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JOURNAL OF INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE, 2006 - 2015: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

Sree Kumar Nair

Librarian, Christ University, Bangalore.

ABSTRACT: -

This paper brings out the bibliometric analysis of articles and references found in the Journal of Indian Law Institute (JILI) published by Indian Law Institute for the period 2006 – 2015. The data were downloaded from the journal's website and analyzed. The analysis cover mainly the year-wise distribution of articles, citation pattern, authorship pattern, geographical distribution of articles, length of articles, leading authors etc. The study will help know the merits and weakness of the journal which will help in its further development. Around 10 volumes were published during the period 2006 – 2015. The analysis were on the 123 articles which were published during the period. The number of references used by authors are high with majority of them citing an average of 51-71 references per paper. Sole authorship is more in this journal. The journal has a good number of papers contributed from other countries. The articles are published by eminent scholars in the field of law which includes the articles contributed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judges.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometric Analysis, Journal of Indian Law Institute, Authorship pattern, Citations

1. INTRODUCTION

Journal of Indian Law Institute (JILI) is a quarterly publication from one of India's premier educational institute 'Indian Law Institute'. The journal is committed to publishing original research articles in the field of law. The articles are written by scholars, distinguished Professors and eminent personalities. The first volume started in 1958 and carries research articles on topics of current and legal importance. The journal articles

are digitized in Indian Law Institute website (<http://www.elearningilidelhi.org/ILIWEB/>) and also archived by JSTOR (www.jstor.org/) starting from 1958 onwards. The full-text articles are downloadable in pdf format from either of the sites mentioned above, however for current issues, one has to depend on the print volume since they are archived till 2015.

Bibliometric is a quantitative study of various aspects of literature on a given subject. It quantitatively assess the recorded knowledge in the form of books, journals etc. and also assess the academic quality of journals or authors by statistical methods. The present study is to explore the bibliometric analysis of Journal of Indian Law Institute (JILI). The study is primary on the research papers published in JILI for the period 2006 –



2015.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are

- a) Analyze the articles published in JILI from 2006 – 2015,
- b) To determine distribution of articles year-wise,
- c) To find out the frequency and number of references appended to the articles within specified years,
- d) To study the authorship pattern,
- e) To find out the rank list of authors,
- f) To know the average length of the articles,
- g) To know the geographical distribution of publications from different Indian organizations.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tella, A., & Aisha Olabooye, A. (2014) conducted a bibliometric analysis of “African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science” from 2000-2012 to examine the pattern of publications. It is found that in the 13 year period, the highest number of articles (21, i.e. 9.63 per cent) is in the year 2002. As per the study, single authors published the majority of the articles. Many of the articles published were on information retrieval. The study also analyzed the total number of articles published, length of articles, citation pattern etc.

Sankar, P., & Kavitha, E. S. (2016) on their study on a finance-related journal titled “Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation, 2004-2015: A Bibliometric Study” observed that contributions of articles varied from volume to volume. The study reveals that “collaborative research is prominent in the field with an average degree of collaboration of 0.55”. An average of 33 citations per paper found in this study.

Gogoi, M., & Barooah, P. K. (2016) on their study which dealt with the bibliometric analysis of articles and references contributed in Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B, Vol 52B, 2013, observed the usage pattern of information used by the researchers in the field of Material science. Around 3058 citations were collected which confirms the vital role of citations in scientific journals in the process of Scientific Communications. The study also reveals that the scholars have significantly used papers from journals of Indian origin.

Rajev, M., & Joseph, S. (2016) in their study of A Bibliometric Analysis on Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science period 2007 – 2013 has seen a tremendous increase in the number of articles published, a clear contrast to the previous study conducted on the same journal. The average article per year increase is 20.30.

4. METHODOLOGY

The volumes selected from the past ten years published in JILI form the sample of this study. Full-length scholarly articles were identified for the study. A total of 123 articles from 10 volumes and 30 issues from JILI for the period 2006 – 2015 were selected for the study. Data collected with adequate details such as the title of the article, name of the contributors, their address and affiliations, number of pages written for each article and geographical distribution of the authors were considered for the study. The collected data were entered into MS Excel which helped to compare and contrast different variables. The data was then analysed for making observations.

