

# **A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF PUBLISHED LITERATURE RELATED TO CONTENT MANAGEMENT IN THE JOURNAL - LIBRARY HI- TEC DURING, 2006-2010**

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**Abstract:** *Library hi tech is a double blind peer reviewed academic journal which focuses upon computing and technology for the library community. A bibliometric analysis of contributions on content management published in the Library Hi-tech from 2006 to 2010 was presented in this paper. The study is on the basis of different parameters, viz., year wise productivity, extent of authors' collaboration, authors' institutional affiliation, authors' geographic affiliation, type of publication, and year-wise, volume wise and length wise distribution of papers. The study showed that the maximum numbers of articles relating to content management are in the year 2010. Most of articles are produced by single authors in which majority of them belonged to the country of USA.*

**Keywords:** content management, quantitative analysis, Library Hi-tech, Bibliometric analysis

## **1. Introduction:**

Bibliometrics is a research method in Library and Information Science field. It is a quantitative study of the literature on a topic and it is used to identify patterns of publication, authorship, and secondary journal coverage to get an insight into the growth of knowledge on that topic. This leads to better organization of information resources which is essential for effective and efficient use. Bibliometrics has attained a sophistication and complexity, and has a national, international, and interdisciplinary character. Bibliometrics is the application of statistical and mathematical methods to bibliographical studies and all forms of written communications. It was developed as a type of quantitative research method used in information science to describe the patterns of publication within a given field or body of literature to identify the pattern of publication, authorship, tile, institution and journal coverage with the hope that such studies can give an insight into the dynamics of the field under consideration.

## **2. Library Hi Tech - The Source Journal**

Library Hi tech is a double blind peer reviewed academic journal. It focuses upon computing and technology for the library community. Library Hi Tech journal was first published in the year 1983. This journal was first published by Emerald group limited. This journal was made available online from the year 1997. Library Hi Tech is a peer-reviewed, and cited in both ISI and Scopus. The journal features articles which explore new tools for managing and giving access to information, innovative ways of understanding interactions with users in both digital and hybrid environments, and unconventional approaches to library and information environments. This journal is international in scope and defines technology in the broadest possible terms to include the full range of tools employed by librarians and their customers.

### 3. Content Management

Content management (CM) is a set of processes and technologies that support the collection, managing, and publishing of information in any form or medium. When stored and accessed via computers, this information has come to be referred to as content or to be precise, digital content. Digital content may take the form of text such as electronic documents, multimedia files such as audio or video files, or any other file type that follows a content lifecycle requiring management.

Content management is a computer application that allows publishing, editing and modifying content as well as maintenance from a central interface. Such systems of content management provide procedures to manage workflow in a collaborative environment. CMSs are often used to run websites containing blogs, news and shopping. Many corporate and marketing websites use content management systems. CMSs typically aim to avoid the need for hand coding but may support it for specific elements or entire pages. Content management (CM) is the administration of digital content throughout its lifecycle, from creation to permanent storage or deletion. The content involved may be images, video, audio and multimedia as well as text. The usual stages in digital content management are:

- ❖ Creation
- ❖ Editing
- ❖ Publishing
- ❖ Oversight, including managing updates and version control.
- ❖ Removal.

Content management systems vary according to the specific industry. A Web content management system will include components for that purpose, such as a content management application (CMA) that automates the production of HTML. An enterprise content management (ECM) system, on the other hand, has components that will help deal with enterprise data effectively. Enterprise Content Management System components are geared to goals like streamlining access, eliminating bottlenecks and minimizing overhead.

A content management system which is a system used to manage the content of a website typically consists of two elements: the content management application (CMA) and the content delivery application (CDA). The CMA element allows the content manager or author, who may not know Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) to manage the creation, modification, and removal of content from a Web site without needing the expertise of a Webmaster. The CDA element uses and compiles that information to update the Web site. The features of a CMS system vary, but most include Web-based publishing, format management, revision control, and indexing, search, and retrieval.

