

CITATION ANALYSIS OF INDIAN BAR REVIEW- A LAW JOURNAL

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Abstract

The paper discusses the results of a citation study of the issues of the Indian Bar Review (IBR) – a law Journal published during 2006-2010. It emphasizes on the key role played by the Indian Judiciary and its journal in the dissemination of cases and their information in India. A list of thirty one core journals and news papers were identified based on the citation analysis of the journal. Authorship pattern and ranked list besides with document type were studied and investigated.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Journal, Indian Bar Review, Authorship Pattern

Introduction

The growth of any profession is based not only on the amount of research and publications on material and techniques but also, more importantly, on the proportion of fellow professionals who read these publications and put them into practice. Knowledge can be researched, published, and shared but knowledge which is not read and imbibed is useless. Hence, the philosophy of “publish or perish” has to go hand in hand with the philosophy of “read or become redundant.”

Among academic law journals in India, the *Journal of Indian Law Institute* and the *Delhi Law Review* published by the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi since 1972 are most prominent and respected among Indian legal scholars and academicians.

Law Journals print only what is judged to be truthful. Law Journal articles are reports of scientific studies conducted with exact standards as judged through the peer-review process. Unlike textbooks in the field of Law, Indian Bar Review presents the truth while review papers or textbooks express the opinions of their authors. Therefore, IBR journal is an essential component of scholarly communication amongst law professionals.

The endeavor of the Indian Bar Review: a law Journal is not only to provide a platform for the dissemination of knowledge being generated in the law field across the country but also an indication of change and betterment in practice amongst professionals.

Citation Analysis is the examination of the frequency and patterns of citations in articles and books. It is not a new phenomenon but has been used in the sciences since the 1960s and the social sciences and humanities since the 1970s. Citation analysis includes but is not limited to citation counts, statistical analysis and data visualization.

Citation analysis is useful for finding out how much impact a particular article has had, by showing which other authors based some work upon it or cited it. Also it is employed to find out more about a field or topic; i.e. by reading the papers that cites a

seminal work in that area. In addition to determine how much impact a particular author has had by looking at his/her total number of citations.

Objectives

- A.** To examine Volume wise distribution of citation,
- B.** To observe Chronological distribution of citations
- C.** To study Form wise distribution of citations
- D.** To prepare Ranking of authors
- E.** To organize Authorship pattern of citations
- F.** To compile Rank List of Journals and News papers
- G.** To be acquainted with the most cited case among citations

Review of literature

Citation Analysis of Dissertations and Theses Submitted to the Department of Agricultural Economics And Extension, Federal University of Technology by Akure, Nigeria (2012) study that journals were the most consulted information materials, closely followed by books while resources from the web/Internet was least utilized by AEE students. For this data obtained were from fifty-two (52) master's dissertations and sixteen (16) doctoral theses gathered. Study will eventually help the concerned libraries on how to improve on the existing collection development required by the master's and doctoral students. **Citation Analysis Of Dissertations Submitted To The Department Of Library**

And Information Science, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati By Dr. K.Kumar, T.Raghunadha Reddy (2012) investigates literature from 91 M L &I Sc dissertations covering 991 citations. The findings from this study could serve as a user study with implications for collection, development and user services designing in libraries. Library science in general had the highest number of citations followed by library management and cataloguing. The lowest numbers of citations were from education, literature and social sciences respectively. **The Most-Cited Law Review Articles of All Time** by Fred R. Shapiro, Michelle Pearse (2012) affirmed that adoption of technical standards and better design of structures, methodologies, and network analysis will result in more accurate and informative studies. **Citation Analysis of Journal of Library and Information Science (2004-2009)** by Ahmed Olakunle Simisaye, A. B. Osinaike (2010) covers 72 articles were published in the journal during five years generated 988 citations. Journal has proved itself to be one of the good library and information science journals in Nigeria and more importantly, the journal has been surviving despite the varying problems pervading journal publication in Nigeria. **Reference Analysis as an Aid in Collection Development: A Study of Master of Architecture Theses at Dalhousie University** by Kelly Dickinson, Regan Gunningham, Bryanna Boyd (2009) study analyzed references in graduate architecture theses to determine the format and age of materials used and the most frequently cited items. The study indicates that the average age of materials used was 18 years. It also showed that 65% of the items referenced were monographs, 17% were web-based materials and 10% were serials.

Scope and Limitations

The present study is limited to only 5 volumes of Indian Bar Review – a quarterly Law journal from 2006 to 2010 containing volume XXXIII to XXXVII. Further the study was limited to citations given by the article only. The study is confined to the Indian Bar Review Journal.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Citation analysis method was used for the present study. The study covers total of 06 volume numbers of Indian Bar Review viz. 2006 (1 to 4), 2007 (1 to 4), 2008 (1 to 4), 2009 (1 to 4) and 2010 (1 &2, 3&4). The collection of the citation data in the present research was carried out retrospective conversion methods and the total of 3825 citations were collected for the present study. The study indicates that on an average of 765 citations per volume.