5.1 YEAR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES

Table No. 1 deals with the number of articles published from 2006 – 2015. It is observed that a total of 123 articles have been published during the period of study. The table shows that the maximum number of articles were published in 2008 which is 20 articles which contribute to 16.26% of the total articles published. In the year 2010, 19 articles were published which contribute 15.45 % of the total articles published. The lowest number of articles published is 7 (5.69%) in the year 2007.

5.2 AUTHORSHIP PATTERN

Table 2 indicates analysis of authorship pattern. It is noted that 113 (91.87%) out of 123 papers were contributed by single authors. 9 (7.32%) papers are contributed by two authors. However, it is noted that multiple authorship contributes only 0.81% of the total contributions. Therefore, for this publication single authors contributed 91.87% more than the multiple authors whose contribution is only 8.31% of the total articles published during the period of study.

5.3 YEAR-WISE CONTRIBUTION OF CITATION

Citations are references included by the authors in their article. In this study of 10 years, a total of 9870 citations were found in 123 articles. Table No.3 presents the contribution of citations by the author. The data shows that the highest number of citations appeared in 2008 which is 1369 i.e 13.87% of the total of citations contributed followed by 1203 (12.19%) appeared in 2010.

5.4 STUDY OF CITATIONS

Table No. 4 represents the details of references appeared at the end of an article during 2006–2015. The following observations were made:

1. Out of 123 papers published only one had no references.
2. The maximum number of citation per paper is between 51 – 75, i.e 27.
3. The minimum number of citation per paper is 1 followed by 4 when it is more than 175.
4. 4 papers contribution is 3.25% of the total number of contribution, while 27 papers contribution is 21.14 % of the total number of contribution.

5.5 LENGTH OF ARTICLES

Table No. 5 presents the data concerning the length of the articles. It is found that out of 123 papers, 48 (39.02%) papers cover 21 – 30 pages followed by 36 (29.27%) papers covering 11-20 pages. The number of papers having more than 50 pages is only 2 (1.63%). Therefore, it is to be noted that the average length of paper in JILI is between 21 & 30

5.6 LEADING AUTHORS

Table No.6 presents the data on the rank list of 18 authors who have contributed atleast 2 or more papers during the period of study. It shows that Virendra Kumar gets the first rank with the highest number of contributions i.e. 6 articles during 2005 – 2015. He has contributed at least one article every alternate year. All 6 articles contributed are sole authorship.

5.7 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

Table No. 7 & Table No. 8 deals with geographical distribution of the publications, National and International. The data is ascertained from the addresses of the authors given for each paper. For 7 authors, the addresses were not mentioned hence could not be considered for the study. On careful analysis, it is observed that the highest number of publications are from Delhi (46) since the journal itself has its roots from Delhi. Contributions from Uttar Pradesh state (9) is the second highest.

The journal has few articles from other countries. It is observed that the highest number of publications, from other countries, are from Australia and Singapore (4 each) during the period 2006 -2015. This is followed by the United Kingdom which has 3 paper contributions.

It is also observed that the articles are published mostly by Professors or Head of Academic Institutes. Some of the articles are published by judges of the Supreme Court.

CONCLUSION

Journal of Indian Law Institute is one of the widely used journals in law. This journal is subscribed by all law schools for its rich content and scholarly work. As of now, no analytical study has been conducted so far.

When the study involves a single journal, one can make out the changes happened in the subsequent years of publication. The single journal study provides insight into quality, maturity and productivity of the journal. It also helps to demonstrate the significance and noteworthiness of the journal in the field of Law and reflect the activity of research in the area.

The following conclusions are drawn from the present study of JILI for the period 2006 - 2015:

1. Distribution of articles from 2006 – 2015 in Journal of Indian Law Institute is not consistent as the difference between the maximum, and the minimum is 13. The number of articles is varied from volume to volume.
2. A maximum number of articles was published in 2008 (20) and the minimum is in 2007 (7).
3. Authorship pattern shows that contribution is from sole authors which comes to 91.87% and observed that people like to write solely.
4. Out of 123 articles, 122 articles have citations and on an average 50 – 75 citations per paper during the period of study.
5. The average length per paper is between 21-30 pages, which shows the ideal length of a research article.
6. From the geographical distribution publications it is found that the highest number of contributions from India is from Delhi (46) and from International it is from Australia and Singapore (4 each).
7. 2008 has the highest number of references which totals to 1369. It is observed that the references are an integral part of the articles published in JILI with an average of 51-75 references appearing per article.

