

RESEARCH TRENDS IN JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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Abstract:

This paper deals with the analysis of the 227 contributions of the journal entitled 'Journal of Intellectual Property Right' published during 2011-2015. The total of 227 articles with 6,902 citations during the period of 2011-2015. It examines yearwise, statewise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, citation analysis, length of the contributions etc. The study shows that most of the articles are published by author with statewise distribution indicate that majority of the articles are contributed from New Delhi.

Keywords: *Intellectual Property Right, Citation Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis.*

Introduction:

The Journal of Intellectual Property Right is published bimonthly by the esteemed National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi, India. JIPR is indexed in Social Science Citation Index, Social SciSearch, and Journal Citation Reports. This journal has endeavored to enrich the contents of each issue through balanced overseas contributions. Therefore, a bibliometric study of this journal is of vital significance. It primarily intends to enhance the communication between policy makers, organizational agents, academics, and managers on the critical understanding and research on intellectual property.

The word ‘Bibliometrics’ is derived from Latin word ‘biblio’ and the Greek word ‘metrics’ etymologically it means the application of mathematics to the study of bibliography.

Derek de Solla Price (1970) argued that scholars in the hard sciences are likely to give citations in their papers and these citations are more recently published works. The study concluded indicating that the time lag between publication and citation was shorter in the hard sciences than it is in other disciplines. He further stated that citations represent a measure of utility rather than of quality. The concept of citation analysis was enunciated by Eugene Garfield (1972). He is also known as father of citation analysis studies, who has conducted enormous studies and published views based on analytical studies and out of his

hundreds of studies which covers almost every branch of the natural and social science, indicated the better use of citation studies.

Pritchard (1969), first introduced the term “Bibliometrics” in 1969 to mean ‘the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communications’.

Bibliometrics is a technique for identifying the research trends in a different area, obsolescence, core periodicals, studying the productivity, characteristics of subject literature including structure of knowledge, historical and sociological aspect of science and helpful in formation of need based collection development policy, weeding and stacking policy and many others. The bibliometric laws such as Lotka’s Law (Lotka 1926), Bradford Law (Bradford 1934), and Price Law (Price 1963) are some of the prominent measure which have been used by different library and information scientists to test their implication on different literature as well as subject. According to Sengupta et al, the bibliometrics is the oranisation of classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communications alongwith their authorship by mathematical and statistical applications and calculations’.

The present study is related to analysis of contributions of “Journal of Intellectual Property Right” from 2011-2015.

Objectives:

1. To examine citation pattern of the Authors, year-wise and state-wise contributions and distribution.
2. To examine the average length of articles.
3. To examine average number of citations per article in the journal.

Purpose of the Study:

- To create awareness about the pattern of research in the field of law in India.
- To know the research output in the field of law in India.

Methodology:

For the purpose of the study, the 'Journal of Intellectual Property Right (JIPR) has been selected as the source material and information about each contribution such as author, author's affiliation, length of contributions, citations, etc. was scanned, checked and examined carefully. The study analyses the scholarly communication of Journal of Intellectual Property Rights from 2011 to 2015. A total Number of 6,902 journal citations form 227 articles published during the period were collected from the archives of the open

access sources journal. The data thus collected were fed into MS Excel worksheet to process the gathered data for subsequent analysis.

Literature Review:

Bibliometric analysis involves qualitative studies of research activities using statistical methods for measuring and analyzing the subject. Infact, the researchers are used various bibliometric methods in various field to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers or the impact of a particular research paper.

Mote and Deshmuck (1996) conducted a bibliometric study on Annual of Library Science and Documentaion and Found that journals are the most cited forms of communication amongst the library and information scientists.

Kamal lochen Jena (2006) conducted a study on citation analysis of 507 references cited in the articles published in the ‘Indian Journal of Fibre & textile Research’ the year (1996-2004). The articles have an average length of 6.45 pages, Journal constitutes 73.92%, books constitute 11.60% only and both constitute 85.53% of total citations. Proceeding constitutes 5.14%, patent 3.99%, standards 1.61%, theses 1.54%, reports and media both 0.64% and others have 0.90%.

Hazarika, Goswami and Das (2003) made a bibliometric analysis of the 1402 research papers published in ‘The Indian Forester’ from 1991 to 2000. The state-wise distribution

indicated that the Uttar Pradesh contributed maximum number of papers with 35.16%. Nagaland and Sikkim counted the lowest number of contribution with 0.14%. Multiple authorship papers were dominant in the field of Indian Forestry with 64.55%, while single authored papers were 35.45%.

Hussian and Fatima (2011) evaluated the characteristics of the Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronics Journal from 2006 to 2010 through a bibliometric analysis.

