

AUTHORSHIP PATTERN OF LIBRARY WEB 2.0 A STUDY BASED ON SCOPUS DATABASE

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Abstract

The present paper focuses on the analysis of library web 2.0 The records are collected from Scopus Database for the period of 2011-2015. A total of 271 papers were identified in scopus database. The study focuses on growth of papers (year wise), authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, Relative Growth Rate[RG(p)] and Doubling Time[Dt(p)] of the publications, The study shows that degree of collaboration is (0.68%).

Keywords: Library web 2.0, scopus, authorship pattern

Introduction:

There is a rapid change in the 21th century with regard digital world of technology. Many institutes, information centers, documentation centers and learning centers have been implemented web 2.0 tools for marketing services. Many libraries have taken initiatives to promote web 2.0 tools for user of library.

In the age of information technology, people are communicated with the help of modern tools. Libraries are now enhancing their website by introducing web2.0 tools or features. Today's libraries are accepting and applying these changes and they call them as library 2.0 services.

Review of Literature:

Khaparde and Pawar (2013) studied the authorship pattern and author's collaborative research in Information Technology with a sample of 17917 articles collect from LISA during 2000-2009. The average number of authors per article is 1.80. In the study the degree of collaboration (C) during the overall 10 years (2000-2009) is 0.71, but the year

wise degree of collaboration is almost same in all the years of mean value 0.49. According to 10 years of period, the multi- authorship articles are higher and predominant on single authorship.

Khparde V.S (2011). Bibliometric encompasses the measurements of properties of documents, &document related process. It uses mathematical & statistical methods to analysis & measure the output of scientific publications. **Khparde V.S (2011)** Bibliometrics is an emerging trust area of research in the field of Library & Information science. Bibliometrics analysis is now considered as an active area of bibliometric research. Khparde V.S (2011). Today information is the most vital resources for any kind of activity. The internet has an access to valuable resources scattered in various forms in different parts of the world. **Khparde V.S (2011).** Scientometrics is to provide quantative characterization of scientific activity. Scientometric is branch of Library & Information Science.

Fawaz Alhamdi and Vaishali Khparde (2015) Analyzed Authorship pattern in cloud computing research in LISTA . They collect 108 articles during the year 2009 to 2013. In this study The number of contributions found to be the highest is 24 in the year of 2012. The rate of growth of publication highly decreased from the rate of 0.693 in2010 to0.193 .in2013 Whereas the corresponding the Doubling time for different years gradually increased from 1 in 2010 to 3.95 in 2013.

Objectives Of The Study

The main objectives of the present study are:

- 1) To find out the distribution of the contrition year wise.
- 2) To find out Relative Growth Rate[RG(p)] and Doubling Time[Dt(p)]
- 3) To find out authorship pattern of contributions year wise.
- 4) To find out Degree of collaboration year wise.
- 5) To find out language wise distrinution of aticles
- 6) To find out the Geographical distribution of contributors of articles.
- 7) To find out the average citation per contribution in each year.

Study Databases (Scopus)

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation databases of research literature and quality web sources. It is designed to find the information that scientist need. Quick, easy and comprehensive, Scopus provides superior support of the literature research process, The data are updated regularly, This databases also helps the research and finds innovative tools that give an at- a- glance overview of search results.

Methodology

The data presented in this paper have been accessed from Scopus. The basic data collected during the year 2011-2015. All the searched results were saved in text files and then imported into Micro Soft-Excel to organize, analyze and generate the tables, graphs and charts for final study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table No. 1 Distribution of contributions (year wise)

Year	No. Of Contributions	Percentage
2011	69	25.46
2012	62	22.88
2013	53	19.92
2014	47	17.34
2015	40	14.76
Total	271	100