Several web-based CMS tools are available. Some of them are the following:

- **Word press** - free web software designed for creating template-based websites or blogs.
- **Blogger** - Google's blogging tool designed specifically for maintaining a blog.
- **Joomla** - a flexible web publishing tool that supports custom databases and extensions.
- **Drupal** - an open source platform often used for developing community-based sites.
- **Weebly** - a web-based platform for building simple personal and business websites.
- **Wix** - a collection of web publishing tools for creating a highly customizable website.

#### 4. Objectives:

The main objective of the study is to analyse the following bibliometric attributes of the content management literature in the Library Hi-Tech journal. (2006-2010).

- ◆ Year wise distribution of articles
- ◆ Volume and issue wise distribution of articles
- ◆ Authorship pattern of articles
- ◆ Country wise distribution of authors
- ◆ Institutional wise distribution of authors
- ◆ Length of articles

#### 5. Scope of the study:

The data for the study have been collected from the articles of the journal Library Hi-tech during the period 2006-2010. Emerald which is a scholarly publisher of academic journals and books in the fields of management, business, education, library studies, health care and engineering was used to access the articles from the online version of the Library Hi-tech journal.

#### 6. Methodology:

The methodology applied in the present study is the bibliometric scrutiny which is used to analyze in detail the bibliographic attributes of the articles on content management published in the journal of Library Hi-tech during the period of 2006-2010. All the issues of the journals published from 2006 to 2010 was scanned and the details regarding each published article on content management, such as title of the article, volume and issue wise distribution, name of the author and authorship pattern, their institutional affiliations, and number of the pages of the article etc. was collected and recorded. Then it was tabulated and analyzed manually for making observations.

#### 7. Literature Review

**Mahapatra (1994)** made a bibliometric analysis of 1456 articles in Indian library and Information Science between 1975 and 1985 which revealed the average rate of citations per article in the field was quite low. The increase in journal citations and rate of citations between 1975 and 1985 indicates that Indian Library and Information Science journals are now publishing a higher number of research-oriented articles in comparison with earlier years. **Chaurasia (2008)** conducted a bibliometric analysis of Annals of Library and Information studies from 2002-200 which showed that most of the contributions are on bibliometrics followed by IT & digital technologies in libraries. **Thanuskodi (2010)** analysed the articles published in the journal Library philosophy and practice during the year 2005-2009 whose results exhibits that the maximum number of articles are published in the year 2009 and appeared under Library and internet which is followed by user studies. **Baby and Kumaravel (2012)** explored a bio-bibliometric analysis of the publication productivity, authorship pattern, and channels of communication and journal preference of Professor M. Lakshmanan in the field of nonlinear dynamics in the Bharathidasan University, Trichirapalli, India from 1972 to 2011 as per the Scopus Database. It was found that Lakshmanan has published 225 research articles in various channels of communications and the year 2009 has been the most productive year in his research career wherein he has published 20 research articles. **Akthar Hussain (2013)** carried out the bibliometric analysis to

demonstrate the authorship pattern, year wise, institution wise pattern and geographical distributions of contributions of the journal *Annals of Library and Information Studies*” for the period from 2006-2010. It is found that the maximum numbers of articles are in the year 2010 contributing 43 articles, which are 25.90 to the total publications. The analysis shows that majority of the articles in the journal are two-authored and majority of the contributions are from New Delhi, the place of publication of *Annals of Library and Information Studies*.

## 8. Analysis ad Discussions

The analysed data taken from the articles from Library Hi-Tech from 2006 to 2010 through the Emerald database have been presented in the tables from table 1 to table 9.

**Table 1: Year wise distribution of articles**

Sl. No.	Years	Frequency	Percentage
1.	2006	8	21.05
2.	2007	6	15.79
3.	2008	5	13.16
4.	2009	9	23.68
5.	2010	10	26.32
	Total	38	100.00

### 8.1. Year wise distribution of articles:

The above (Table 1) shows the distribution of the articles on and related to content management on the basis of respective years. It can be seen from the table that out of total 38 articles of the five years, the maximum numbers of articles are in the year 2010 contributing 10 articles, which are 26.32 % of the total publications. i.e., a quarter of the total articles are published in the year 2010. The minimum numbers of articles are in the year 2008 with 5 articles, which are 13.16 % to the total publications. Only a very few of the articles are published in the year 2008.

