

Mapping the global research on Disability Information during 2013-2017: With special reference to Emerald Insight Database

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ABSTRACT

Disability is thus not just a health problem. It is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. Whereby the individual identifies his or her information needs, searches for information and finally transfers the information obtained. Emerald Insight is an important international full-text bibliographic database of books, journals hosted by Emerald Publishing Company. In this paper, an effort has been made to study the research contribution of "Disability information" in peer-reviewed journals published around the world.

KEYWORDS: Emerald Insight, Disability, Journal Information, Bibliographic Database, Bibliometric studies, Studies on disability.

1. INTRODUCTION

Disability is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. An impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. 'Disability is thus not just a health problem. It is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. Overcoming the difficulties faced by people with disabilities requires interventions to remove environmental and social barriers'.
– *World Health Organization*

According to Pritchard "The Application of mathematics and statistical methods to all media of communication; Methodology of the disability information transfer process and its purpose is analysis and control of the process. Bibliometrics is an important tool for quantitative analysis of the research output produced by researchers. The term Bibliometrics was first coined by Pritchard (1969). Earlier Coles & Eales (1917) used the term "Statistical Analysis" for similar kind of study. Hulme (1923) used the term "Statistical Bibliography" for mapping the literature in

graphical way. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (1969) used the term “Librametry” for the study related to library and its services, applying statistical approaches. Pritchard used the term Bibliometrics to describe “all 'studies which seek to quantify the process of written communication”. Fairthorne (1969) defined it as “The quantitative treatment of the properties of recorded discourse and behavior pertaining to it”. In other words Bibliometrics is the statistical analysis of bibliographic data, commonly focusing on citation analysis of research outputs and publications. The factual inferences can be used to identify top performing journals in subject areas, top researchers in subject areas, trends in authorship and collaboration in research publications by scientists, citation studies and soon. Bibliometric methods which are commonly used by researchers to measure different aspects of publication are content analysis and citation analysis.

2. EMERALD INSIGHT DATABASE

Emerald Publishing was founded in 1967 to champion new ideas that would advance the research and practice of business and management. Today, we continue to nurture fresh thinking in applied fields where we feel we can make a real difference, now also including health and social care, education and engineering. Emerald manages a portfolio of nearly 300 journals, more than 2,500 books and over 1,500 teaching cases. Emerald works in close collaboration with a number of academic and corporate organizations and associations worldwide, including: the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), the Academy of Management, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), the American Library Association (ALA), the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD), CEEMAN (Central and East European Management Development Association), amongst others.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hazarika, Goswami and Das (2003) analyzed the bibliometric trend of the Journal Indian Forester during the period 1991- 2000. Study revealed that multiple authorship papers were dominant in the Journal (64.55%) followed by single author (35.45%) and double author (31.03%). Average length of papers showed that 45.29% papers covers 4-6 pages followed by 7-9 pages (27.96%) which shows the ideal length of a research paper.

Velmurugan (2013) explored the publication of papers in Annals of Library and Information Studies. The Scientometric analysis has been conducted with 203 contributions published in the journal for a period of selected six years i.e. 2007 – 2012. It was observed from the study that the highest number of contributions i.e., 43 (21.19%) were published in the year 2010. Most of the contributions are found by double authored i.e., 88 (43.35 %.). The degree of collaboration (i.e.131out of 203) was high in terms of authorship pattern was 0.64.

Gaviria-Marin, Merigo and Popa (2018) discussed the analysis of their publications to provide a general overview of the Journal of Knowledge Management (JKM) focusing on a bibliometric analysis of its publications between 1997 and 2016. It involves two procedures: a performance analysis and a science mapping analysis of JKM. The performance analysis uses a series of bibliometric indicators such as h-index, productivity and citations. There is a positive evolution in the number of publications (although with certain oscillations), which shows a growing interest in publishing in JKM. The USA and the UK lead the publications in this journal, although at a regional level, Europe is the most productive. The low participation of emerging economies in JKM is also observed.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To determine the year wise distribution of articles.
- To study the authorship pattern;
- To study the journal-wise publications;
- To study the subject wise articles in disability information;
- To study the length of the articles.

5. METHODOLOGY

Three volumes containing 5 issues and 958 papers on disability information in Emerald Insight database during 2013-2017 are considered for the study. The data collected has been studied by applying filters on basis of different criterion. Quantitative techniques have been adapted for the study. The disability information in different journal is analyzed for number of issues and papers published, number of authors, subject, year wise growth in papers for the period of study.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

6.1 Year-wise distribution of Papers

Table-6.1 shows the year-wise distribution paper, a total of 958 research papers were published in different journal with 5 volumes and 5 issues during the period of study (5 years). Maximum no. of papers published in 2017 with 498(51.98%) followed by 222(23.17%) research papers in 2016, 220 (22.96%) in 2013 while lowest in the year 2014 with 5(0.52%). There is increasing trend in publication of articles from the year 2015 to 2017.