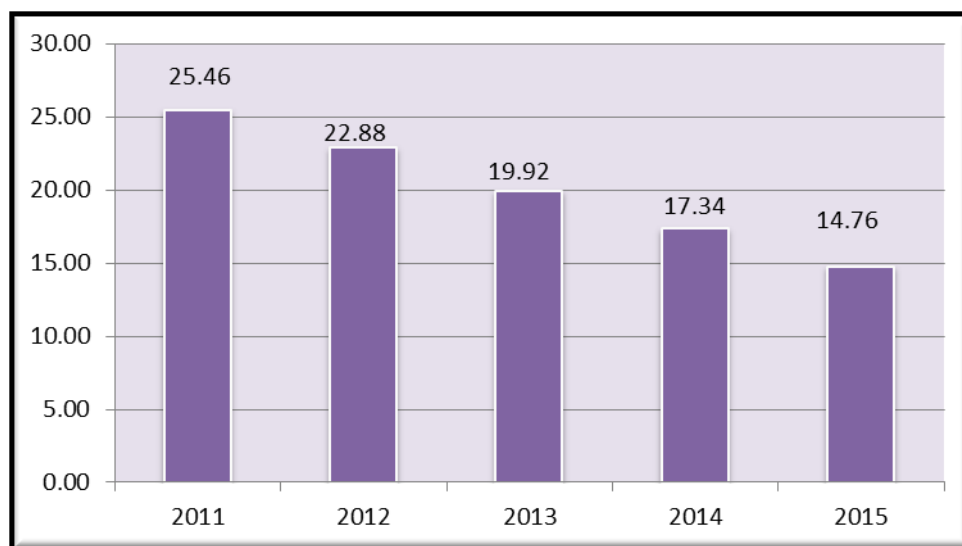


Fig. No.1 Distribution of contributions (year wise)

Table No.1 and figure No. 1 shows the Distribution of contributions (year -wise). out of the total 271 contributions majority of the contributions i.e. 69 contributions were contributed in 2011 were as minimum contributions i.e. 40 contributions were contributed in 2015.

Table No. 2 Relative Growth Rate[RG(p)] and Doubling Time[Dt(p)] of the publications

Year	No. Of Contributions	Cumulative	W1	w2	R (a)W2-W1	MeanR(a) =W2-W1	DT 0.69	MeanDt(a)
2011	69	69		4.23			0.16	4.16
2012	62	131	4.23	4.12	0.11	0.11	6.27	
2013	53	184	4.12	3.97	0.15		4.6	
2014	47	231	3.97	3.85	0.12		5.75	
2015	40	271	3.85	3.68	0.17		4.05	

Table-2 indicates that the relative growth rates for library web 2.0 have increase from the rate of 0.11 in 2012 to 0.17 in 2015. The mean relative growth rates for the periods 2011-2015 showed growth rate of 0.11 The corresponding doubling time for different years gradually decrease from 6.27 in 2012 to 4.05 in 2015. The mean relative growth rate for the doubling time is 4.16

Table No.3 Author-wise distribution

No. of Author	No. of contribution	Percentage	Cumulative	Cumulative percentage
Single author	87	32.10	87	32.10
Two author	85	31.37	172	63.47
Three author	46	16.97	218	80.44
Four Author	21	7.75	239	88.19
more than four author	32	11.81	271	100
Total	271	100	271	