Kunwar Singh et al (2011) made a bibliometric study of research trends in the field of research papers patterns in DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology by library and information professionals during the period 1992-2002. The study revealed that 60 issues of the journal published 145 articles. Out of the 145 publications, 97 (66.90percent) articles were published by single author. The study also identified that 128 articles were from (88.28percent) India and the rest 17 (11.72percent) were contributed from rest of the countries.

Neeraj Verma et al. (2007), of ‘Annuals of Library and Information Studies’ concluded that majority of citations i.e. 64% were single authored during 1999-2005. They examined year wise, institution wise, state wise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, citation analysis, length of contributions etc. The study revealed that the journals were the most cited publication amongst the library and information scientists. They found out that the source journal was the most cited journal.

Surendra Kumar and Kumar (2008) analyzed 8093 citations given in the Journal of oil seeds research (JOR) published during 1993 to 2004. Out of 8093 citations, 5642 were given in main articles and 2551 in short communications of JOR. They covered the analysis of citation pattern of along with calculation of collaboration coefficient. They concluded that 20 core periodicals cover more than 50% references and also indicated that collaborative research prevailed in oil seed research.

Sudhier (2010) reviewed the application of Bradford’s Law of scattering. In addition to the theoretical aspects of the Law, the review covered papers dealing with the application of the law in the various subject fields. A study on five year data of journals (2004-2008) cited by the Physicists at the Indian institute of Science.

Singh and Dominic (2006) carried out an analytical study of citation pattern of ‘Allopathy Journal’. A team research had been quite substantial in the field as multiple authors contributed more than 60% of the total citations. The study also revealed that nearly 90% of total citations were from journals, followed by theses with 6.11% and conference papers with 3.79%.

Rana (2004) carried out a bibliometric study of mammal research in India. This study concluded that the contribution of highly productive authors was more than 20% of the total literature in Indian mammal research. Further, the overall length of period of contribution of highly productive authors was approximately inversely proportionate to the productivity of contribution.

Zainab et al. (2009), in their bibliometric study of Malaysian Journal of Computer Science, reported their findings regarding the article productivity, authorship collaboration, and journal impact factor of MJCS.

Analysis and Findings:

Table-1 Year wise distribution of articles

Year	Vol.	No. of Issues	No. of Contribution	% Age
2011	16	1 - 6	53	23.3480176
2012	17	1 - 6	56	24.6696035
2013	18	1 - 6	58	25.5506608
2014	19	1 - 6	47	22.809524
2015	20	1 - 6	13	5.72687225
		Total	227	100

Year wise distribution of articles

A total of 227 contributions have been published in five years (2011-2015), which consists of full, review articles and short communications.

Table 1 give details regarding the distribution of 227 contributions published from 2011-2015. Maximum number of articles i.e., 58 (25.55%) was published in 2013 and minimum number of contributions i.e. 13 (5.72) in 2015.

Table-2 Authorship Pattern

No. of authors	Total no. of contributions	Percent
One	130	57.2687225
Two	60	26.4317181
Three	23	10.1321586
Four	11	4.84581498
Five	2	0.88105727
More than five	1	0.44052863
Total	227	100

Authorship Pattern

Table 2 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 130 (57.26%) contributions out of 227 have been contributed by single author, 60 (26.43%) contributions by two authors and 23 (10.13%) contributions by three authors and 11 (4.84%) contributions by four authors, and 2 (0.88%) contributions by five authors and 1 (0.44%) contributions by more than five authors.

Table-3 Authorship pattern of contributions (Volumeswise)

Year	Vol. No.	One Author	%	Two Authors	%	Three Authors	%	Four Authors	%	Five Authors	%	Total
2011	16	21	33.33	11	52.63	6	26.08	3	30	0	0	199.0518
			333		158		69565					688
2012	17	16	25.39	10	26.31	4	17.39	3	30	0	0	149.1039
			683		579		13043					192
2013	18	10	15.87	12	31.57	4	17.39	2	20	1	33.3	165.1766
			302		895		13043				333	009
											33	
2014	19	12	19.04	4	10.52	6	26.08	1	10	1	33.3	141.9942
			762		632		69565				333	244
											33	
2015	20	4	6.349	1	2.631	3	13.04	1	10	1	33.3	95.35759
			206		579		34783				333	656
											33	
Total		63		38		23		10		3		227

Authorship pattern of contributions (Volume wise)

Table 3 gives authorship pattern of contributions volume wise. It indicates that out of the 63 contributions of single author, volume 16 have the highest number i.e. 21 (33.33%) and Vol. 20 has the lowest number i.e., 4 (6.34%) contributions. Out of the 38 contributions by two authors, Vol. 18 has the highest i.e., 12 (31.57%) and Vol. 20 has the lowest number i.e, 1 (2.63%) contributions. Out of 23 contributions by three authors, Vol. 16 & 19 has the

highest i.e., 6 (26.08%) and Vol. 20 has the lowest number i.e. 3 (13.04%) contributions. Out of 10 contributions by four authors, Vol. 16 and 17 has the highest i.e., 3 (30%) and Vol. 19 and 20 has the lowest number i.e. 1 (10%) contributions. Out of 3 contributions by five authors, Vol. 18, 19 and 20 has the highest i.e., 1 (33.33%).

