

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE (JILI): A STUDY OF LEGAL SCHOLARSHIPS PUBLISHED DURING 2000-2018

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The Bibliometric study evaluates the quality and standards of contents published in a journal. This paper contains a Bibliometric review of research articles published in the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* (JILI) from 2000 to 2018. The study helps to understand the patterns and distribution of research papers in different areas, especially from geographical regions and authorship patterns. The study focuses on the number of references cited per article and cross-citations in articles published in the Journal. The present study explores 247 articles published in the Journal from 2000 to 2018. The study finds that the number of citations increased year by year, which indicates the scope of the research has been on the rise.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI), Citations, Authorship Patterns, Geographical Distributions of Articles.

INTRODUCTION

The Bibliometric studies are known as statistical analysis of publications to get a glimpse of research output and developments in a concerned field. For achieving this purpose, variables in terms of data such as content, theme, time are gathered and analyzed. It also helps to measure or assess the impact of research output. Pritchard (1969) formulates the term Bibliometric and defined as “the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication”. The researchers in any field may use Bibliometric results to find new and emerging areas of research and identify potential research patterns. Iqbal et al. (2019) explain Bibliometric as a discipline of information sciences, facilitating insights into the intellectual arrangement of the academic area. Journals are the most important publications of any educational or research institution as they contain the research activities, latest updates and knowledge of the concerned institution.

Similarly, “*Journal of the Indian Law Institute*” is a cardinal publication of The Indian Law Institute, encompassing the legal research

activities of the Institute and research outcomes of the scholars' perusing advanced research in the field of socio-legal development since 1958. The Institute is committed to exploring the quality of legal education and research and creating a pool of qualified human resources to meet global challenges.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI) is an important publication in the field of law since 1958, reflecting the research activities and outcomes of the Indian Law Institute. The study is an attempt to know the various research activities carried out by the Journal in the form of authorship patterns, number of references and geographical distribution during the period 2000-2018.

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE: PIONEERING IN PUBLISHING LEGAL RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN INDIA

The Indian Law Institute is a premier legal research institute founded on December 27, 1956 as an effort of India's leading jurists. It was formally inaugurated by the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad on December 12, 1957 at the Central Hall of Parliament, New Delhi in the presence of the First Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India is the ex-officio President of the Institute. It is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and later in 2004. It was granted a Deemed to be University status by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI. UGC has recently given it Graded Autonomy (Grade II), with 'A' Grade by the National Assessment and

Accreditation Council (NAAC). The University Grants Commission has recently granted it 12 B status through its notification F.No. 19-1/2018(CPP-I/DU). It offers LL.M, Ph.D. (Law) and Post Graduate Diploma in Alternative Dispute Resolution, Intellectual Property Rights, Cyber Laws & Corporate Laws and Management.

The '*Journal of the Indian Law Institute*' is a publication of the Indian Law Institute published since 1958. It is a peer-reviewed journal that has been a reflection of the research activities of the Institute. The Journal is published quarterly with the prime objective to reflect the issues and concerns happening in the legal arena. The Journal publishes invited and contributed articles, notes and comments on current legal issues and also book reviews. The Journal publishes with the ISSN (0019-5731). The Journal is available in digital format through the website of the Indian Law Institute under open access (<http://14.139.60.114:8080/jspui/handle/123456789/43>).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Keeping in view the objectives of the study, some of the articles are reviewed between 2010 and 2020. Tsay and Shu (2011) in their study examined the Bibliometric aspects of the Journal of Documentation. The study finds that a journal article (46%) is the most cited document, followed by books (26.8%). The study also revealed that three main classes of cited journals in the Journal of Documentation papers are library science (64.1%), science (11.7%) and social science (7.1%). Swain et al. (2013) studied the bibliometric analysis of 275 articles of Library Review from 2007 to 2011 and found that most of the articles published in the Journal by a

single author. The study also highlights that most of the authors have cited journals in comparison to books. The study revealed that U.K. (38.51%) is among the top country productivity ranking, followed by USA (14.43%) and Nigeria (5.00%). Tella and Olabooye (2014) in the bibliometric analysis of the African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science highlight that a total of 218 articles were published between 2000-2012 and revealed that the majority of items, i.e. 126 (57.8%) published by a single author. The study highlights that most of the authors produced theoretical papers i.e. 108 (49.5%). Volume 19 of 2009 cited the highest number of citations i.e. 459. The study also revealed the most-cited journals in journal references is *African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science* received (17.8%) of the total cited references followed by *Library Trends* (5.9%), and *College and Research Library* (3.2%).