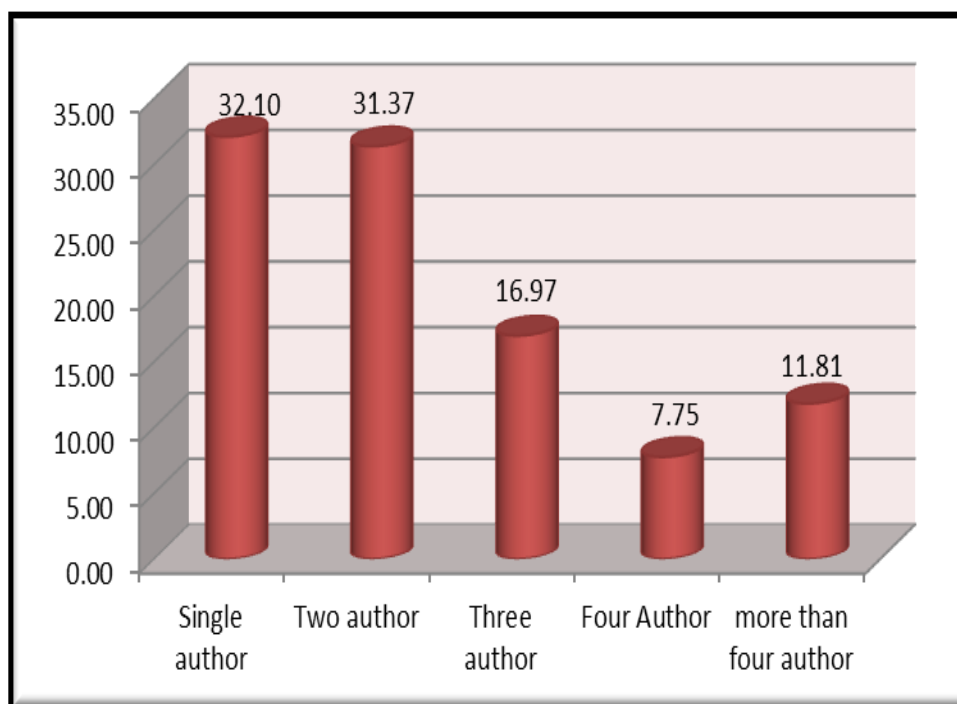


Fig No.2 Author-wise distribution

Authorship pattern among library web 2.0 is given in the Table 3 and Figure 2. Single authored papers contributions are 87(32.10%). Two authored papers 85(31.37%) followed by three authored papers 46(15.97%), four authored papers 21(7.75%) and more than four authors paper is 32(11.81%).

Table No.4 Degree of collaboration

Year	No. Of Contributions	Total no. of author	No. of single authored articles	%	No. Of multi authored articles	%	Degree of collaboration	Mean in degree of collaboration
2011	69	69	31	35.63	37	20.11	0.54	0.68
2012	62	62	20	22.99	40	21.74	0.66	
2013	53	53	12	13.79	42	22.83	0.77	
2014	47	47	13	14.94	34	18.48	0.72	
2015	40	40	11	12.64	31	16.85	0.73	
	271	271	87	100	184	100	0.67	

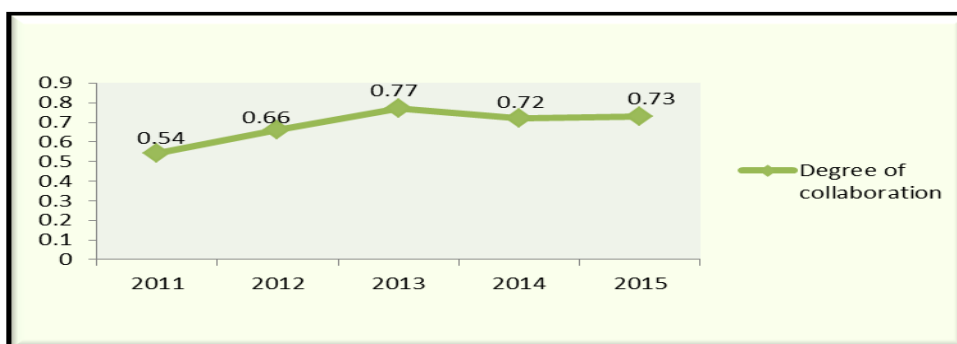


Fig No.3 Degree of collaboration

Table No.4 and fig no. 3 shows that in the 5 years period, the multi authored articles are higher and predominant than single author. The multi authored articles are which are highest in the year 2013. It is the seen that the Multi authored trend in increasing. In order to determine the collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula suggested by K. Subramanyam was tested. It is inferred from the table -5 that at the aggregate level, the degree of collaboration is of 0.67 during the study period 2011 to 2015 the result of the degree of collaboration $C=0.67$

Table No. 5 Language Wise Distribution

Sr. No.	Languages	No. of Periodicals	Rank	%
1	English	252	1	92.99
2	Spanish	10	2	3.69
3	Persian	3	3	1.11
4	Catalan	2	4	0.74
5	Polish	1	5	0.37
6	Chinese	1	5	0.37
7	German	1	5	0.37
8	Malasiya	1	5	0.37
		271		100

Table no 5 depicts the Ranking of languages which indicates that English language is more popularly used i.e (92.99%) Spanish (3.69%) Persian (1.11%) Catalan (0.74%) and (1.48 %) used other languages

