

Content Analysis of Library 3.0 Seen On Scopus Database

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Abstract

Content analysis is a widely used qualitative research technique. Content analysis of articles published SCOPUS database from 2011 to 2015 is carried out in all there are 202 articles published in five years. This study maid an attempt on examine the, authorship pattern, Country wise distribution of articles, growth of publication, Distribution of articles by Institutions, average number of references per year, etc.

Keywords: Content analysis , Library 3.0, Scopus Database

Introductions

Content analysis is a method that may be used with either qualitative or quantitative data and in an inductive or deductive way. Qualitative content analysis is commonly used in nursing studies but little has been published on the analysis process and many research books generally only provide a short description of this method. Content analysis is a research method for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context, with the purpose of providing knowledge, new insights, a representation of facts and a practical guide to action. The aim is to attain a condensed and broad description of the phenomenon, and the outcome of the analysis is concepts or categories describing the phenomenon. The use of content analysis in the social sciences-today its method & its sciences – today its method & its problems of interpretation has been affected both by related developments in other fields & by historical demands for certain practical application.

Content

Text matter of a document or publication in any form. Content is both information and communication: the sum total of the freshness, readability, relevancy, and usefulness of the information presented, and the manner in which it is presented.

Content Analysis

Content analysis has been defined as a systematic, replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding (**Berelson, 1952; GAO, 1996; Krippendorff, 1980; and Weber, 1990**). Holsti (**Holsti,1969**) offers a broad definition of content analysis as, "any technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of messages". Under Holsti's definition, the technique of content analysis is not restricted to the domain of textual analysis, but may be applied to other areas such as coding student drawings (**Wheelock, Haney, & Bebell, 2000**), or coding of actions observed in videotaped studies (**Stigler, Gonzales, Kawanaka, Knoll, & Serrano, 1999**). In order to allow for replication, however, the technique can only be applied to data that are durable in nature.

Content analysis enables researchers to sift through large volumes of data with relative ease in a systematic fashion (**GAO, 1996**). It can be a useful technique for allowing us to discover and describe the focus of individual, group, institutional, or social attention (**Weber, 1990**). It also allows inferences to be made which can then be corroborated using other methods of data collection. Krippendorff (**Krippendorff, 1980**) notes that "much content analysis research is motivated by the search for techniques to infer from symbolic data what would be either too costly, no longer possible, or too obtrusive by the use of other techniques"

Scopus Database

Scopus is a database from Elsevier. It is a large abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature and quality web sources with smart tools to track analyze and visualize research. It's designed to find the information scientists need. Quick, easy and comprehensive, Scopus provides superior support of the literature research process Elsevier has approached the publisher of each journal to request whether they can source and index the abstract and references for each article. In most cases, Elsevier holds a subscription to the journal and publishers are aware that Elsevier is covering their titles. It is an Elsevier, rather than a multi-publisher initiative.

Library 3.0

The term Web 3.0 denoting the notion of the web upon which Library 3.0 is based was coined in 2006 by John Markoff of the *New York Times* to describe the third generation of the Internet services that collectively comprise the 'intelligent web' (**Hendler, 2008;Jastram, 2008**). It is generally accepted that Web 3.0 combines the semantic web, Web 2.0 applications and artificial Intelligence. Scholars also point out that the concept of the semantic web, which is the foundation of Web 3.0, was originally developed by Tim Berners-Lee(**Berners-Lee,1998; Giustini, 2007**).

Review of literature

Content analysis is indigenous to communication research & is potentially one of the most important research techniques in the social science Dooley,(**Dooley, 2007**) Content analysis is a family of systematic, rule-guided techniques used to analyze the informational contents of textual data. Author describes a type of qualitative content analysis in which categories are largely derived from the data applied to the data through close reading and analyzed solely qualitatively. The research technique which is used for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of manifest content of communications is called Content Analysis (**Berelson, 1952**). **Pratapure S K & Khaparde V S (2014)** studied the Content Analysis of Information Technology in Biomedicine from 2007-2012 was carried 599 articles published in six years. The total number of author contributions of this study is 1442 & the maximum authors from USA. The highest number of (CLS) Current Literature survey is 22.

Objectives

- To find out the authorship pattern.
- To find out the country wise distribution of authors.
- To identify Year wise Growth of publication .
- To find out Distribution of articles by Institutions
- To study average number of references per year.

Scope & Limitation

The present study limited to 202 articles from 2011-2015 on Scopus Database.