Jena et al. (2012) examined the trends of scholarly communications in the Journal of Financial Crime: 2006 to 2010 and revealed that the highest number of articles is produced by the single author and highlights that U.K. topped in-country productivity ranking followed by the USA. The study also revealed that journals have been cited more i.e. 27.58%, followed by books (20.73%) and web resources (18.86%). Garg and Anjana (2014) analyze the inflow of papers published in the Journal of Intellectual Property Rights between 1996 and 2012. The study highlights that academic institutions are the most significant contributors to the Journal, followed by research institutions. The study also shows the single-authored pattern. The study found that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) as one of the leading institutions among

the top three ranking institutions. Harith and Singh (2014) examined the various Bibliometric components of articles published in the Indian Journal of International Law (IJIL) from 1960 to 2010. The study revealed that in its initial year in 1962 it got the highest number of references. The year 1997 witnessed the maximum number of articles published in the journal i.e. 23 (7.06%) and followed by 1977 with 18 articles (5.52%). The study also found that most of the articles were contributed by a single author i.e. 318 articles (97.55%) out of 326 articles and 53 articles (16.26%) contained journal self-citations.

Mondal and Saha (2015) analyzed the bibliometric aspects of the Journal of the Indian Library Association. The study covered 115 articles published from 2008 to 2014. The authors found that the significant articles published in the Journal related to Users Study (17.4%), followed by ICT and Library Automation (11.30%). The study also found that the authors from only two countries i.e., India (98.96%) and Thailand (1.04%) contributed to the Journal. Rubinandhini and Gomathi (2015) examined the articles published from 2005 to 2014 in the Annals of Library and Information Studies. The study discussed the authorship pattern, citation exploration, publication efficiency index, article word counts, and year-wise distribution of citations. The paper evaluates the geographical distribution of scripts with time series analysis of articles contributed during the above mentioned period. Bansal (2016) highlights a Bibliometric analysis of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology for assessing the pattern of growth of the research output, subjects covered and citation analysis of the references. The study reveals that there is a

significant increase in the number of articles published from 2001 to 2012 in the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology. The study also shows that the maximum number of papers (61%) has been jointly authored.

Garg and Sharma (2017) in their study, examine the pattern of growth of the research publications output in the discipline of Library and Information Science (LIS) during 2004-2015. The study reveals the pattern of production and the annual rate of growth of research publications during the period is highly inconsistent and has fluctuated during the period of study. The study found that Mysore University was considered as the top among the prolific research institutions and SRELS Journal of Information Measurement is the most popular amongst Indian LIS researchers. Khanna et al. (2018) in their study, analyzed the Journal of Academic Librarianship from 2007-2016 through various perspectives i.e., the temporal distribution of articles, length of items, authorship and citation pattern. The study found that the California State University system is a front runner among the contributing institutions for the maximum number of contributions (3.20%), followed by the University of Illinois system (2.44%). The study also revealed that the USA (66.92%) was the most productive country followed by Canada (6.86%). Marin et al. (2018) examined the bibliometric characteristics of the Journal of Knowledge Management: a bibliometric analysis by using a performance analysis and a science mapping analysis of the Journal. The study revealed that at the country level, USA and U.K. are leading countries in terms of the highest productivity and

influence in the Journal and at the continent level, Europe (50%) is dominating.

