contributors to the journal in the year 2021 and 2022. In the year 2021, 271 contributors have contributed to the 156 articles published in the journal whereas in the year 2021, 124 contributors have contributed to the 65 articles.

Country wise distribution of the articles

Table 3: Country wise distribution of the articles

Sr. no	Year	Number of the articles
1	India	118
2	Philippines	28
3	Nepal	7
4	Bangladesh	6
5	Pakistan	6
6	China	5
7	Malaysia	5
8	Nigeria	4
9	Oman	4
10	Somaliland	4
11	USA	2
12	Australia	2
13	Ethiopia	2
14	Ghana	2
15	Srilanka	2

16	Tanzania	2
17	Thailand	2
18	Africa	1
19	Indonesia	1
20	Iran	1
21	London	1
22	Myanmar	1
23	Sudan	1
24	Zimbabwe	1
25	Not available	13
	Total	**221**

Table 3 represents the country wise distribution of the articles published in the journal. Contributors across 24 countries have contributed their research work in the journal. India has occupied the top position by contributing 118 articles whereas Philippines and Nepal has secured 2nd and 3rd position respectively by contributing 28 and 7 articles respectively. Bangladesh and Pakistan have contributed six articles. China and Malaysia have contributed five articles. Thus it can be said that the contributors from across the continents have contributed articles in the journal.

Authorship pattern of the contributors

Table 4: Authorship pattern of the contributors

No. of authors	No. of contributions	Percentage
One	124	56%
Two	57	25%
Three	24	10.85%
Four	04	1.80%
Five	06	2.71%
Six	05	2.26%
Seven	01	0.45%

Table 4 depicts the authorship patterns of the contributions. It was found that 56% i.e.123 articles were contributed by the single author. 25% articles were contributed by the two authors. 10.85% articles were contributed by three authors. Whereas 16 articles were contributed by more than three authors. Thus it can be concluded that more number of single authors are contributing their research work to the journal. But almost 30% of the articles are contributed by more than single author which also suggest that large number of collaborative work is also contributed.

Length of the articles

Table 5: Length of the articles

No. Of pages	No. Of articles	Percentage
1-10	62	28.05
11-20	100	45.24
21-30	40	18.09
31-40	11	4.97
41-50	3	1.35
51-60	3	1.35
61-70	1	0.45
71-80	1	0.45
Total	221	100

Table 5 shows the length of the articles published in the Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. As shown in the table, maximum number of articles i.e. 100 had pages in the range of 11-20 whereas 62 numbers of articles had pages in the range of the 1-10 and 40 articles had pages in the range of 31-40. It was also found that smallest article published in the journal had 3 pages whereas longest article published in the journal had 77 pages. Though the number pages do not signify the quality of article as number of pages depends on the type of article i.e. review, book review, editorial etc. But a greater number of pages suggests a detailed description of the research work. It also suggests that journal had provided wide range of word limit for submitting article thus providing freedom to the author to give detailed description of their research work.

Designation of the Contributor

Table 6 denotes designation of different contributors. It has been found that contributors with different designation performing different roles have contributed to the journal. Highest number of contributions was made by the teaching faculty followed by research scholars and students.

Table 6: Designation of the contributor

Designation	Total Numbers
Assistant Professor/Lecturer/College Teachers	56
Associate Professor/College Professor	14
Professor, Senior Lecturer/Librarian/faculty/guest faculty	12
Tutor/trainer/Visiting Faculty/Instructor	15
Director/Head of the department/Deputy Director/Deputy Vice Chancellor	05
Practitioner/Professionals/Staff/research Analyst/FreeLancer/Staff Coordinator	15
Research Scholars(M. Phil, Ph. D., Post Doctoral Students, Junior Research Fellow)	43
Students/High School Graduates	45

CONCLUSION

Journals form important channel for research communication. Multidisciplinary journals like 'Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Review' plays important role as it shows the research conducted in the different research area in a single publication. Content analysis of this journal has shown that in the span of three years, the journal has contributed more than 200 articles. The contributors in the journal are from across the world from developed countries like USA and UK to the developing countries like Somaliland and Ghana. The journal has also promoted and published the detailed study as maximum number of contributions is in the page range of 11-20. Contributors from across different designations from professionals-faculty-research scholars-students have contributed to the journal.

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