



THE APPLICATION OF "BRADFORD LAW OF SCATTER" AND THE
USE OF THAI JOURNAL IN THAMMASAT LIBRARY

AN ABSTRACT

BY

SUKANYA MAKUTONRUDEE

สำนักหอสมุด

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to apply the "Bradford Law of Scatter" to the use of Thai journals in Thammasat Library by checking the frequency of use and the frequency of academic articles occurred in the journals. The Bradford Law of Scatter is used for grouping the journals according to their use and contents.

The example of subject for this study composed of 475 titles of Thai journals which are subscribed and complimentary journals. These are divided into two groups : current issues of 1 year, and back issues of 10 years.

The process of collecting data was to record the frequency in the daily use of current issues for sixty days. The times of recording were 8.00 h., 10.00 h., 12.00 h., 16.00 h., and 18.00 h. beginning Jan. 2, 1995 to March 12, 1995. The check mark (/) was used for recording when a journal was found out of the shelves. For the recording of back issues use, lending statistic from Jan. 1985 to Dec. 1994 were counted. The finding from means and arranging zones according to Bradford Law was : the journals could be arranged into ten zones with zone 1 or the main zone as the most frequently used 9319 time. There was only one title of journal in this zone, The Sayamrat Sabdawichan. Zone 10, with 310 titles, was the least frequently used. The average frequency was 9647.9 which was close approximately equal to the highest

frequency of 9319 in zone 1.

As for the frequency of academic articles occurred in the journals, numbers of academic articles were counted with total numbers of all articles for the period of 3 years (1995-1993). The result was arranged in ten zones according to Bradford Law and compared to the ten zones of frequency of use. The highest amount of academic articles were grouped in zone 1 which had 118 titles of journals. The result showed that the frequency of use was irrelevant to the amount of academic articles in the journals. Furthermore, the frequency of use was in reverse to the frequency of academic articles occurred. The highest frequency of use had only one title and the least used had 310 titles whereas the highest amount of academic articles occurred had 118 titles and the lowest amount occurred had 4 titles.