Patel (2019) evaluates 183 articles published in 17 volumes of the Journal of Management Research and Analysis from 2014-2018. The study reveals the year wise distribution of research papers, examination of authorship patterns, analyzing geographical distribution of contribution with most productive author and distribution of citations. The study found that majority of articles (78) have been contributed by single authorship pattern and underlines that 97.54% articles have been contributed by authors from India especially from Tamil Nadu. The average pages of the article published in the journal are five in numbers. Donthu et al. (2020) in their study analyzes 5344 research papers published in the Journal of Business Research from 1973 to 2017. The study considered the data of the Journal available in Scopus (5131 published articles, 13 papers under press, 103 editorial notes, 79 notes, 12 reviews, 4 erratums, 1 conference paper and 1 letter). The study found that the year 2016 was the most productive in terms of publications (765) and the number of cited publications (737). The year 2005 was most significant year with an *h*-index (68), *g*-index (118) and *m*-index (0.58). The study also reveals that the University of Valencia of Spain with 87 publications leads among the institutions, followed by Georgia State University of USA with 70 publications.

The review of the literature underlines the importance of Bibliometric studies from various perspectives. The Bibliometric studies in the field of law and its allied areas are very few, therefore,

the present study is an attempt to explore the Journal of the Indian Law Institute from various perspectives i.e. the year-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, most prolific author, and distribution of reference cited in articles and geographical distribution of contributors within India and outside India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study visualizes various aspects of Bibliometric parameters to evaluate and examine the legal scholarships published in the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*. The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. analyze the number of research papers contributed by the experts in the field of socio-legal development aspects during 2000-2018.
2. examine the geographical distribution of research papers published based on contributions submitted by the authors within and outside India during the mentioned period.
3. investigate the most prolific authors and their involvement in the concerned research area based on the research papers published during the period of study.
4. analyze the number of citations given by the authors.

METHODOLOGY

The data for the study has been collected through the repository of the Indian Law Institute. The articles published in the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* are available in public domain. The research methodology involved in

the study is elaborated as under for data collection and evaluating techniques.

DATA COLLECTION

The data for the present study is collected for nineteen years, i.e. from 2000 to 2018 as published in the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* from the institutional repository maintained by the Indian Law Institute and accessible through its website (www.ili.ac.in). The Institutional Repository of ILI can be accessed at <http://14.139.60.114:8080/jspui/handle/123456789/43>.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study includes research papers published in the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* for a period of 19 years (2000 to 2018). The scope of the study is limited to the articles published in Journal and it excludes notes, comments, and book reviews. The study accommodates 247 articles published in 19 volumes of the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*. The period under review also contains five special issues viz. *Special Issue on Constitutional Law* (2000), *Special Issue on Family Law* (2003), *Special Issue on Intellectual Property Rights* (2004), *1958-2008 Golden Jubilee Special Issue* (2008) and *Special Issue on Climate Change and Environmental Law* 2010 (Issue no.3 & 4).

Evaluative Techniques and Methods

The study has adopted various evaluative techniques for interpreting the data. The study uses complete count method and various parameters i.e. authorship pattern, article counts, and geographical factors are for evaluating, analyzing and drawing the results.

Analysis of Data

The collected data has been presented in ascending or descending order of value assigned to variables used in the Charts for greater visibility. The percentage method is also used for the analysis of the study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This section provides the representation of collected data based on different variables. It has been represented based on the year-wise distribution of research papers published, authorship pattern of research papers, most prolific authors, distribution of reference cited in articles and geographical distribution of contributors within India and outside India.

Year-wise Distribution of Articles

The Chart 1 depicts the research papers published in every year for the period of study in JILI. During the period, 247 research papers have been published on an average of 13 articles per year. Nevertheless, it has been observed that 22 articles were published in 2003 i.e. (8.91%) of the total number of research paper published in the study period, which is a highly producing year.

On the other side, the year 2007 and 2017 witnessed publication of least research papers (08) respectively, which contributed only (3.24%) each of the total research papers published during the period.

Authorship Patterns of Research Papers

The Chart 2 confers the authorship pattern of research papers published in the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* and visualizes the number of contributing author(s). The chart communicates that the year 2003 has witnessed the contribution of research papers by maximum authors (23), which is 8.18 percent of the author's total participation during the mentioned period. However, in 2007 there are only eight author contributions, which stand only 2.84 percent of the entire author's contribution to the period. During the tenure of study, 281 authors have contributed to 247 research papers for the Journal. Most of the articles published during the period have been written by sole authors, which is again a good sign of publication pattern. Out of 247 research papers, 217 papers have been written by the single author. It shows that the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* visualizes research of individual authors from diversified fields.