Table-6.1 Year-wise distribution of papers on Disability information

Year	No. of Articles	Percentage
2013	220	22.96
2014	5	0.52
2015	13	1.36
2016	222	23.17
2017	498	51.98
Total	958	100

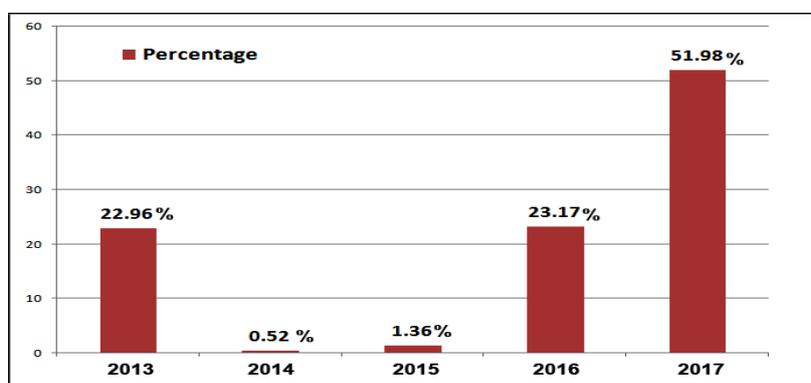


Fig.1: Year-wise distribution of papers on Disability information

6.2 Authorship pattern

Table-6.2 Authorship pattern

S. No.	No. of Authors	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Single Author	250	26.10
2	Two authors	337	35.18
3	Three authors	159	16.60
4	Four authors	62	6.47
5	Five authors	47	4.91
6	Six authors	38	3.97
7	Seven Authors	36	3.76
8	Eight Authors	14	1.46
9	Nine Authors	10	1.04
10	Ten Authors	5	0.52
	Total	958	100

Table-6.2 shows that out of 958 papers single authored contribution are 250 (26.10%); two authors contributions are 337(35.18%); Three authors contributions are 159(16.60%); four author contribution are 62(6.47%); Five authors contributions are 47 (4.91%); Six authors contributions are 38 (3.97%); Seven Authors contributions are 36 (3.76%); Eight Authors contributions are 14(1.46%); Nine Authors contributions are 10(1.04%) and Ten Authors contributions are 5(0.52%). The majority of the contributions are two authored 35.18%.

6.3 Journal-wise publications

Table-6.3 Journal-wise publications

S. No	Name of the journal	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	The Journal of Adult Protection	29	3.03
2	International Journal of Social Economics	26	2.71
3	International Journal of Manpower	24	2.51
4	Advances in Mental Health and Intellectual Disabilities	22	2.30
5	Journal of Intellectual Disabilities and Offending Behaviour	19	1.98
6	Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal	19	1.98
7	International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy	18	1.88
8	Quality in Ageing and Older Adults	16	1.67
9	Tizard Learning Disability Review	14	1.46
10	The Journal of Mental Health Training, Education and Practice	14	1.46
11	Advances in Autism	14	1.46
12	The Journal of Forensic Practice	13	1.36
13	Mental Health Review Journal	13	1.36
14	International Journal of Workplace Health Management	13	1.36

15	Working with Older People	12	1.25
16	International Journal of Law and Management	12	1.25
17	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	12	1.25
18	Social Enterprise Journal	11	1.15
19	Journal of Public Procurement	11	1.15
20	Facilities	11	1.15
21	Journal of Educational Administration	10	1.04
22	International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care	10	1.04
23	Employee Relations	10	1.04
24	4 Journals@ each 9 articles 9x4=	36	3.76
25	9 Journals @ each 8 articles 9x8	72	7.52
26	6 Journals @ each 7 article 6x7	42	4.38
27	9 journals @ each 6 articles 9x6	54	5.64
28	16 journals @ each 5 articles 16x5	80	8.35
29	16 journals @ each 5 articles 16x4	64	6.68
30	33 journals @ each 3 articles 33x3	99	10.33
31	44 journals @ each 2 article 44x2	88	9.19
32	70 journals with single article	70	7.31
	Total	958	100.00

Table-6.3 reveals the journal-wise publications, the highest 29(3.03%) articles published in “The Journal of Adult Protection” following 26(2.71%) articles published in “International Journal of Social Economics” As shown in the table the minimum of each of 10 articles published in three different journals.

