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BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF SELECTED LIS JOURNALS PUBLISHED ONLINE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF SELECTED LIS JOURNALS PUBLISHED ONLINE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

ABSTRACT

This paper is a study of the LIS journals published by Emerald group of publications which originated online in the 21st century upto the year 2015. Five such journals include Journal of Enterprise Information Management (JEIM), Journal of Intellectual Capital(JIC), Online Information Review (OIR), Performance Measurement and Metrics (PMM) and Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society (JICES). Highest publication is by OIR and 2009 produced most articles followed by 2008. Research paper tops the list in all the five journals. Single authored papers are predominant followed by two authored papers. Authors from UK contribute maximum numbers of papers and most papers have been contributed from Brunel University, UK followed by University of Hawaii, USA. Authors repeat contributions to the same journal. No author among the top-ranking authors is found to be writing for any other journal among the five journals except Bar-Ilan J. In 2005 most citations are received in the three journals except OIR and JICES where articles published in 2009 received most citations. A six-authored paper in JEIM received most citations followed by a single authored paper in the JIC. The average article length mostly ranges from 16-20 pages in all the three journals except PMM and JICES where it ranges from 11-15 pages. 59 unique keywords appear in the journals and eight keywords are repetitive. Contributions by Indians are negligible. The journals are found to have varied aims and scope and accept articles of varied interest.

Keywords: Bibliometric study, LIS Journals, Online journals, 21st century, Citation count, Emerald group

1. INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics helps to improve the scientific documentation, information and communication activities by quantitative analysis of library collections and services. When we think of research the very first thing that comes into our mind is to publish good works in reputed journals. In the field of Library and Information science, Emerald Publishing has gained much fame with the publication of twenty-eight journals though the total list when seen is found to be thirty-one where three journals are closer to Computer science discipline

rather than Library science. They have grouped their journals under two headings- Library and Information Studies and Information and Knowledge Management. Among these journals only the journals belonging to the discipline of Library and Information science which showed their appearance online since 2000 have been considered for the study. The period of study has been taken as 2005-2015.

2. ABOUT THE JOURNALS [3]

2.1 Journal of Enterprise Information Management

This journal has its origin in the year 1988 and its online appearance since Volume 17 in 2004. It publishes six issues per year. It highlights specific case driven enterprise experiences which promotes the learning of others under different environmental settings. This journal was previously published under the title Logistics Information Management. This journal comes under the category of Information and Knowledge Management as designated by Emerald.

2.2 Journal of Intellectual Capital

This journal originated in 2000 and since the very first issue it is online. Upto its 18th volume in 2017, the journal was published in four issues. But the Volume 19 in 2018 was published in five issues and Volume 20 in 2019 published six issues. The journal accepts articles on all aspects of creating, identifying, managing, measuring, and securing intellectual capital in organizations. This journal comes under the category of Information and Knowledge Management as designated by Emerald.

2.3 Online Information Review

The journal originated in 1977 under the name Online and CD-Rom Review and only in 2000 started its online publication from the 24th Volume. From 2000 to 2013 it was published in six issues per volume per year. From 2014-2019 the volumes are published in seven issues. The journal publishes on the social, political and ethical aspects of emergent digital information practices and platforms, and welcome submissions that draw upon critical and socio-technical standpoint in order to concentrate on these developments. This journal comes under the category of Library and Information Studies as designated by Emerald.

2.4 Performance Measurement and Metrics

The journal started its journey in 2000 and since the very first volume became online. It publishes three issues per volume per year. The strapline of the journal is “The international journal of library assessment, value and impact”. The journal is concerned with planning, service development and advocacy in libraries, museums and archives, and their broader ecosystems, including the resources they provide and the organizations of which they are a part. It supports both Gold and Green Open Access, and has no post-publication embargo period. This journal comes under the category of Library and Information Studies as designated by Emerald.

2.5 Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society

The journal started its journey from 2003 with four issues per volume per year and since its very first volume it is online. It aims to promote thoughtful dialogue regarding the wider social and ethical issues related to the planning, development, implementation and use of new media and information and communication technologies. This journal comes under the category of Information and Knowledge Management as designated by Emerald.