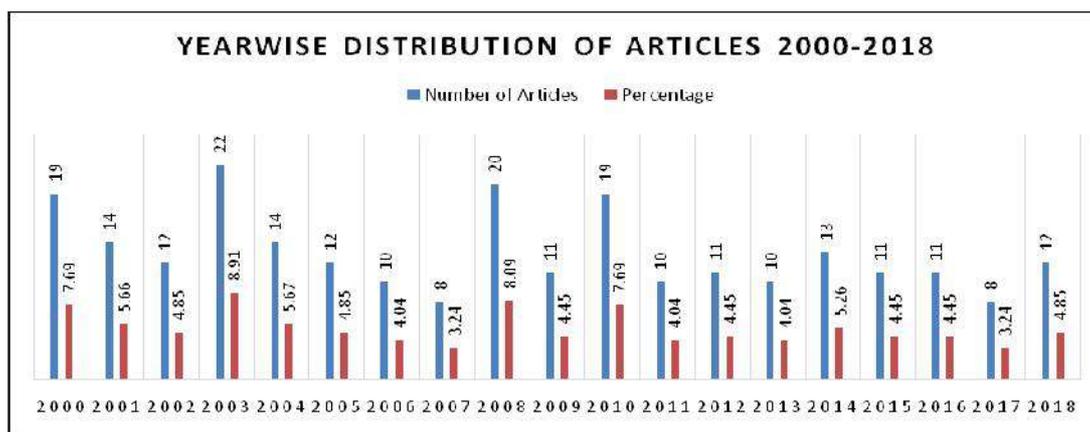


Chart 1: Year-wise distribution of Papers Published during 2000-2018

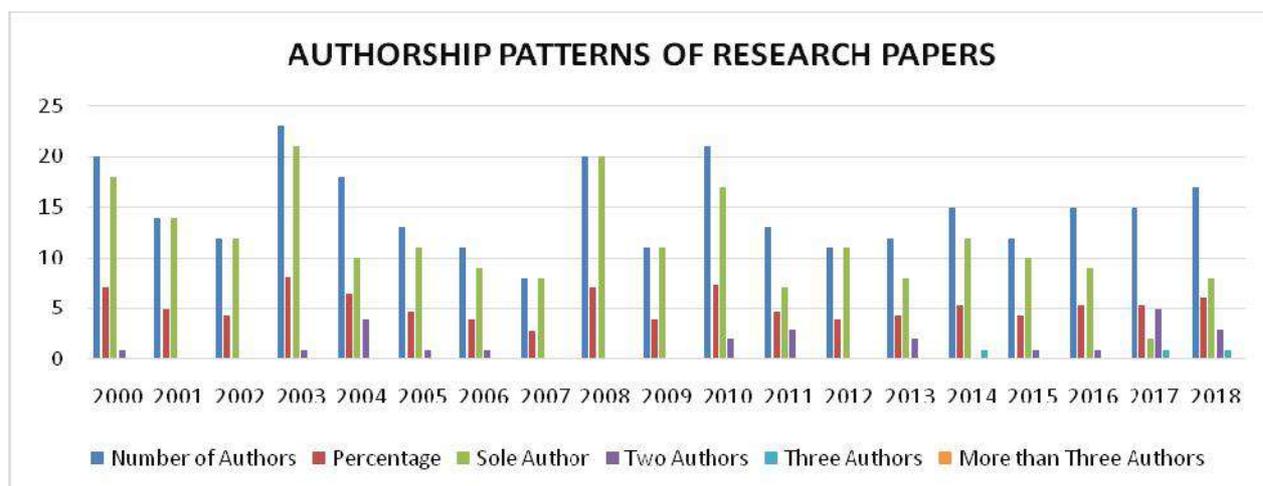


Chart 2: Authorship Patterns of Research Papers Published during 2000-2018

Most Prolific Author

The *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* is among one of the oldest reputed Journal published in India in the field of socio-legal development. The chart 3 perceives the presentation of authors who have contributed research papers in the Journal more than four times during the study period. The study reveals that Virendra Kumar was the most prolific author who has contributed twelve (12) research papers. K.I. Vibhute was the second most prolific author who has contributed seven (07) research papers. Two authors have contributed five research articles each (Afjal

Wani and Parmanand Singh) and ten authors have contributed four research papers each during the period.