Table-4 Statewise distribution of contributions

Contributed by	No. of contributions	Percent
Andhra Pradesh	2	0.881057269
Bangladesh	2	0.881057269
Banglore	9	3.964757709
Bhubaneswar	2	0.881057269
Chandigarh	1	0.440528634
Chennai	6	2.643171806
Gujarat	2	0.881057269
Gurgaon	7	3.083700441
Hyderabad	1	0.440528634
Indore	1	0.440528634
Jaipur	4	1.762114537
Jodhpur	2	0.881057269
Karnataka	4	1.762114537
Kerala	9	3.964757709
Kharagpur	1	0.440528634

Kolkata	5	2.202643172
Korea	2	0.881057269
Maharashtra	2	0.881057269
Manipal	1	0.440528634
Mumbai	11	2.643171806
Nepal	1	0.440528634
New Delhi	27	11.89427313
Odisha	3	1.321585903
Pune	2	0.881057269
Punjab	2	0.881057269
Rajasthan	3	1.321525903
Shanghai	1	0.440528634
Tamil Nadu	5	2.202643172
Uttra Pradesh	3	1.321525903
Uttarakhand	4	1.762114537
West Bengal	6	2.643171806
Others	96	42.85022026
Total	227	100

Statewise distribution of contributions

Figure 4 shows that the statewise distribution of contributed in the five volumes of the journal. Out of 227 contributions, the highest number i.e., 27 (11.89%) has been contributions by authors in New Delhi and lowest number i.e. 1 (0.44%) has been contributed by authors from Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Indore, Kharapur, Manipal, Nepal and Shanghai. Out 227 contributions only 95 contributions are from foreign countries.

Table-5 Length of articles

No. of Pages	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% age
1-5.	14	11	7	13	3	48	21.14537445
6-10.	27	33	31	28	7	126	55.50660793
11-15.	5	17	16	8	2	48	21.14537445
16-20.	0	0	2	1	1	4	1.762114537
21-25.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.440528634
	47	61	56	50	13	227	

Length of articles:

Table 5 indicates the details about the page length contributions. Out of 227 contributions, 48 (21.14%) have pages length of 1-5 page, 126 (55.50%) contributions have length of 6-10 pages, 48 (21.14%) contributions have length of 11-15 pages, 4 (1.76%) contributions have length of 16-20 pages and 1 (0.44%) contributions have length of 21-25 pages.

Table-6 Study of Citations

No. of Citations	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% age
0-1	0	2	1	1	0	4	1.76211454
1-10	5	8	1	3	2	19	8.37004405
11-20	6	9	11	15	4	45	19.8237885
21-30	17	15	17	10	2	61	26.8722467
31-40	10	5	13	4	2	34	14.9779736
41-50	5	8	4	10	1	28	12.3348018
51-60	4	2	4	3	1	14	6.16740088
61-70	3	5	4	1	1	14	6.16740088
71-80	3	3	1	1	0	8	3.52422907
Total	53	57	56	48	13	227	

Study of Citation:

Table 6 reveals the details of number of citations appearing at the end of contributions during 2011-2015. Out of 227 contributions published. The highest number of contributions with citation between 21-30 is 61 (26.87%) and lowest number of contributions with citation between 0-1 is 4 (1.76%).

Table-7 Distributions of citations

Vol.	Year	Issue No.	No. Citations	%age
16	2011	1-6	1281	1.855983773
17	2012	1-6	1729	25.05070994
18	2013	1-6	2041	29.5711388
19	2014	1-6	1453	21.05186902
20	2015	1-6	398	5.766444509
5 Vol.	5 Years	30 Issues	6902	100

Distributions of Citation:

Tables 7 indicate that the 6 volumes have 6902 citations appended to the 227 articles. Out of 6902 citations, vol. 18 has the highest number i.e., 2041 (29.57%) and Vol. 20 has the lowest number i.e. 398 (5.76%).

Conclusion:

Journal of Intellectual Property Rights has successfully completed 20 year of publication. Analysis of contributions of 5 volumes of the journal shows that it covers contributions related to nearly all aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. The journal is popular among Indian researchers in the area of IPR. It has got world-wide recognition and is steadily growing to eb a very promosing journal in the area of property rights by attracting scholoary articles from around the world.

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