All these journals are hybrid open access journals meaning some of the articles are open access. The concept of hybrid open access was first proposed by Thomas Walker in 1998 when he suggested that authors could purchase extra visibility at a price. So here the authors need to pay a publication fee (also called as article processing charges or APC) for a publication in order to publish an article open access. These journals are however very reputed journals indexed and abstracted in various sources and all of them are ranked by Scopus and Clarivate Analytics Journals Citation report in addition.

3. RELATED STUDIES

Singh [10] in his study on Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics analysed 657 papers published in 2006-2010 from Web of Science database. The study found that out of 657 research documents, 640(97.41%)

documents are research article. The study showed that the maximum number of papers 174 (26.48%) has been contributed by two authors, 1229 citation are received in total and in the year 2007 received 291 citations.

Jesubright and Saravanan [9] studied a scientometric approach of Global forensic science literature in SCOPUS database during the year 1975-2011. Study found 13626 number of research documents. In this study most prolific author Budowle, B. published 166 articles. The top most contributed source title is Journal of Forensic Sciences with 4497 articles i.e., 33%. U.S.A contributed 4197 articles. Forensic science Service, Birmingham is the most contributing institute, publishing 196 (1.44%) articles.

Davarpanah and Aslekia [2] in a study during the year 2000-2004 found 894 contributions in 56 LIS journals indexed in SSCI in the year 2000-2004. Total 1361 authors contributed their publication during the five years. U.S.A contributed highest number of articles i.e. 519 (58.5%) and held first rank. Single author contribution i.e. 457 (51.11%) is maximum. Out of 894 articles only 458 got 1613 citations. After analyzing topic wise distribution, author found communication and information technology with 29.87%, Computerized information storage and Retrieval with 11.62% contributions.

Velmurugan and Radhakrishnan [11] in a scientometric study of the journal *Advances in Pharmacognosy and Phytomedicine* analyzed the different parameters such as type of document, language, yearly output, most prolific authors, prolific journals, Institution, country wise production, source titles, research areas and keywords of literature output and also examined various metric analysis such as h-index, g-index, e-index, hc-index, hI-index, hI-norm, hI-annual, hm-index, AW-index, AWCR and AWCRpA and degree of collaboration. Author found a total number of 348 scholarly communications as a sample for data analysis. The study found 220 (63.2%) research articles out of 348 research documents. The highest number of citations (549) is obtained in the year 2004.

Jeyasekar and Saravanan [8] carried out a scientometric study on the journal of *Digital Investigation* for the period 2001-2013 from the Google scholar database. This journal published a total number of 568 papers. The study showed that in the year 2013 highest number of articles i.e. 81 are published, and single authors dominated i.e 304 (53.52%) articles.

Fay and Decouverte [4] examined the General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology (GRQC) field of research by analyzing 38291 papers uploaded on the electronic archives arXiv.org from 2000 to 2012. After analysis author established a map of the countries contributing to GRQC in 2012 and determined which journals contributed most in the topic GR-QC. The study found that Russia is the most prolific country where most of the articles are written by single authors and authors from other countries published articles in International collaboration.

Bala and Singh [1] in a study critically analysed 316 scholarly communications published in the Indian Journal of Biochemistry & Bio-Physics. Coverage period is from 2009-2013. The analysis covered mainly the number of articles, form of document cited, most cited Journals etc. Study revealed that single author contributed 18 (5.7%) while the rest of 162 (51.3%) articles were contributed by Multi authors. The contributions in this Journal from India 768 (68.9%) are slightly more than those from the other countries.

Young, Wilkinson and Smith [12] conducted a scientometric analysis of the contents of the *Journal of Business-to-Business marketing* from 1993 to 2014. The authors used the Leximancer computer-aided text analysis program, which reliably and reproducibly identified the main concepts embedded in the text—their frequency and patterns of co-occurrence—based on the ways words move together in the text. They also identified key concepts that differentiate among the networks of concepts occurring in each of the first four five-year periods of the Journal's history. The results complemented and provided a baseline for evaluating and comparing researcher-conducted literature reviews of business marketing and *JBBM's* contributions. Author found four common underlying conceptual themes: relationships, market, study, and business during his study.