Frequency of Authors’ Contributions

The Chart 4 manifests that one hundred and forty (140) authors have contributed one research paper and twenty-four authors have contributed 2 research papers in the Journal. The chart visualizes that eight authors have contributed 3 articles and ten authors have contributed 4 research papers. On the other side, two authors have contributed five research papers and one author has contributed seven and twelve articles each.

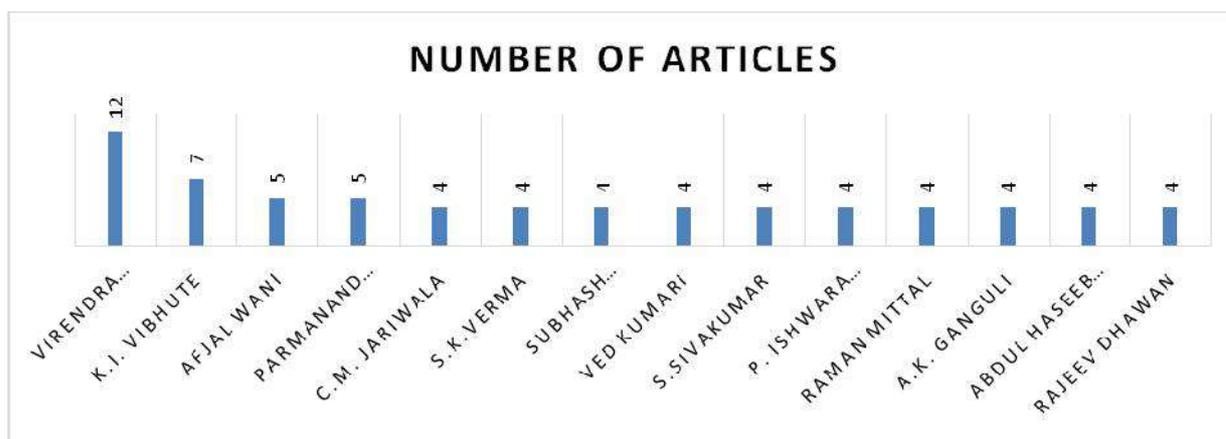


Chart 3: Most Prolific Authors who published Papers in JILI during 2000-2018

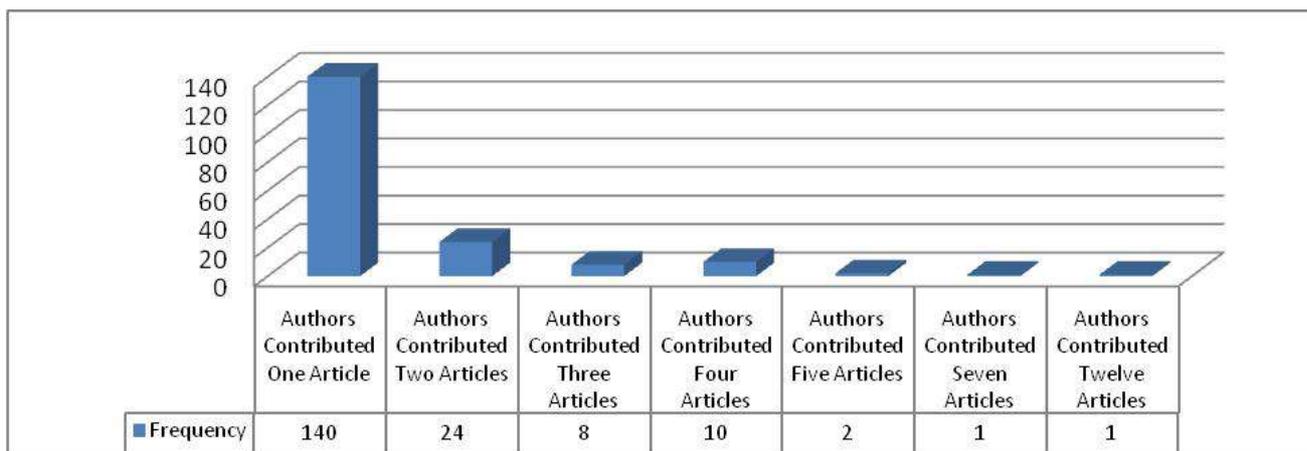


Chart 4: Frequency of Authors' contributions in JILI during 2000-2018

Distribution of References cited in Research Papers during 2000-2018

The Chart 5 presents the number of references cited by the authors in research papers published in a select year. The study revealed that a total of 19,062 references have been cited in the