Table No. 1 Year-wise Distribution of Articles

| Year | No. of Publications | Percentage |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 2006 | 10 | 8.13 |
| 2007 | 7 | 5.69 |
| 2008 | 20 | 16.26 |
| 2009 | 11 | 8.94 |
| 2010 | 19 | 15.45 |
| 2011 | 10 | 8.13 |
| 2012 | 11 | 8.94 |
| 2013 | 10 | 8.13 |
| 2014 | 14 | 11.38 |
| 2015 | 11 | 8.94 |
| Total | 123 | 100.00 |

Table No. 2 Authorship Pattern

| No of Authors | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Total | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| One | 9 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 113 | 91.87 |
| Two | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 7.32 |
| Three | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.81 |
| More than three | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 10 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 123 | 100.00 |

Table No. 3 Year-wise contribution of Citations

| Year | No. of citations | Percentage |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2009 | 685 | 6.94 |
| 2007 | 734 | 7.44 |
| 2013 | 842 | 8.53 |
| 2006 | 882 | 8.94 |
| 2012 | 928 | 9.40 |
| 2011 | 980 | 9.93 |
| 2015 | 1067 | 10.81 |
| 2014 | 1180 | 11.96 |
| 2010 | 1203 | 12.19 |
| 2008 | 1369 | 13.87 |
| Grand Total | 9870 | 100.00 |

Table No. 4 Study of Citations

| No. of citations | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Total | Percentage |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Nil | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.81 |
| 1- 25 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 9.76 |
| 26- 50 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 21.14 |
| 51- 75 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 21.95 |
| 76- 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 16.26 |
| 101- 125 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 12.20 |
| 126- 150 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 8.94 |
| 151- 175 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5.69 |
| More than 175 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3.25 |
| Total | 10 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 123 | 100.00 |

Table No. 5 Length of Articles

| Total no. of pages | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Total | Percentage |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1 - 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 7.32 |
| 11 - 20 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 36 | 29.27 |
| 21 - 30 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 48 | 39.02 |
| 31 - 40 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 17.89 |
| 41 - 50 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4.88 |
| More than 50 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.63 |
| Total | 10 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 123 | 100.00 |

Table No. 6 Leading Authors

| SI No. | Author's Name | No of Papers | Rank |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------|------|
| 1 | Virendra Kumar | 6 | 1 |
| 2 | P Ishwara Bhat | 4 | 2 |
| 3 | Subhash Chandra Singh | 4 | 2 |
| 4 | A Lakshminath | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Parmanand Singh | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | Raman Mittal | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | Stanley Yeo | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | A K Ganguli | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | B B Pande | 2 | 4 |
| 10 | B C Nirmal | 2 | 4 |
| 11 | Bushan Tilak Kaul | 2 | 4 |
| 12 | Gopal Subramanium | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | K I Vibhute | 2 | 4 |
| 14 | M Afzal Wani | 2 | 4 |
| 15 | Philippe Cullet | 2 | 4 |
| 16 | S G Sreejith | 2 | 4 |
| 17 | Upendra Baxi | 2 | 4 |
| 18 | Ved Kumari | 2 | 4 |

Table No. 7 Geographical distribution of Publications – National

| STATES | No. of Contributions |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Delhi | 46 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 7 |
| Kerala | 5 |
| West Bengal | 5 |
| Haryana | 3 |
| Karnataka | 3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3 |
| Assam | 2 |
| Bihar | 2 |
| Orrisa | 2 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1 |
| Jharkhand | 1 |
| Rajasthan | 1 |
| Uttarakhand | 1 |

Table No. 8 Geographical distribution of Publications –International

| Countries | No. of Contributions |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Australia | 4 |
| Singapore | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 3 |
| Canada | 2 |
| Nigeria | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 1 |
| Brunei | 1 |
| Ethiopia | 1 |
| Finland | 1 |
| Geneva | 1 |
| Hong Kong | 1 |
| Hungary | 1 |
| Japan | 1 |
| Malaysia | 1 |
| Oxford | 1 |

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