Huang and Yang [6] in a bibliometric analysis explored the technical development in scientific and technical area in the field of fuel cell research by the published research articles and patent documents. Research data retrieved from the WOS database and USPTO patent data from the period between 1991 and 2010, consists of 20,758 papers and 8,112 patents. The authors analyzed numbers of papers and patents to examine the trends in the papers and patents in different countries, organizations and individuals. After analysis author found a positive growth of published research articles and patent document. But it revealed that most of articles concentrate in a few number of organizations and mostly patents published from the industrial organizations.

Hiremath and Hadagali [5] depicted scientometric analysis on nano composite publications retrieved from Web of Science (WoS) for the period 1999 – 2012. The study found a total of 42,876 papers published and 778957 citations received. The study also revealed that 11,561 research documents are published from China which is the most prolific country with regards to publication. Papers from USA received 240589 citations and papers from South Korea received highest (46.09%) Average Citation per Paper (ACP); the study used different indicators, sources preferred, authors contribution, the Average Growth Rate (AGR), the Activity Index (AI), the Attractive Index (AAI) and the Publication Efficiency Index (PeI) to analyze the aspects of the publications.

Kavitha and Venkatesan [9] attempted to analyze the citations, growth and development of the journal Nature, which is top ranked in Google Scholar Metrics. The study found 291 articles and ranked by impact factor with the parameter of period. In 2007 the journal received greater number of citations (120 articles). This study also analyzed the impact factor of this journal over the period.

4. RESEARCH GAP

The above studies concentrate on either a single journal or a group of literature available under a specific subject discipline as depicted in a particular database. The studies didn't concentrate on a group of journals published by a specific publisher of a particular subject. This article focuses on the Emerald group of journals in Library and Information Science which were published online on or after 2000 and it tried to analyse the citations along with the other parameters.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study tries to concentrate on the following specific objectives:-

1. To identify the year-wise distribution of articles in the five journals of Library and Information Science published by Emerald publishers;
2. To focus on the type of articles published in these journals;
3. To depict the authorship pattern of the articles in the journals;
4. To portray the geographical distribution of the articles in the journals;

5. To reveal the institution wise contribution in the journals;
6. To illustrate the citations received by the articles in the journals and the average citations received per year;
7. To depict the rank-wise arrangement of journal articles according to citations;
8. To find out the page length of the articles in the different journals.

6. METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE

The LIS journals are selected from the Emerald publications after thoroughly studying their year of origin and year of appearing online. The journals which showed online appearance in the 21st century i.e. in the year 2000 or after that are taken for the study. Each of the journal issues from the year 2005 to 2015 is then individually selected and the articles are downloaded full text from the Emerald database. Excel spreadsheet is used to input the data. The data is then tallied from the Scopus database and the number of citations received by the articles is noted down. The data is then analysed from the excel spreadsheet.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

7.1 Year-wise Publication of Articles

The table 1 below shows the year-wise publication of the articles. Maximum number of articles are published in the year 2009 followed by the year 2008. If we compare the journals then maximum number of articles is published in Online Information Review followed by Journal of Enterprise Information Management. This may be due to the reason that these two journals are quite older if we consider their year of origin when compared to the other journals which had their origin in the 21st century. Authors rely to publish more on the established and more recognized journals.