articles published during the period. It shows that in 2003, the authors have cited 1425 references (7.47%) which stand the highest in the study period and 722 (3.78%) references cited by the authors in 2004 which was the least in the select period. More references used in the Journal

visualize more authenticity and reliability of the articles published in the journals.

Frequency of References cited in Research

The Chart 6 visualizes the presentation of maximum or least references cited in a single research paper published during the study. The chart exhibits that 290 references has been cited by an individual author (Usha Ramanathan) in 2005, which is the highest among the authors. However, the years 2000, 2004 and 2006 manifests the least references cited by the authors with only 4 references each respectively.

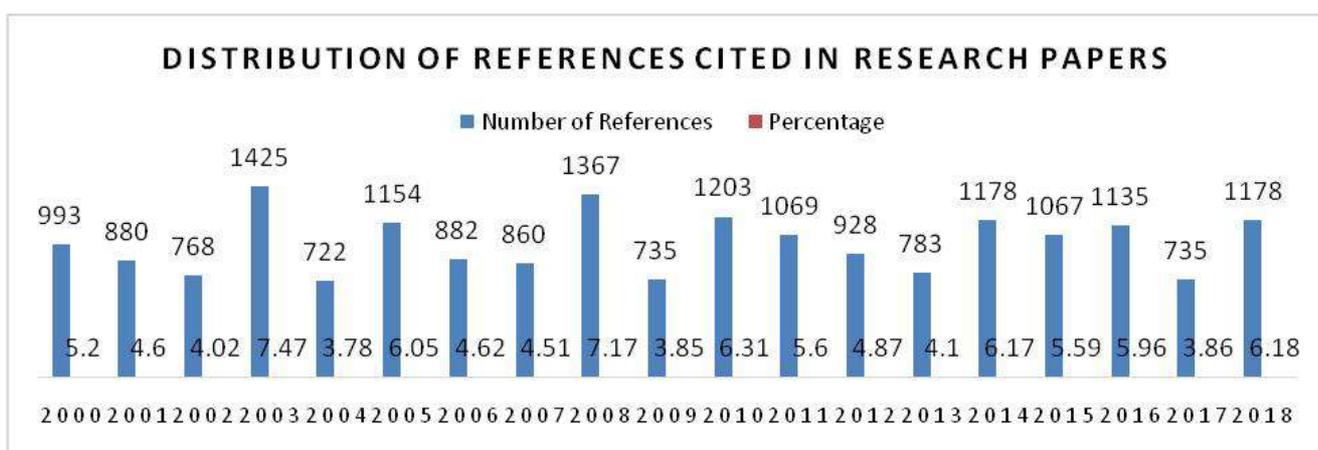


Chart 5: Yearly Distribution of References cited in Research Papers during 2000-2018

