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## CONTENT ANALYSIS OF INDIAN BAR REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT:

The present study explored the trends of Indian Bar Review-a quarterly law journal by analyzing articles, authors and Law subjects covered in the articles. The data is analyzed by doing quantitative content analysis in order to find out literature growth, authorship pattern and related bibliometric incidents. The analysis indicates that there are 287 articles published during 2001 to 2010. The authorship pattern shows that the bulk of articles published with single authorship. Authors from academic field were more in "IBR". The subject coverage of this journal is mostly towards Private law and Constitutional & Administrative Law study, covering other legal subjects in the articles. Data analysis clearly indicates that "IBR" speedily begin them as a most possible medium for scholarly communication.

**KEYWORDS:** Content analysis, Bibliometric study, Authorship Pattern, preposition, punctuation.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Indian Bar Review Journal publishes lawful literature. It covers articles, judicial, book reviews, and other related areas. It is a quarterly journal published by the Bar Council of India Trust, New Delhi. This study investigates the trends of Indian Bar Review "IBR" by analyzing articles, authors and legal subjects covered in the articles. Content analysis is a technique usually used in the social sciences and is therefore a feasible option for legal study.

### 2. CONTENT ANALYSIS

"Content analysis is a research technique that has quantitative and qualitative characteristics. In the quantitative tradition, it is defined as "The objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication".

Content analysis is a process of analyzing written, verbal or visual communication messages (Cole 1988). It was first used as a technique for analyzing hymns, newspaper and magazine articles, advertisements and political speeches in the 19th century (Harwood & Garry 2003).

### 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Daisuke Nonaka, Masamine Jimba, Tetsuya Mizoue, Jun Kobayashi, Junko Yasuoka, Irene Ayi, Achini C. Jayatilleke, Sabina Shrestha, Kimiyo Kikuchi, Syed E. Haque, Siyan Yi (2012) aimed to examine whether school textbooks contain sufficient knowledge and skills to help children in primary and lower secondary schools and their family members to cope with malaria. The study identified the need for improvement to textbook contents

regarding malaria.

Lokhande Rahul S (2012) analysis shows that there were 283 articles published during 2002 to 2011. The authorship patterns point out that the majority articles published with multi-authorship. Most of the articles have page length of 6 to 10 pages. Dr. B K Sen is the highest productive author during the study period. Geographically, India topped the list & with respect to states, New Delhi stood first. Authors from academic field were paid more interest in "ALIS". The themes covered in this journal are mostly towards bibliometric and scientrometric study, covering other LIS subjects in the articles. The analysis of data clearly shows that e-journal "ALIS" rapidly establishing themselves as a most feasible media for scholarly communication.

Dr. B.U. Kannappanavar, Mr. Jayaprakash, Dr. M M Bachalapur (2011) gives an informative preview of the contents and design of Engineering College Libraries recommend that website is the strongest tool to publish the information about the activities of the institute. It will help the users to know about services offered by the individual library. Library being a focal point of the institute should depict all the information on its website.

#### 4 .METHODOLOGY

The study has been designed to analyze the content of the articles published in Indian Bar Review "IBR". For the analysis of the study, 10 volumes (Vol. XXVIII to XXXVII) containing 40 issues of "Indian Bar Review" published during the year 2001 to 2010 have been taken up for evaluation. The details with regard to each published article such as number of articles in each issue of the journal, number of authors, name of authors, place of authors, number of references and their forms, number of pages, etc., are recorded and analyzed for making observations. The data is collected; organized and analyzed by specially designed and developed software in MS-Access. Researcher has concluded the formulated queries from its interpretation.

#### 5.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study, covering the period 2001-2010, are:

- 5.1 To know the publication productivity of IBR.
- 5.2 To study authorship characteristics of legal literature published in IBR.
- 5.3 To be acquainted with the length of the articles.
- 5.4 To identify the most prolific author contributing to IBR.
- 5.5 To make out the geographical distribution of articles (country wise and state wise) published in IBR.
- 5.6 To find out the institutional involvement of publication in IBR.
- 5.7 To scrutinize legal literature published in IBR so that areas of interest for Law researchers and current trends may be explored.

#### 6 DATA ANALYSIS

##### 6.1 Year wise distribution of Articles

Articles published in each year with number of issues are presented in the table 1.