Table 1: Year-wise Publication of Articles

Year of Publication	Number of articles published					Total & %
	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Online Information Review	Performance Measurement and Metrics	Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society	

2005	41	37	43	14	20	155 (8.92)
2006	41	41	47	17	18	164 (9.44)
2007	40	40	53	15	21	169 (9.72)
2008	39	38	56	18	20	171 (9.84)
2009	39	36	63	17	18	173 (9.95)
2010	37	30	49	22	19	157 (9.03)
2011	33	29	47	15	18	142 (8.17)
2012	24	29	49	15	19	136 (7.83)
2013	37	35	46	14	16	148 (8.52)
2014	41	31	49	13	22	156 (8.98)
2015	38	36	49	19	25	167 (9.61)
Total	410	382	551	179	216	1738
Percentage	23.59	21.98	31.70	10.30	12.42	100

7.2 Journal-wise type of articles

The Table 2 below depicts the types of articles published in each of the journals. It has been seen that research papers are the commonest types of articles submitted and accepted for publication in all the journals. It is followed by case study and general review and then conceptual paper. Research papers held 75% space in the journals and only 25% by the rest of the types. Except the Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society other journals have at least some other types of articles. The reason

behind the research papers dominating all journals may be that the authors prefer to publish their research works in reputed journals.

Table 2: Type of articles published

Type of article	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Online Information Review	Performance Measurement and Metrics	Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society	Total & %
Case study	25	26	15	43	0	109 (6.27)
Conceptual Paper	24	44	12	5	0	85 (4.89)
Editorial	0	1	0	0	0	1 (0.06)
General Review	10	8	40	12	18	88 (5.06)
Literature Review	14	15	4	1	0	34 (1.96)
Note	0	6	0	0	0	6 (0.35)
Research Paper	313	268	436	95	198	1310 (75.37)
Technical Paper	5	2	11	11	0	29 (1.67)
View Point	19	12	33	12	0	76 (4.37)
Total	410	382	551	179	216	1738 (100)

7.3 Authorship pattern in the Journals

Table 3 shows that single authored articles are predominant when we consider all the journals together however in Journal of Intellectual Capital double authorship pattern dominates. It is followed by two authored articles. However the percentage of articles authored singly or doubly is very near to each other. So it can be opined that researchers work either individually or with a single collaborator to contribute to the journals intellectual content.

Table 3: Authorship pattern in the journals

Authorship pattern	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Online Information Review	Performance Measurement and Metrics	Journal of Information Communication and Ethics in Society	Total Number of articles with designated number of authors	Total no of authors & %
	Number of contribution						
Single authors	73	118	192	89	99	571	571 (14.94)
Two authors	163	134	147	43	69	556	1112 (29.09)
Three authors	128	90	146	27	34	425	1275 (33.36)
Four authors	36	34	48	9	10	137	548 (14.34)
Five authors	7	6	11	3	4	31	155 (4.06)
Six authors	2	1	4	3	0	10	60 (1.57)
Seven authors	0	1	0	2	0	3	21 (0.55)
Eight authors	0	0	2	0	0	2	16 (0.42)
Ten authors	1	0	0	1	0	2	20 (0.52)
Eleven authors	0	0	1	0	0	1	11 (0.29)
Fifteen authors	0	0	0	1	0	1	15 (0.39)
Eighteen authors	0	0	0	1	0	1	18 (0.47)
Total	410	384	551	179	216	1738 (100)	3822 (100)

7.4 Most productive authors in the journals

Table 4 depicts the top five productive authors in the five journals. It has been observed that authors repeat contributions to the same journal for a number of times in all the journals. No author among the top-ranking authors are found to be writing for any other journal among the five journals except Bar-Ilan J

who contributed a paper for the Journal of information communication & ethics in society in addition to six papers in Online Information Review. The highest number of papers is found to be contributed by Jacs³ P who contributed 41 papers in the journal Online Information Review.

Table 4: Top five productive authors

Rank	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	No of contribution	Journal of Intellectual capital	No of contribution	Online Information Review	No of contribution	Performance measurement and metrics	No of contribution	Journal of information communication & ethics in society	No of contribution
1	Dwivedi Y.K.	7	Bontis N.	12	Jacs ³ P.	41	Kyrillidou M.	9	Baruchson-Arbib S.	13
2	Ndubisi N.O.	6	Dumay J.	11	Gorman G.E.	8	Streatfield D.	9	Marturano A.	9
3	Themistocleous M.	6	Guthrie J.	7	Goh D.H.-L.	8	Chiranov M.	8	Hongladarom S.	7
4	Hong P.	6	Abeysekera I.	7	Bar-Ilan J.	6	Poll R.	7	Himma K.	6
5	Kahraman C.	6	Roos G.	6	Tsai C.-F.	6	Broady-Preston J.	5	Kimppa K.	6
5	Gupta M.P.	6			Lee C.S.	6			D'Atri A.	6