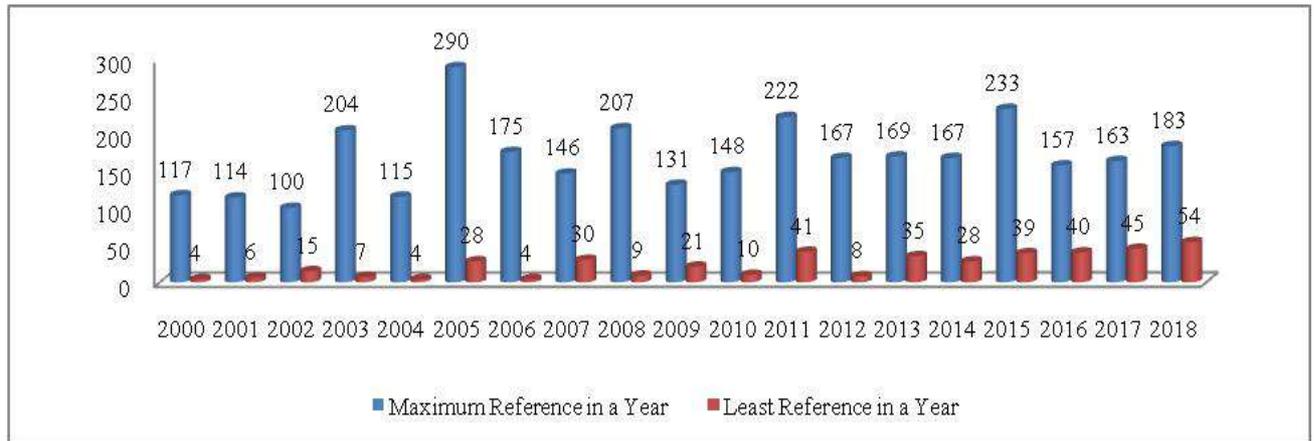


Chart 6: Frequency of References Cited in Research papers during 2000-2018

Geographical Distribution of Contributions (Country)

The Chart 7 is an attempt to know the authors geographical affiliations across the globe who have contributed to the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*. It presents the number of authors from 18 different countries namely India, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, Malaysia, Australia, Singapore, Bangladesh, the United States of America, Canada, Finland, Ethiopia, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, Hong Kong, Hungary and Slovenia. The maximum contribution of research papers has been received from India (196), which

is 78.4% contribution of total articles published, followed by Nigeria (8, 3.2%) and the United Kingdom (8, 3.2%). It is a good sign for a Journal to have an international reputation for publishing articles from 18 different countries.

The Chart also visualizes that the authors from six countries (Norway, Switzerland, Japan, Hong Kong, Hungary and Slovenia) have contributed only one article and contributed only 0.4 percent of the articles. The data shows that the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* accepts and publishes research papers not only from India but also from other countries too.

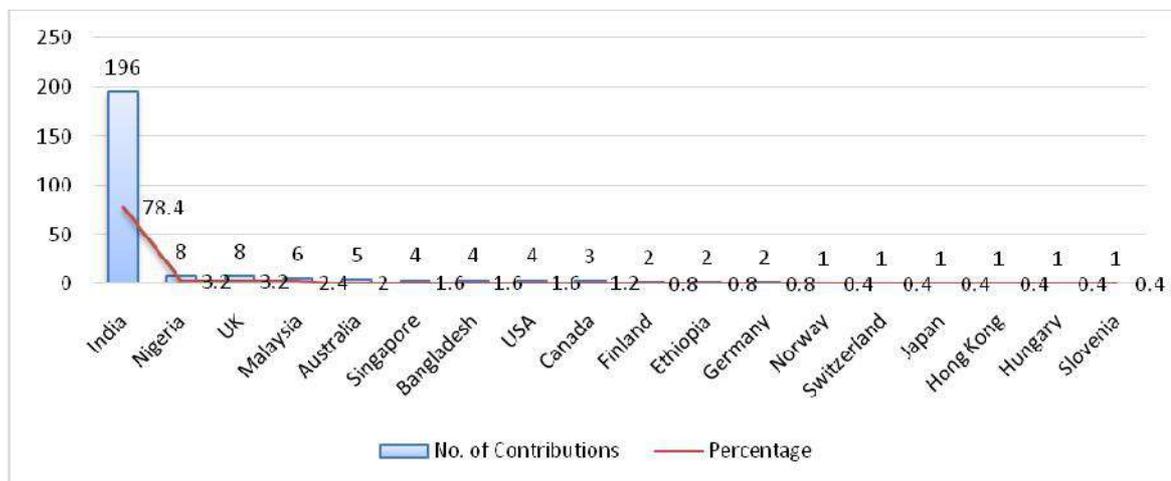


Chart 7: Geographical Distribution of Contributors (worldwide) in JILI during 2000-2018