Table 1: Year wise distribution of Articles

Year	Issues								Number of Articles	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	1&2	2&3	3&4	1 to 4		
2001	11			10		20			41	14.29
2002	11	10					21		42	14.63
2003	14			15		18			47	16.38
2004					17		20		37	12.89
2005					19		15		34	11.85
2006								17	17	05.92
2007								16	16	05.57
2008								19	19	06.62
2009								13	13	04.53
2010					9		12		21	07.32
	36	10		25	45	38	68	65	287	100.00

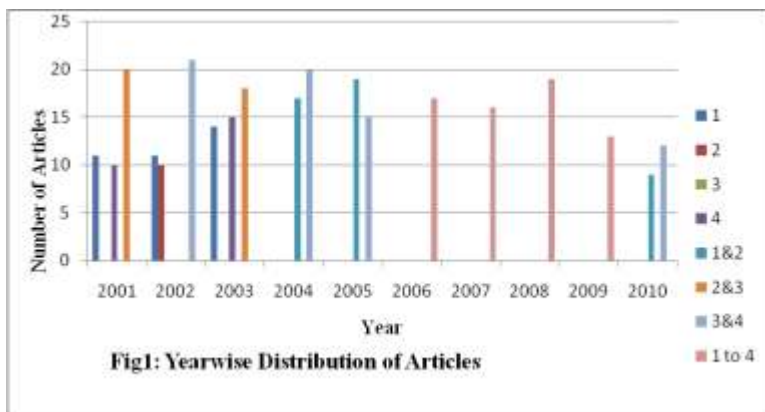


Table 1 shows that total 287 contributions have been published in ten years (2001-2010), which consists of full articles. Table 1 gives details regarding the distribution of 287 contributions published from 2001-2010. Maximum number of articles i.e., 47 (16.38 %) was published in 2003 and minimum number of contributions i.e., 13 (4.53 %) in 2009. It can be observed from the table 1 that year 2001-2003 produced total 3 issues, year 2004 to 2005 & 2010 produced total 2 issues and year 2006-2009 produced total 1 issue.

### 6.2 Length of Articles

The word count is the number of words in a document or passage of text.

Table 2: Length of Articles

Year	No of Words in the Articles								Total
	<1500	1501-2500	2501-3500	3501-4500	4501-5500	5501-6500	6501-7500	>7500	
2001	10	12	11	3	2		1	2	41
2002	10	8	10	8	5			1	42
2003	7	16	15	5		1	3		47
2004	8	12	9	4	3		1		37
2005	3	11	8	5	4	1	1	1	34
2006		5	7	2	2			1	17
2007	1	2	2	5	5		1		16
2008		7	6	1			3	2	19
2009	1	2	5	1	2			2	13
2010	1	9	4	3	1		2	1	21
Total	41	84	77	37	24	2	12	10	287

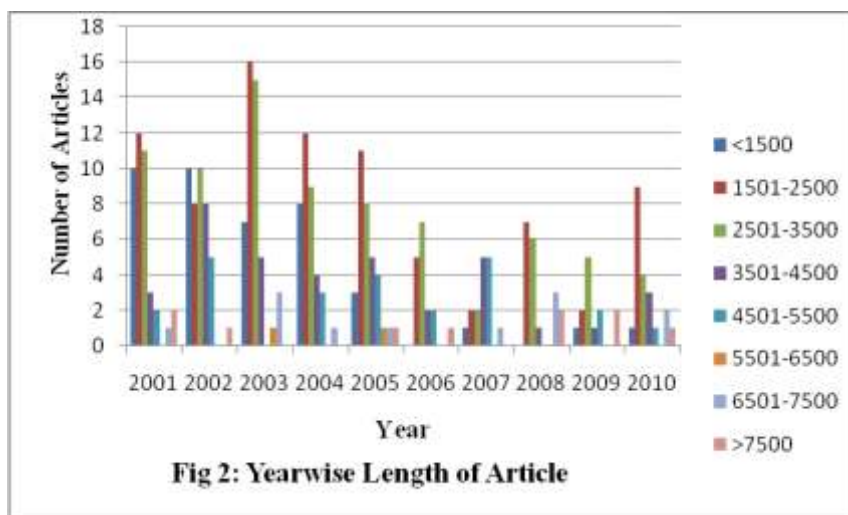


Table 2 indicates the details about the page length of the articles in words. Out of 287 articles, highest 84 articles have length of words ranges between 1501-2500 while lowest 02 articles have length of words ranges between 5501-6500. There are 77 articles having length of words ranges between 2501-3500 whereas there are 41 articles having length of words up to 1500.

