Editorial

*"Research which answers questions already posed is valuable
that which creates/proposes is invaluable"*
[Library Trends (Preface: 1957)]

The pattern of research in Information Studies has undergone a major shift in materials and process dynamics in addition to a variety of odd activities and interests surrounding children literature to business information; rare book specialization to STM resources; collection development to web services and products etc. On the other hand, we are relatively in earlier stage of growth and development compared to other well established disciplines particularly in developing world. The incorporation of select Social Sciences methods in Library and Information Studies found its way in the mid 20th century when the earlier bibliographic studies and dominating survey methods are becoming uncalled for and new ways of observation and assimilation are finding a place and pattern besides cross disciplinary trends in teaching, research and working system under different shades. But scenario of our schools and faculty research particularly in doctoral programmes is dismal for their underprivileged performance in identification of problems and subsequent methodologies adopted and executed. Around globe ,the empirical studies or controlled experiments and subsequently meta –analysis are finding a unique place in production of good research papers in different disciplines which made Hjørland (2001) to lament that meta-analysis is being neglected by information scientists as a valuable research tool in a letter to' Journal of Library & Information Science' but scenario has not changed to date and that tool is greatly non –existent in the field despite its major concerns regarding issues of consistency, replication and adequate reporting to be resolved before application. Meta- analysis as a methodology has grown nearly 1990's but has a long history in Medicine. Trahan (1993) has discussed its feasibility and potential which was first applied by Salang (1996) using Glases technique. Saxton has performed meta-analysis of reference service evaluation studies and Hwang and Lin (1999) have examined the effect of information load when Wantland et al (2004) have turned to medium of an intervention influencing the behavior of an individual. Ankem (2005) has discussed factors affecting information needs among patients. Despite these individual efforts, meta-analysis has largely been underutilized. It is right time to wake up and give a right direction to our research programmes in selection of sound methodologies for a demanding problem.

Here, this issue of the journal represents four different methodologies to bring forward their research objectives. *Kimmo Kettunen* has attempted to make a meta- analysis of prominent contributions in the area of word form variation in text retrievals system from a management perspective and presented it in practice with real illustrations from European linguistic view. The development of digital cultural collections for Cultural Knowledge Centre (Thailand) has been carried by *Ruethai Nimnoi & S. Sudarshan Rao*. They have tried to create an awareness of Thai Cultural database particularly highlighting techniques and methods adopted in creating a cultural objects database. *Mohammad Hanief Bhat* has attempted to draw an overview of the available literature in the area of knowledge organization, bedrock for retrieval for any information system. The review cum exploratory study demands a highly meta-analysis graph to settle the scores for a fruitful research in future. *Rabia Noor* uses content analysis- popular tool of Mass Communication scholars- for Cj.IBNLive in revealing cultural migration of media to citizen journalism, thanks to ICT, which has opened new opportunities to citizens (read: netizens) for reporting.

With these awkward and uneven reflections, I congratulate my team for the hardwork and dedication in bringing out the issue in time after a long and hectic review process and editorial interventions.

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