7.5 Geographical distribution of articles

Table 5 depicts the contribution of articles in the journals by the authors from different geographical areas. The authors from United Kingdom contributes maximum number of articles followed by the authors from United States and then from Australia. Indian authors ranked ninth in number by way of contribution. Authors from eighty nine countries contributed in these five journals. Indeed it can be interpreted from here that the journals are widely accepted and have high visibility throughout the world.

Table 5: Geographical distribution of articles

Rank no.	Name of Country	No of contributions	Percentage (%)
1	United Kingdom	304	14.47
2	United States	297	14.14
3	Australia	135	6.43
4	Taiwan	125	5.95

4	Spain	125	5.95
5	Italy	91	4.33
6	Canada	75	3.57
7	Germany	59	2.81
8	New Zealand	57	2.71
9	India	53	2.52
10	Netherlands	43	2.05
11	Malaysia	39	1.86
12	Denmark	38	1.81
13	Turkey	36	1.71
14	Sweden	35	1.67
15	China	34	1.62
15	Greece	34	1.62
15	Israel	34	1.62
15	Finland	34	1.62
16	South Korea	29	1.38
12	Singapore	25	1.19
18	Iran	22	1.05
19	France	20	0.95
19	Austria	20	0.95
20	Thailand	18	0.86
21	Ireland	17	0.81
22	Hong Kong	14	0.67
22	Portugal	14	0.67
23	Romania	12	0.57
23	Switzerland	12	0.57

24	1 country contribute 11 article each	11	0.52
25	2 country contribute 10 article each	20	0.95
26	2 country contribute 9 article each	18	0.86
27	4 country contribute 8 article each	32	1.52
28	3 country contribute 7 article each	21	1.00
29	3 country contribute 6 article each	18	0.86
30	2 country contribute 5 article each	10	0.48
31	7 country contribute 4 article each	28	1.33
32	7 country contribute 3 article each	21	1.00
33	19 country contribute 2 article each	38	1.81
34	33 country contribute 1 article each	33	1.57
Total		2101	100.00

7.6 Institution wise distribution of publications

Table 6 depicts that contributions from Brunel University, United Kingdom is maximum followed by contributions from University of Hawaii, United States of America and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. No contributions from the institutions of India occupy any rank till rank eleventh. It can be interpreted from the results that as Emerald group of publications is a UK based publication house therefore most contributors are from United Kingdom.

Table 6: Institution wise publications

Rank no	Name of Institutions	Country Name	Contribution	Percentage
1	Brunel University	UK	51	1.95
2	University of Hawaii	USA	44	1.68
3	Victoria University of	New Zealand	33	1.26

	Wellington			
4	Nanyang Technological University	Singapore	20	0.76
5	Macquarie University	Australia	16	0.61
5	Bar Ilan University	Israel	16	0.61
6	McMaster University	Canada	15	0.57
4	Istanbul Technical University	Istanbul	14	0.53
4	University of Zaragoza	Spain	14	0.53
4	Monash University	Australia	14	0.53
8	National Central University	Taiwan	13	0.50
9	National Taiwan University	Taiwan	12	0.46
9	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	Taiwan	12	0.46
9	Swansea University	UK	12	0.46
10	De Montfort University	USA	11	0.42
10	National Chengchi University	Taiwan	11	0.42
10	University of Granada	Spain	11	0.42
11	Loughborough University	UK	10	0.38
11	National Chung Cheng University	Taiwan	10	0.38
11	University of Ferrara	Italy	10	0.38
12	4 Institutions contribute 9 article each		36	1.37
13	10 Institutions contribute 8 article each		80	3.05
14	12 Institutions contribute 7 article each		84	3.20
15	16 Institutions contribute 6 article each		96	3.66
16	31 Institutions contribute 5 article each		155	5.91
17	39 Institutions contribute 4 article each		156	5.95
18	86 Institutions contribute 3 article each		258	9.84

19	198 Institutions contribute 2 article each	396	15.10
20	1012 Institutions contribute 1 article each	1012	38.60
Total no of contributed institutions is 1238			

7.7 Citation-wise distribution of journals

Table 7 reveals that the articles from the Journal of Intellectual Capital are cited most number of times during the period 2005-2015 followed by the journal Online Information Review and Journal of Enterprise Information Management. Only the articles from Performance Measurement and Metrics are cited less when compared to other journals.