Geographical Distribution of Contributions (Indian States)

The Chart 8 depicts the geographical distribution of research papers published in the Journal based on states and union territories in India. It unfolds diversified contributions of articles from authors from seventeen states across India. The chart manifests that the Journal receives the maximum research papers from Delhi based

authors, as 91 research papers (47.89%) of total contributions have been received. The second most contributing state is Uttar Pradesh from where 20 articles (10.52%) have been received followed by Punjab with 16 (4.22%). The Journal has received the least author contribution from Jammu and Kashmir i.e. 2 (1.05%) of the total author contributions. Seven States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Pondicherry,

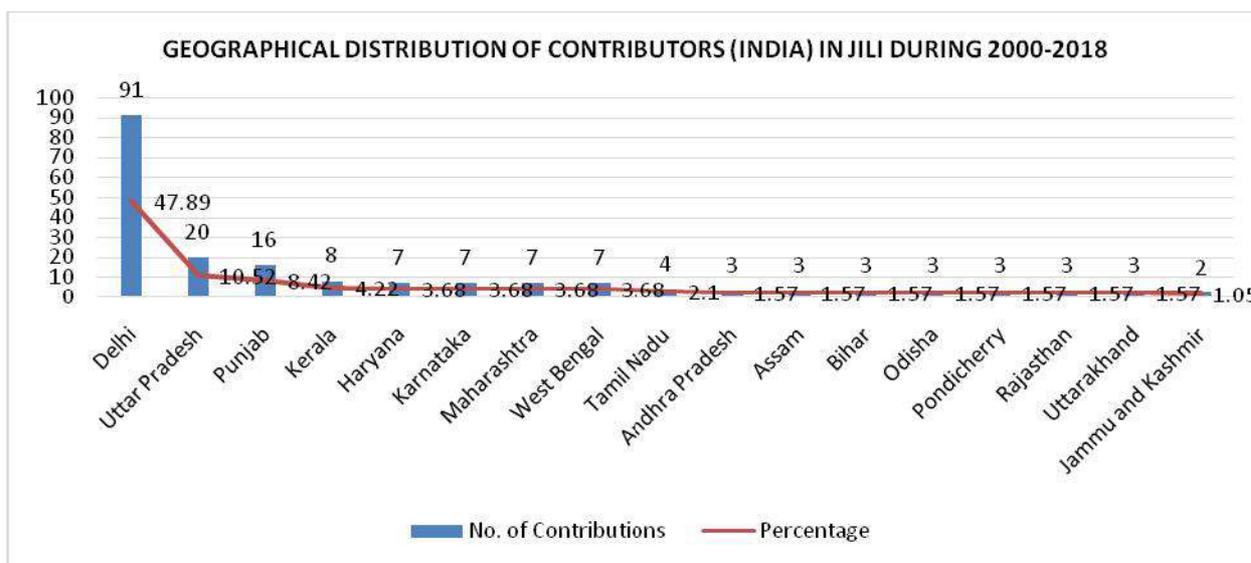


Chart 8: Geographical Distribution of Contributors (India) in JILI during 2000-2018

Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand witnessed 3 author contributions each for the period under review. The data shows the substantial geographical differences in the publishing of papers in JILI.

CONCLUSION

Research articles published in a journal are known as systematic recordings of the development of research-based studies in a particular subject area. The present research foresees about the standard and importance of the Journal of the Indian Law Institute envisioning research articles in the field of law. The study

envisages the valid reason behind the presence of law practitioners and academicians to publish their manuscripts with the Journal publishing by a legal research institution since 1958. The paper contemplates various parameters like the number of research papers published, references cited, frequency of authors, the proliferation of authors contribution, and geographical affiliation of authors for the period of study. The quantum of the references cited is self-explanatory, involving standard manuscripts based on in-depth research acceptance in the Journal. The paper witnesses publishing documents submitted by authors from

18 countries, including India, which is a good sign of testing the reputation of the Journal. The findings and testing of parameters based on visible records during the period show the visibility and popularity of the Journal in the field of law and legal studies. The paper extends its future scope of researching over the special issues of the Journal published from time to time.

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