**Table 2: Volume wise distribution of articles**

	Volume	Frequency	Per cent
1.	25	14	28.57
2.	26	10	20.41
3.	27	7	14.29
4.	28	18	36.73
	Total	49	100.00

### 8.2. Volume wise distribution of articles:

The distribution of the articles on the basis of volume of the journal is depicted in the table2. It is revealed from the table that a good number of articles (36.73%) are distributed in the volume 28 and it can be seen that only a few articles are in the volume 27. The volume 28 contains the maximum number of articles than the other volumes.

### 8.3. Authorship pattern of contributions:

Table 3 shows the authorship pattern of the contributions published. Single-authored papers comprised the highest percentage, i.e., 17 (44.74 %). The number of multiple-authored papers is 11 (28.95 %). The maximum number of authors, i.e., five is found in only one paper (2.63%).

**Table 3: Authorship pattern of contributions**

Years	Single author	Double author	Multiple author	Total
2006	3 (37.50)	2 (25.00)	3 (37.50)	8 (100.00)
2007	3 (50.00)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	6 (100.00)
2008	3 (60.00)	-	2 (40.00)	5 (100.00)
2009	3 (33.33)	3 (33.33)	3 (33.33)	9 (100.00)
2010	5 (50.00)	4 (40.00)	1 (10.00)	10 (100.00)
Total	17 (44.74)	10 (26.31)	11 (28.95)	38 (100.00)

### 8.4. Distribution of authors based on gender

Table 4 highlights the distribution of the articles on the basis of the gender of the authors. It can be noticed from the table that a large majority of the authors are male (70.15 %) and only a few of them (29.85 %) are female.

**Table 4: Distribution of authors based on gender**

Years	Male	Female	Frequency
2006	13 (73.53)	4 (26.47)	17 (100.00)
2007	9 (66.67)	4 (33.33)	13 (100.00)
2008	7 (63.64)	4 (36.36)	11 (100.00)
2009	14 (66.67)	6 (33.33)	20 (100.00)
2010	16 (74.29)	2 (25.71)	18 (100.00)
Total	59 (70.15)	20 (29.85)	79 (100.00)

### 8.5. Institution-wise distribution of articles:

Table 5 examined the institution-wise distribution of contributions. Half of the articles 19 (50.00 %) were contributed by different universities. This is followed by libraries with 8 (21.05%) and other institutions with 6 (15.79 %). The remaining 5 (13.16 %) articles were contributed by technological institutions.

**Table 5: Institution-wise distribution of articles**

Years	University	Library	Technological institute	Others	Total
2006	5 (62.50)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.00)
2007	4 (66.66)	1 (16.67)	-	1 (16.67)	6 (100.00)
2008	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	-	1 (20.00)	5 (100.00)
2009	3 (33.33)	2 (22.22)	1 (11.12)	3 (33.33)	9 (100.00)
2010	4 (40.00)	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)	-	10 (100.00)
Total	19 (50.00)	8 (21.05)	5 (13.16)	6 (15.79)	38 (100.00)

### 8.6. Country -wise distribution of contributions

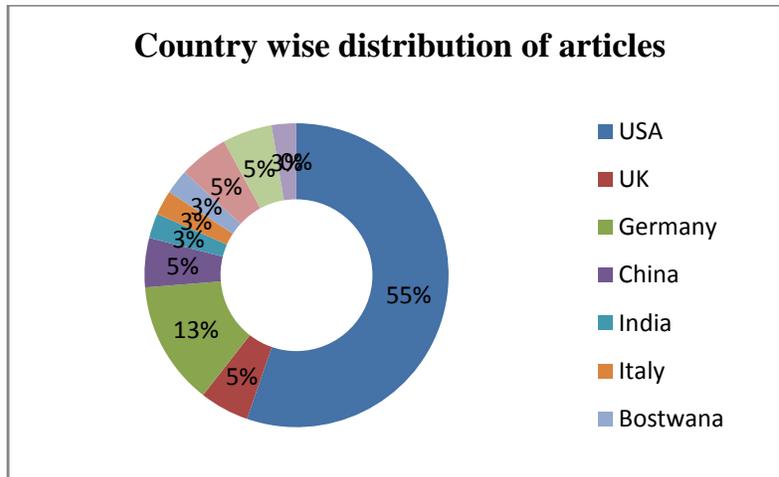
Table 6 focuses the country-wise distribution of contributions from the year 2006 to 2010. Out of 38 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 21 (55.27%) has been contributed by authors from USA and lowest number i.e., 1 (2.33 %) has been contributed by authors from India, Italy, Botswana and New Zealand.