### 6.3 Year wise Number of Citations per Article

Table 3 Year wise Number of Citations per Article

Sl. No	Citation Range	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
01.	1-25	20	16	21	22	12	10	5	6	4	8	124
02.	26-50	6	9	11	6	9	3	4	5	6	6	65
03.	51-75	4	5	3	3	4	2	4	4	1	2	32
04.	76-100	1	1	2		1		1	2	1	2	11
05.	101-125		1	1	1	1	1				1	6
06.	126-150										1	1
07.	151-175											
08.	176-200											
09.	201-225											
10.	226-250	1										1
11.	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>240</b>

Table 3 indicates the details about the number of citations per articles. Out of 287 articles, 240 articles are with citations and 47 articles are without citations. Only one article in the year 2001 have highest number of citations having range 226-250 whereas 124 articles having citations ranges 1-25. Not a single article has citations 151-225.

### 6.4 Gender wise Distribution of authors

Table 4 Gender wise Distribution of authors

Gender	No. of Authors	Percentage
Male	251	77.23
Female	74	22.77
Total	325	100.00

Table 4 shows that total 325 authors who had contributed 287 articles. The gender wise distribution of authors in the table 4 also shows that out of 325 authors, 251 (77.23%) authors are male and 74 (22.77%) are female. It shows that male authors are dominated to female authors.

6.5 Year wise Authorship Pattern of Articles

Table 5 Year wise Authorship Pattern of Articles

Year	No of Authors			No. of Articles
	One	Two	Three	
2001	39	2		41
2002	40	2		42
2003	37	10		47
2004	34	3		37
2005	32	1	1	34
2006	15	2		17
2007	9	7		16
2008	16	3		19
2009	10	2	1	13
2010	19	2		21
Total	251	34	2	287

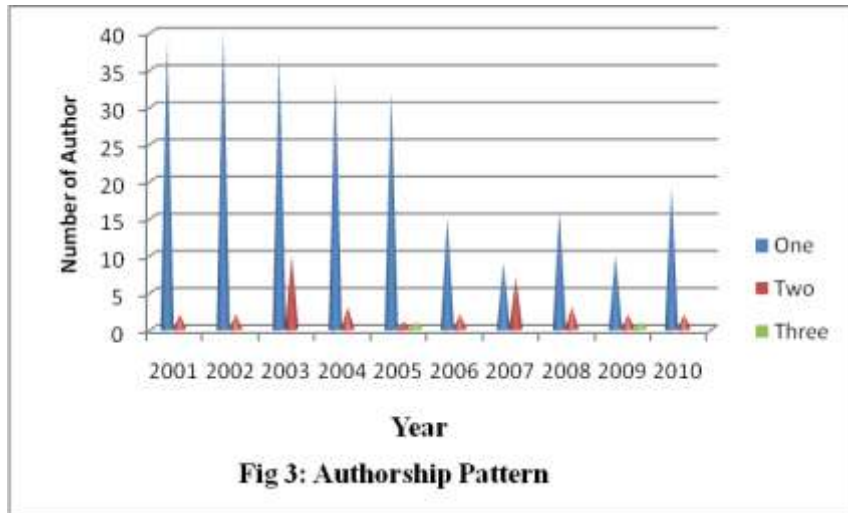


Table 5 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 251 contributions out of 287 have been contributed by single author and 34 contributions by two authors and 02 contributions by three authors.

6.6 Designation wise Author Distribution

Designation is the job title of the employee in general and academically in particular.

Table 6 Designation wise Author Distribution

Sr. No.	Author Designation	Total	Percentage
01.	Assistant Professor	98	30.15
02.	Student	51	15.69
03.	Professor	35	10.77
04.	Reader	31	09.54
05.	Principal	27	08.31
06.	Advocate	26	08.00
07.	Judge	14	04.31
08.	Researcher	8	02.46
09.	Dean	6	01.85
10.	Chairman	2	00.62
11.	Any other	18	05.54
12.	Without designation	9	02.77
13.	Total	325	100.00

Out of 325 authors 98 authors are in a designation of Assistant Professor whereas only 2 are Chairman Contributors. Student contributors are on the second position 51 followed by Professors 35. Readers contributed 31 followed by Principal and Advocate. It is interesting to know that Researcher contribution is very much less (8).

### 6.7 Institution wise Author Contribution

An institute is a permanent organizational body created for a certain purpose.

**Table 7: Institution wise Author Contribution**

Sl. No	Institutions	No of Author	Percentage
01.	University	52	17.45
02.	College	37	12.42
03.	Court	17	5.70
04.	Institute	07	2.35
05.	Any other	185	62.08
06.	Total	298	100.00

Table 7 gives institution wise author contributions of this journal. Out of 298 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 185 (62.08%) has been contributed by any other which includes Schools, Academy and Commissions etc. followed by University 52 and lowest number, i.e., 07(2.35%) has been contributed by the authors from institutes.