6.4 Subject wise Distribution of Publications

Table-6.4 Subject wise distribution of publications

S. No.	Subject	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Health & social care	123	12.84
2	Education	86	8.98
3	Learning & intellectual disabilities	76	7.93
4	HR & organizational behaviour	52	5.43
5	Information & knowledge management	45	4.70
6	Mental health	46	4.80
7	Emotional/behavioural disorders	61	6.37
8	Economics	55	5.74
9	Information & communications technology	45	4.70
10	Strategy	41	4.28
11	Building & construction	40	4.18
12	Learning difficulties	40	4.18
13	Physical/developmental disorders	40	4.18

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14	Information behaviour & retrieval	38	3.97
15	Healthcare management	36	3.76
16	Employment law	35	3.65
17	Criminology & forensic psychology	33	3.44
18	Management science & operations	33	3.44
19	Sociology	33	3.44
	Total	958	100

Table-6.4 indicates the subject-wise distribution of publications, out of 958 publications, highest number of 123(12.84%) published in ‘Health & social care’ subject; 86 (8.98%) of publications published in ‘Education’ subject; 76(7.93%) of publications published in ‘Learning & intellectual disabilities’ subject; 52(5.43%) of publications published in ‘HR & organizational behaviour’ subject; 45(4.70%) of publications published in ‘Information & knowledge management’ subject; 46(4.80%) of publications published in ‘Mental health’ subject; 61(6.37%) of publications published in ‘Emotional/behavioural disorders’ subject ; 55(5.74%) of publications published in ‘Economics’ subject; 45(4.70%) of publications published in ‘Information & communications technology’ subject; 41(4.28%) of publications published in ‘Strategy’ subject; 40(4.18%) of publications published in ‘Building & construction’ ‘Learning difficulties’ and ‘Physical/developmental disorders’ subjects; 38(3.97%) of publications published in ‘Information behaviour & retrieval’ subject; 36(3.76%) of publications published in ‘Healthcare management’ subject; 35(3.65%) of publications published in ‘Employment law’ subject; 33(3.44%) of publications published in ‘Criminology & forensic psychology, ‘Management science & operations’ and ‘Sociology’ subjects.

6.5 Length of the Articles

Table-6.5 Length of Articles

No. of Pages	YEAR					Total	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
3	1					1	0.10
4				1	1	2	0.21
5	1		1		3	5	0.52
6	2			1	6	9	0.94
7	5	1		5	6	17	1.77
8	4			4	10	18	1.88
9	12		2	7	18	39	4.07
10	15			9	30	54	5.64
11	20	1	2	14	33	70	7.31
12	14			15	44	73	7.62
13	16		1	18	38	73	7.62
14	12		1	12	42	67	6.99
15	16			27	33	76	7.93

16	15		2	17	30	64	6.68
17	12	2	2	10	24	50	5.22
18	14	1	1	13	24	53	5.53
19	9			15	30	54	5.64
20	13			11	32	56	5.85
21	3			3	12	18	1.88
22	8			5	18	31	3.24
23	6			6	17	29	3.03
24	3		1	2	9	15	1.57
25	5			6	3	14	1.46
26	4			6	10	20	2.09
27	1			4	6	11	1.15
28	2			2	2	6	0.63
29	1			2	4	7	0.73
30					3	3	0.31
31	2			2	2	6	0.63
32	1			1	1	3	0.31
33	1				1	2	0.21
35				1	2	3	0.31
37				1	1	2	0.21
38					1	1	0.10
39				1		1	0.10
40	1					1	0.10
41				1		1	0.10
56					1	1	0.10
61	1				1	2	0.21
Total	220	5	13	222	498	958	100

Table-6.5 reveals that the majority of papers 76(7.93%) have the length 15 pages followed by 73(7.62%) with the length 12 & 13 pages; highest length of the paper 61 pages and lowest is 3 pages. The majority of the papers 76(7.93%) has page length of 15 pages.

CONCLUSION

Mapping the global research on disability Information during the 2013-2017 period in the Emerald Insight database is a highly preferred database. It is observed that the highest number of articles, i.e., 498(51.98%) have been appeared in the year 2017. The minimum 337(35.18%); number of contributions made by two authors. the highest 29(3.03%) articles published in “The Journal of Adult Protection” following 26(2.71%) articles published in “International Journal of Social Economics” and the highest number of 123 (12.84%) published in ‘Health & social care subject.

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