Table 7: Citations distribution of article in different journal

Year	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Online Information Review	Performance Measurement and Metrics	Journal of Information Communication and Ethics in Society
Total number of citation & average					
2005	1248 (30.44)	1009 (27.27)	439 (10.21)	116 (8.29)	85 (4.25)
2006	794 (19.37)	728 (17.76)	653 (13.89)	116 (6.82)	51 (2.83)
2007	615 (15.38)	781 (19.53)	599 (11.30)	80 (5.33)	86 (4.95)
2008	433 (11.10)	579 (15.24)	811 (14.48)	113 (6.28)	161 (8.05)
2009	598 (15.33)	547 (15.19)	831 (13.19)	64 (3.76)	199 (11.05)
2010	391 (10.57)	503 (16.77)	405 (8.27)	81 (3.68)	90 (4.74)
2011	224 (6.79)	412 (14.21)	427 (9.09)	48 (3.20)	171 (9.05)
2012	151 (6.29)	324 (11.17)	308 (6.29)	37 (2.47)	89 (4.68)
2013	129 (3.49)	330 (9.43)	168 (3.65)	37 (2.64)	86 (5.37)
2014	105 (2.56)	104 (3.35)	143 (2.92)	16 (1.23)	113 (5.14)
2015	53 (1.39)	93 (2.58)	43 (0.88)	16 (0.84)	64 (2.56)

Total	4741 (11.56)	5410 (14.16)	4827 (8.76)	724 (4.04)	1195 (5.53)
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7.8 Citation-wise distribution of article titles

Table 8 depicts that a multi-authored paper from the Journal of Enterprise Information Management received the most number of citations among the articles published in these five journals during the period 2005-2015. It is followed by a single authored paper published in Journal of Intellectual Capital. Articles from the three journals Journal of Enterprise Information Management, Journal of Intellectual Capital and Online Information Review occupy the top fifteen ranks in terms of citation.

Table 8: Citation wise distribution of article titles

Rank	Title	Citation	Source of title	Name of Author(s)
1	Factors affecting ERP system adoption: A comparative analysis between SMEs and large companies	185	Journal of Enterprise Information management	Buonanno G., Faverio P., Pigni F., Ravarini A., Sciuto D., Tagliavini M.
2	An empirical investigation of the relationship between intellectual capital and firm's market value and financial performance	149	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Ng A.W.
3	IT-enablement of supply chains: Understanding the barriers	122	Journal of Enterprise Information management	Jharkharia S., Shankar R.
4	An empirical investigation into factors influencing the adoption of an e-learning system	114	Online Information Review	Lee Y.-C.
5	The impact of ERP systems on firm and business process performance	97	Journal of Enterprise Information management	Wieder B., Booth P., Matolcsy Z.P., Ossimitz M.-L.
6	Enterprise size matters: Objectives and constraints of ERP adoption	95	Journal of Enterprise Information management	Laukkanen S., Sarpola S., Hallikainen P.
7	Intellectual capital disclosure and market capitalization	94	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Dumay J., Cai L.
8	Factors influencing the usage of 3G mobile services in Taiwan	90	Online Information Review	Liao C., Tsou C., Huang M.
9	Google scholar: The pros and the cons	87	Online Information Review	JacsÃ³ P.