### 6.8 Rank List of Most Prolific Authors

Most productive author is an intellectually creative and productive and able to write very competently.

**Table 8: Rank List of Most Prolific Authors**

Sl. No	Rank	Name of Author	No of Articles
01.	1	Basavaraju C.	6
02.	2	Bhatt Jitendra N.	5
03.	2	Jena Krushna Chandra	5
04.	2	Ramesh	5
05.	2	Rao Nanda Chiranjeevi	5
06.	3	Rao P.P.	4
07.	3	Reddy A. Raghunatha	4
08.	3	Saxena Priti	4
09.	3	Singh Subhash Chandra	4
10.	4	Kumar Ajay	3
11.	4	Ludri Amit	3
12.	4	Mishra D.N.	3
13.	4	Nadagoudar Suresh V.	3
14.	4	Patnaik Raghunath	3
15.	4	Ukey Dilip	3
16.	5	34 Authors	2 each

Table 8 indicates that the productivity of authors identified in the source journal during the period under study. Rank 1st occupied by Basavaraju C. whereas rank 2nd, 3rd and 4th occupied by almost same number of authors.

### 6.9 Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Country wise)

Geographical distribution of research output means the article published from different countries.



Table 9: Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Country wise)

Country of Author	Total	Percentage
Indian	279	97.21
Foreign	3	1.05
Not mentioned	5	1.74
Total	287	100.00

Out of total 287 contributions highest contributions are from India and lowest contributions are from foreign country.

#### 6.10 Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States)

Table 10: Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States)

Sl. No	Rank	Name of Indian State	No of Authors Contributed	Percentage
01.	1	Karnataka	55	19.16
02.	2	Uttar Pradesh	34	11.85
03.	3	Orissa	25	8.71
04.	4	Andhra Pradesh	20	6.97
05.	5	Not Mentioned	19	6.62
06.	6	Bihar	17	5.90
07.	7	Maharashtra	16	5.57
08.	8	Gujarat	15	5.23
09.	8	West Bengal	15	5.23
10.	9	Rajasthan	12	4.18
11.	10	Delhi	11	3.83
12.	11	Uttarakhand	8	2.79
13.	12	Haryana	6	2.09
14.	12	Punjab	6	2.09
15.	13	Chhattisgarh	5	1.74
16.	13	Madhya Pradesh	5	1.74
17.	14	Assam	3	1.05
18.	14	Himachal Pradesh	3	1.05
19.	14	Kerala	3	1.05
20.	15	Tamil Nadu	2	0.70
21.	16	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.35
22.	16	Calcutta	1	0.35
23.	16	Chandigarh	1	0.35
24.	16	Goa	1	0.35
25.	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.35
26.	16	Jharkhand	1	0.35
27.	16	Pondicherry	1	0.35
		Total	287	100.00

Karnataka state authors highly contributed (55) with rank 1st followed by Uttar Pradesh (34) on 2nd rank. 3rd rank goes to Orissa state followed by Andhra Pradesh on 4th rank. 5th rank goes to the contributors who have not mentioned state followed by Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal having almost same rank.

## 6.11 Area of Interest for Law Researchers

Table 11: Area of Interest for Law Researchers

Sl. No	Main Area of Research	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Percentage
01.	Private Law	8	3	11	6	10	6	2	4	3	2	55	19.16
02.	Constitutional & Administrative Law	5	13	8	4	3	5	3	3	3	7	54	18.82
03.	Social, Labor, Welfare, & Related Law	8	11	4	3	6	1	1	2	2	3	41	14.29
04.	Criminal Law	6	3	7	9	6	1	1	2	2	3	40	13.94
05.	International Law	6	2	9	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	29	10.10
06.	Civil Procedure & Courts	3	1	3	6	3	1	4	2		3	26	9.06
07.	Law	2	6	5	2	3	1	1	2		1	23	8.01
08.	Military, Tax, Trade & Industrial Law		1		2		1		3	1		8	2.79
09.	Political Science	2			1							3	1.05
10.	Law (Statutes), Regulations, Cases		1			1						2	0.70
11.	Medical Sciences Medicine							2				2	0.70
12.	Ethics (Moral Philosophy)	1										1	0.35
13.	Religion				1							1	0.35
14.	Economics		1									1	0.35
15.	Social Services; Association							1				1	0.35
16.	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>100.00</b>

From table 11 it is clear that private law (55) and Constitutional and Administrative Law (54) are highly studied by the researcher followed by Social, Labor, Welfare, & Related Law (41) and Criminal Law (40). It is found that major areas of law were covered in Indian Bar Review journal.