Table No. 6 Geographical Distribution of contributions at international level

Sr. No.	Country	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1	USA	82	30.26
2	India	28	10.33
3	Spain	23	8.49
4	china	17	6.27
5	UK	15	5.54
6	Australia	14	5.17
7	Greece	7	2.58
8	Nigeria	6	2.21
9	Canada	6	2.21
10	German	6	2.21
11	brazil	5	1.85
12	Pakistan	4	1.48
13	Malaysia	4	1.48
14	Iran	4	1.48
15	France	4	1.48
16	Finland	3	1.11
17	Taiwan	3	1.11
18	Israel	3	1.11
19	Italy	3	1.11
20	Hungary	2	0.74
21	Poland	2	0.74
22	South korea	2	0.74
23	Saudi arebia	2	0.74
24	Sweden	2	0.74
25	Tanazania	2	0.74
26	Denmark	2	0.74
27	Austria	1	0.37
28	Chile	1	0.37
29	Estonia	1	0.37
30	Hongkong	1	0.37
31	Jamica	1	0.37
32	Japan	1	0.37
33	kuwait	1	0.37
34	mexico	1	0.37
35	Morocco	1	0.37

36	New zealand	1	0.37
37	Uruguay	1	0.37
38	Peru	1	0.37
39	philipines	1	0.37
40	Portugal	1	0.37
41	russia	1	0.37
42	Bangladesh	1	0.37
43	belgium	1	0.37
44	croatia	1	0.37
45	cuba	1	0.37
46	South africa	1	0.37
		271	100

Table No.6 shows the Geographical distribution of contributions at international level. Table No. 6 indicates that the majority of the contributions were contributed by USA (30.26), India (10.33), Spain (8.49) and (50.98%) other countries.

Table No. 7 Average citation per contribution in each year

Year	Print citation	Web citation	Total No. Of Citation	Percentage
2011	897	541	1438	19.40
2012	1000	523	1523	20.55
2013	1133	552	1685	22.74
2014	1084	486	1570	21.18
2015	870	325	1195	16.12
Total	4984	2427	7411	100

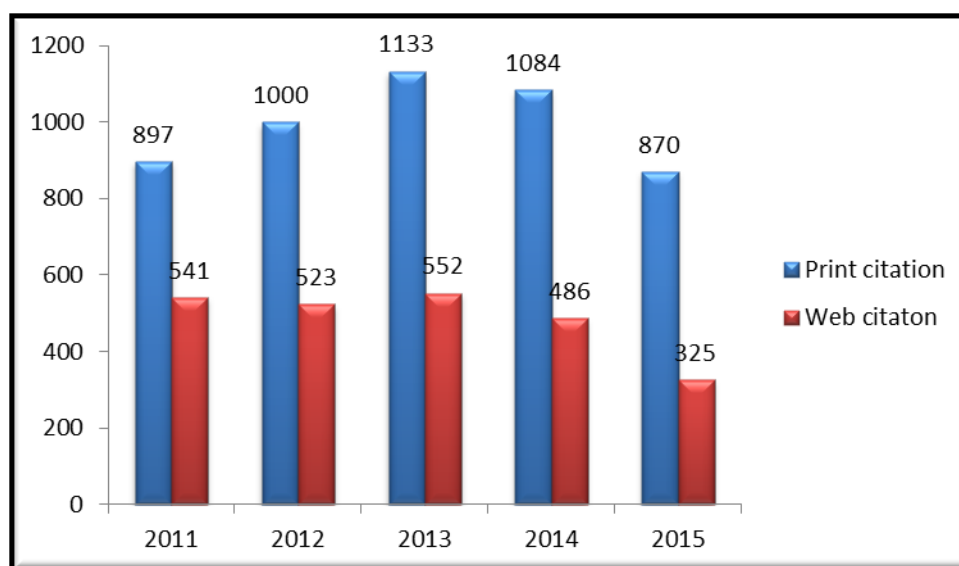


Fig. no. 4 Average citation per contribution in each year

Table No. 7 and fig. no. 4 shows the average citation per contribution in each year, Maximum numbers of citations were contributed in the year 2013 (22.74%) and the minimum (16.12%) contributions were contributed in the year 2015.

Findings and Conclusion

The present study comes out the following remarkable observations:

- Year (2011) has maximum articles contributed.
- The relative growth rates for library web 2.0 have increase from the rate of 0.11 in 2012 to 0.17 in 2015
- Authorship pattern of contributions single author has maximum articles contributed
- The degree of collaboration in Library web 2.0 is 0.67
- English language is more popularly used i.e (92.99%)
- Among the contributions, the maximum number of contributors is from USA
- All the contributions are with citations. It is observed that the print citation are more cited documents.

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