10	Deflated, inflated and phantom citation counts	86	Online Information Review	Jacso P.
11	Exploring stakeholders' expectations of the benefits and barriers of e-government knowledge sharing	84	Journal of Enterprise Information management	Zhang J., Dawes S.S., Sarkis J.
11	Barriers to e-government integration	84	Journal of Enterprise Information management	Lam W.
12	Intellectual capital and financial returns of companies	82	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Morariu C.M.
13	Value network analysis and value conversion of tangible and intangible assets	76	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Peng T.-J.A.
14	Intellectual capital performance of financial institutions in Malaysia	72	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Clarke M., Seng D., Whiting R.H.
15	Intellectual capital and performance in causal models. Evidence from the information technology industry in Taiwan	71	Journal of Intellectual Capital	F-JardÃ³n C.M., Martos M.S.
15	The impact of online store environment cues on purchase intention: Trust and perceived risk as a mediator	71	Online Information Review	Chang H.H., Chen S.W.

7.9 Length-wise distribution of journal papers

Table 9 depicts that maximum number of articles in three of the journals range between 16-20 pages except the journals Performance Measurement and Metrics and Journal of Information Communication and Ethics in Society where most of the articles range between 11-15 pages. This may be due to the word limit as specified under author guidelines for each of the journals except Performance Measurement and Metrics. In the three journals with 16-20 pages of most articles the word limit is between 5000 to 10000 words but in Journal of Information Communication and Ethics in Society, the word limit ranges between 4000 to 8000 words.

Table 9: Length-wise distribution of journal papers

Page Range	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	Journal of Intellectual Capital	Online Information Review	Performance Measurement and Metrics	Journal of Information Communication and Ethics in Society
16-20	1	1	1	0	0
11-15	0	0	0	3	2
6-10	0	0	0	0	0

	Number of article & total no of page (s)									
		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average
1-5	10 (44)	4.40	10 (24)	2.40	38 (117)	3.08	8 (29)	3.63	7 (26)	3.71
6-10	16 (136)	8.50	12 (110)	9.17	48 (399)	8.31	57 (494)	8.67	41 (359)	8.75
11-15	109 (1474)	13.52	98 (1330)	13.57	130 (1734)	13.34	76 (989)	13.01	92 (1225)	13.31
16-20	151 (2682)	17.76	142 (2546)	17.93	231(4147)	17.95	25 (423)	16.92	51 (901)	17.6
21-25	71 (1618)	22.79	77 (1733)	22.51	86 (1934)	22.49	10 (227)	22.70	22 (521)	23.68
26-30	37 (1013)	27.38	27 (739)	27.37	25 (400)	16.00	2 (55)	27.50	3 (97)	32.3
31-35	12 (392)	32.67	9 (290)	32.22	2 (65)	32.50	1 (31)	31.00	0	0
36-40	2 (74)	37.00	3 (110)	36.67	1 (39)	39.00	0	0	0	0
>40	2 (87)	43.50	4 (178)	44.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	410 (7520)	18.34	382 (7060)	18.48	561 (8835)	15.75	179(2248)	12.56	216 (3129)	14.49