Data Collection

The relevant data was collected from the published on Scopus Database. The data was collected from 202 articles, from 2011-2015. Analysis of 202 articles were further analyzed.

Data Analysis

Analysis of data 202 articles was done of the database of Scopus during 2011-2015. The study was done by using varies parameters like article distribution pattern, authorship pattern, references and geographical distribution of authors, etc.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

1. Authorship Patterns of contributions

Table No. 1			
Authorship Patterns of contributions			
Sr.No	No.of Authors	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1	Single	8	3.96
2	Two	17	8.42
3	Three	33	16.34
4	Four	28	13.86
5	Five	26	12.87
6	Six	22	10.89
7	Seven	17	8.42
8	Eight & More than Eight	51	25.25
Total		202	100

Table no. 1 indicates the highest 51 (25.25%) of articles have multi authors followed by 33 (16.34%) with Three authors, 28 (13.86%) Four authors published the articles in the Scopus data base. Data relating to authorship pattern as above is evident that authors of wiki have a tendency to work in collaboration.

2. country wise distribution of articles

Table No.2			
country wise distribution of articles			
Sr.No	Name of the Country	Articles	Percentage
1	United State	47	23.27
2	China	39	19.31
3	Germany	15	7.43
4	India	14	6.93
5	Japan	11	5.45
6	United Kingdom	9	4.46
7	Canada	8	3.96
8	Switzerland	5	2.48
9	South Korea	4	1.98

10	Italy	4	1.98
11	France	4	1.98
12	Taiwan	3	1.49
13	Sweden	3	1.49
14	Spain	3	1.49
15	Pakistan	3	1.49
16	Netherlands	3	1.49
17	Australia	3	1.49
18	Turkey	2	0.99
19	Slovenia	2	0.99
20	Portugal	2	0.99
21	Israel	2	0.99
22	Denmark	2	0.99
23	Brazil	2	0.99
24	South Africa	1	0.5
25	Singapore	1	0.5
26	Serbia	1	0.5
27	Poland	1	0.5
28	Nigeria	1	0.5
29	Malaysia	1	0.5
30	Iran	1	0.5
31	Ethiopia	1	0.5
32	Durham	1	0.5
33	Bangladesh;	1	0.5
34	Not mentioned	2	0.99
Total		202	100

Table No. 2 shows that information about the country wise distribution of articles. It is observed that United State occurred the top position followed by China, Germany, India, Japan ,UK, Canada etc. United State alone published 47 (23.27%) of total articles and occupied first position.

3. Year wise Growth of publication

Table no.3			
Year wise Growth of Articles			
Sr. No	Year	No. of articles	%
1	2015	50	24.75
2	2014	43	21.29
3	2013	38	18.81
4	2012	37	18.32
5	2011	34	16.83
Total		202	100

Table no. 3 presents year wise growth of publication of articles Scopus database over a period of 5 years that is during 2011 to 2015. The year 2015 is the highest productive year in which 50 (24.75%) of articles published in the Scopus database, Followed by next majority 43 (21.29%) in the year 2014 and lowest number of articles published in the year 2011 with 34 (16.83%) articles published.

4. Distribution of articles by Institutions

Sr.no	Institutions	Articles	%
1	Academic institutions	115	56.93
2	Research institutions	40	19.80
3	Documentation centers	24	11.88
4	Other institutions	23	11.39
Total		202	100

Table no. 4 depicts the information about the institution wise distribution of articles. It is observed that Academic institutions occurred the top position 115 (56.93 %) followed by Research institutions 40 (19.80%), Documentation Center 24 (11.88%) , Other Institutions 23 (11.39 %). “Academic institutions are most productive institute.

5. References in articles published in Scopus Database.

Table No. 5

References in articles published in Scopus Database			
Sr. No	Year	References	%
1	2011	434	11.93
2	2012	572	15.72
3	2013	735	20.20
4	2014	830	22.81
5	2015	1067	29.33
Total		3638	100

Table no. 5 shows that distribution that average number of references per year .On the whole 3638 references were cited in 202 articles. In the year 2015 represent highest number of 1067 (29.33%) references & 2011 represent lowest number of 434 (11.93%) references.

Conclusion

Content analysis helps the researcher to analyze the content of documents. It is observed in the present study that number of articles of Library 3.0 has 202 in five years. The authorship pattern shows that three author 33 (16.34%) contributed maximum than others.

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