6.12 Keyword Co occurrence

Table 12: Keyword Co occurrence

Sl. No	Keyword	Total	Percentage
01.	Act	46	15.18
02.	Right	25	08.25
03.	Law	24	07.92
04.	International	15	04.95
05.	Code	14	04.62
06.	India, Criminal (8 times each)	16	05.28
07.	Hindu, Court, Child (7 times each)	21	6.93
08.	Trade, Legal, Labor (6 times each)	18	5.94
09.	Trademarks	05	01.65
10.	Water, Intellectual Property, Environment, Cyber, Commission (4 times each)	20	06.60
11.	Violence, Tax, rent Control, Protection, prison, Juvenile, Jurisdiction, Information, Housing (3 times each)	27	08.91
12.	Women, Trial, social, Resources, Remedies, Provisions, Procession, Privacy, Prevention & Control of Pollution, Population, Police, Plea, Patent, National Commission, Legal Aid, Justice, Issue, Human Right, Health, General Agreement, Food, Education, Duties, Dispute Resolution, Diseases, Crime, Corruption, Copyright, Consumer, Constitution, Bank, Arbitration, Animal, American, Adoption (2 times each)	72	23.76
13.	Total	303	100.00

Keywords are the useful key to describe the thought content of papers. The present study has identified 303 keywords which were appeared in the title and keywords which are distributed in the entire article. It can be seen from table 12 that maximum number of articles (46 i.e. 15.18%) are related to “Act” followed by (25 i.e. 08.25%) articles on “Right”. 24(07.92%) articles were related to “Law”, 15 (4.95%) for “International” and 14(4.62%) articles were related to “Code”.

6.13 Title Description of Article

Table 13: Title Description of Article

Type of Article	Count	Percentage
Descriptive	271	94.43
Question	14	04.87
Declarative	2	00.70
Total	287	100.00

Titles are the representative of the whole article which expresses the theme of research in article. Titles of 287 Articles in Indian Bar Review are analyzed on the basis of the criterion mentioned in the above table. It can be seen from the table 13 that 271 (94.43%) titles are descriptive whereas 14 (4.87%) titles having questioned and only 2 articles in declarative form.

6.14 Punctuation used in Title

Table 14: Punctuation used in Title

Punctuation	Total	Percentage
No Punctuations	108	48.43
Colon	23	10.31
Hyphen	17	07.62
Full Stop	14	06.28
Comma	10	04.48
Question Mark	10	04.48
Parenthesis	10	04.48
Dash	08	03.59
Any Other	07	03.14
Apostrophe	06	02.69
Inverted Commas	04	01.80
Slash	04	01.80
Semi-colon	01	00.45
Brackets	01	00.45
Total	223	100.00

Punctuations are the collaborator which expresses the information in meaningful way. Researcher analyzed punctuations used in title and found that 108 titles have no punctuations whereas use of colon found in 23 articles. Hyphen and full stop used in title with minor difference whereas comma, question mark and parenthesis used in the title with same numbers. Semi-colon and Brackets used only once in the title.

6.15 Prepositions used in Titles

Table 15: Prepositions used in Titles

Prepositions	Total	Percentage
of	81	28.32
No preposition	62	21.68
in	36	12.59
to	34	11.89
for	25	08.74
on	12	04.20
under	08	02.80
with	06	02.10
by	04	01.40
into	03	01.05
vis-à-vis	02	00.70
through	02	00.70
before	02	00.70
at	02	00.70
within	01	00.35
versus	01	00.35
towards	01	00.35
from	01	00.35
during	01	00.35
as	01	00.35
against	01	00.35
Total	286	100.00

A preposition unites the texts which communicate the information in proper way. Researcher analyzed prepositions used in title and found that 'of' used highly (81) followed by titles without prepositions (62). 'in' and 'to' have almost same use followed by 'on'.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The analysis indicates that there are 287 articles published during 2001 to 2010. The authorship pattern indicates that the majority of articles published with single authorship. Most of the articles having length of words range between 1501-2500. Basavaraju C. is the most prolific author during the study period. Geographically, India topped the list at national level & Karnataka stood first at state level. Authors from academic field were more in "IBR". The subject coverage of this journal is mostly towards Private Law and Constitutional and Administrative Law, covering other Legal subjects in the articles. Data analysis clearly indicates that "IBR" speedily begin them as a most possible medium for scholarly communication.

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