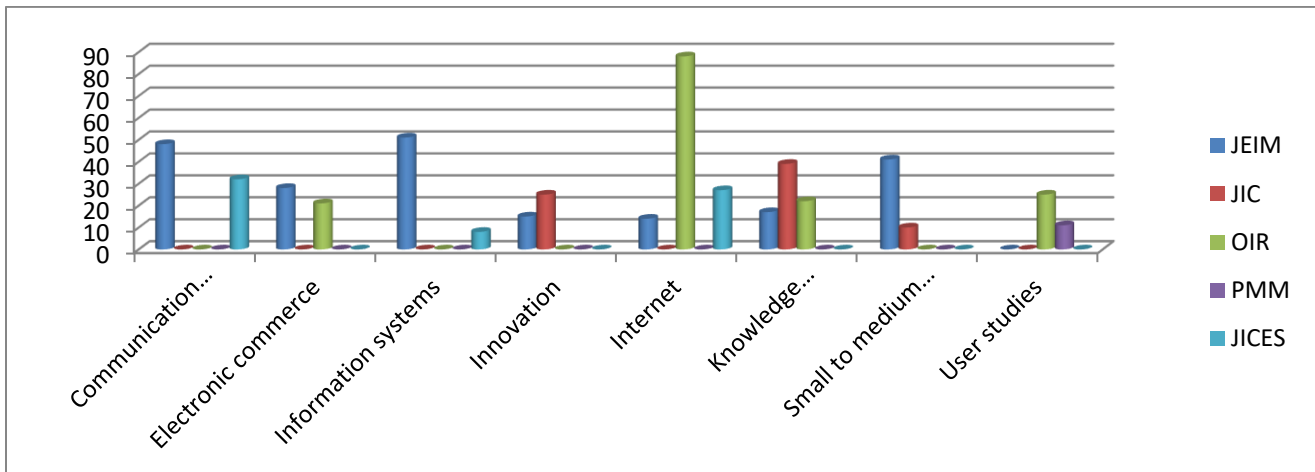
7.10 Keywords used by Authors

Table 10 shows the top ten most frequent keywords used in each of the journals which to some extent reveals the topics discussed in the journals. 59 unique keywords are found when the top ten keyword list is prepared for each of the journals. Eight keywords repeatedly appear in the different journals. The figure 1 below depicts those keywords which repeatedly appeared among the top ten keywords in two or three journals. The words Internet and Knowledge management appeared in three journals each. The word Intellectual capital showed the highest frequency among all the keywords. Among the repetitive keywords in different journals the word Internet showed the maximum frequency.

Table 10: Ten most frequently used author keywords during 2005-2015

Rank no	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	FR	Rank no	Journal of Intellectual capital	FR	Rank no	Online Information Review	FR	Rank no	Performance and measurement and metrics	FR	Rank no	Journal of information & communication & ethics in society	FR
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Fig 1: Diagrammatic representation of keywords appearing in more than one journal



JEIM- Journal of Enterprise Information Management JIC- Journal of Intellectual Capital OIR- Online Information Review PMM- Performance Measurement and Metrics JICES- Journal of information communication & ethics in society

8 FINDINGS

The present study analyses the five very reputed journals from Library and Information Science published by Emerald publications.

- Maximum number of articles are published in the year 2009 followed by the year 2008 and maximum number of articles is published in Online Information Review followed by Journal of Enterprise Information Management.
- Research papers are the commonest types of articles submitted and accepted for publication in all the journals followed by case study and general review and then conceptual paper.
- Single authored articles are predominant followed by two authored articles however in Journal of Intellectual Capital double authorship pattern dominates.

- Authors repeat contributions to the same journal for a number of times in all the journals. The highest number of papers is found to be contributed by JacsÃ³ P who contributed 41 papers in the journal Online Information Review.
- The authors from United Kingdom contribute maximum number of articles followed by the authors from United States. Contributions from Indian authors are very less and occupied ninth position.
- Contributions from Brunel University, United Kingdom are most followed by contributions from University of Hawaii, United States of America and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. No contributions from the institutions of India occupy any rank till rank eleventh.
- Articles from the Journal of Intellectual Capital are cited most number of times during the period 2005-2015 followed by the journal Online Information Review and Journal of Enterprise Information Management.
- A multi-authored paper from the Journal of Enterprise Information Management received most number of citations among the articles published in these five journals during the period 2005-2015. It is followed by a single authored paper published in Journal of Intellectual Capital.
- Articles generally range between 16-20 pages or 11-15 pages in these journals.
- 59 unique keywords appear in the journals and eight keywords are repetitive.

9 CONCLUSIONS

Bibliometric study of some reputed journals in a specific field helps to understand the pattern of publications in that field. As Emerald group of publications are one of the very recognized publishers in the field of Library and Information Science so this study with their journals which turned online in the 21st century helps to understand the trend of publication in the subject. It has been observed that the journals have varied aims and scope and are therefore publishing articles on variant topics. Also they have wide acceptability and are recognized in the field with multiple citations. The study finds that Indian authors show very less contributions in the foreign journals and therefore earn less recognition worldwide. As these are all Scopus Indexed journals

so authors can earn appreciation if they contribute articles to these journals and discuss issues that will bring Indian library systems and services to the forefront in the world scenario.

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