**Table 6: Country -wise distribution of contributions**

Sl. No.	Countries	Frequency	Percentage
1	USA	21	55.27
2	UK	2	5.26
3	Germany	5	13.17
4	China	2	5.26
5	India	1	2.63
6	Italy	1	2.63
7	Botswana	1	2.63
8	South Africa	2	5.26
9	Australia	2	5.26
10	New Zealand	1	2.63
	Total	38	100.00

### 8.7. Country-wise Distribution of Articles:

The pictorial representation of the distribution of articles on the basis of the country to which it is belonged have been shown below.



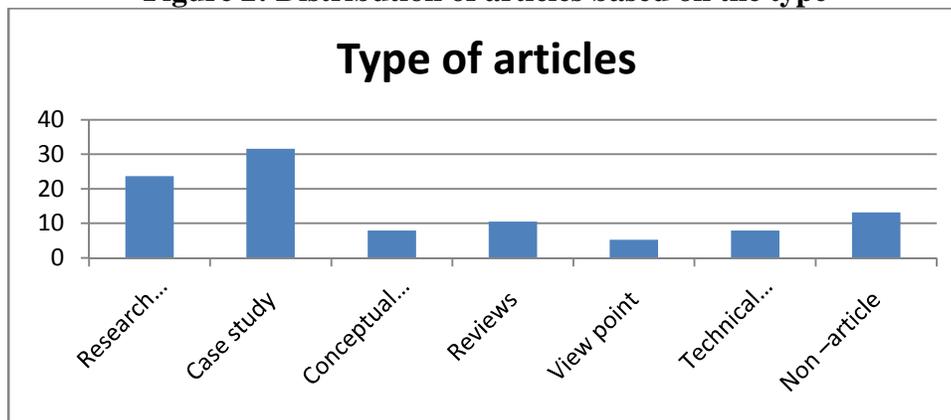
### 8.8. Distribution of articles based on type of publications

Table explores the distribution of articles on the basis of type of publications. A good number of the papers, 12 (31.58 %) published in Library herald came under the category of case study. The second highest number of papers, 9 (23.68%) were research papers followed by five non-article (13.16%), and four reviews (10.53%). Only two of the articles were viewpoints.

**Table 7: Distribution of articles based on type of publications**

Sl. No.	Type of articles	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Research paper	9	23.68
2.	Case study	12	31.58
3.	Conceptual paper	3	7.89
4.	Reviews	4	10.53
5.	View point	2	5.26
6.	Technical paper	3	7.89
6.	Non –article	5	13.16
	Total	38	100.00

**Figure 2: Distribution of articles based on the type**



The Figure 2 shows the distribution of the articles on the basis of their type to which it belongs to.

### 8.9.Length of articles

Table 8 shows the distribution of the articles on the basis of the number of the pages in the articles. Length of the majority of the papers, 21 (55.26 %), ranged from one to 10 pages. Thirteen papers (34.21 %) had length from 11 to 20 pages. Only four papers (10.53 %) had more than twenty one pages. The maximum length of a paper was pages. The average length of papers was pages which is the ideal length for research papers.

**Table 8: Length of articles**

Pages	Frequency	Percentage
1-10	21	55.26
11-20	13	34.21
21-30	4	10.53
Total	38	100.00

### 9. Conclusion:

CMS is the fastest way to keep one's website content updated. It also allows creating new pages in one click, and inactivating old pages, without worrying about breaking the design. Having a content management system saves money as a user won't need to pay a web developer every time he wants to modify the content of his website. A good number of the papers on content management, published in Library herald came under the category of case study and the highest number has been contributed by authors from USA. Half of the articles were contributed by different universities.

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