The data received carefully edited, tabulated and analyzed. Then data were cleaned and divided by years. For analysis of the data, researcher has used Excel and Access programs. Each and every article published during the period 2006 to 2010 was examined. The collected data have been analyzed and results are presented in the form of tables below.

Result & Discussion

Volume wise Distribution of citations

Table - 1

Sr No	Volume	Year	Total Citation	Cumulative Average	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
01	XXXIII	2006	546	546	14.27	14.27
02	XXXIV	2007	682	1228	17.83	32.10
03	XXXV	2008	721	1949	18.84	50.95
04	XXXVI	2009	598	2547	15.63	66.58
05	XXXVII	2010	1278	3825	33.41	100.00
06		Total	3825	--	--	--
07		Average Volume	765	765	--	--

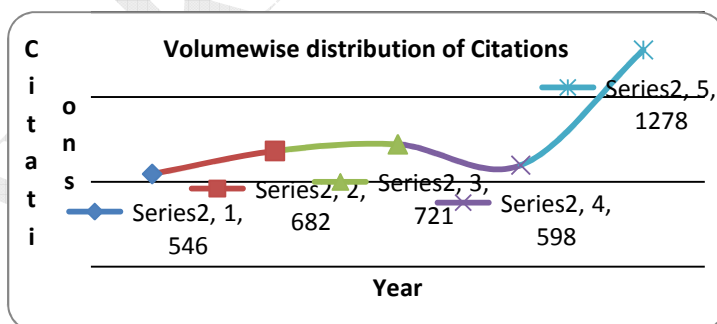


Chart -1

From **Table – 1 and Chart -1** it is found that there were 3825 total citations during the year January 2006 to December 2010. On an average 765 citations were used per year. The maximum number of citations in the year 2010 was 1278 (33.41%), and minimum numbers of citations in the year 2006 i.e. 546 (14.27%).

Chronological Distribution of Citations

Chronology of the year indicates that the year of publication on the documents in use. The documents when treated into block of decades reveal the most productive decade and the obsolescence rate of literature. The speed of recent publications results in high obsolescence rate. It also varies from discipline to discipline. Based on the chronology of citations documents utility has to be determined.

Table – 2

Sr No	Citation year	Number of Citation	Percentage
01	1760- 1899	20	0.52
02	1900-1909	08	0.21
03	1910-1919	06	0.16
04	1920-1929	11	0.29
05	1930-1939	18	0.47
06	1940-1949	30	0.78
07	1950-1959	92	2.41
08	1960-1969	148	3.87
09	1970-1979	244	6.38
10	1980-1989	394	10.30
11	1990-1999	676	17.67
12	2000-2010	940	24.58
13	Year not mentioned	1238	32.37
14	Total	3825	100

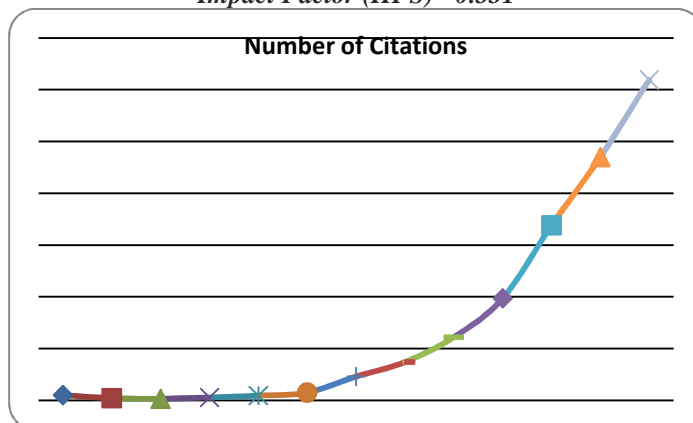


Chart – 2

From the **Table – 2 and Chart – 2** it was seen that the duration of the whole period is divided in various groups from 1760 to 2010. It was observed that the highest numbers of citations were in the year 2000 to 2010 i.e. 940 (24.58%) and the lowest numbers of citations were in the year 1910 to 1919 i.e. 06 (0.16%). It is further revealed that 1238 (32.37%) citations from 3825 have not mentioned the year.

Form Wise Distribution

Table – 3

Sr No	Document Type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Percentage
01.	Case	150	305	184	134	578	1351	35.32
02.	Book	61	74	131	77	152	495	12.94
03.	Journal Article	75	74	71	44	146	410	10.72
04.	Article	85	33	49	42	67	276	7.22
05.	Website	20	22	51	79	44	216	5.65
06.	Section	28	61	36	49	23	197	5.15
07.	Comment	1	16			70	87	2.27
08.	Act	10	7	20	7	41	85	2.22
09.	Report	4	13	9	29	14	69	1.80
10.	Journal		3	9		17	29	0.76
11.	Conference Proceedings	1	5	6	3	9	24	0.63
12.	Articles in Periodicals			16		5	21	0.55
13.	Conference	10		3	7		20	0.52
14.	Law School				18		18	0.47
15.	Dictionary	1		3		5	9	0.24
16.	Judge		1		5	3	9	0.24

Impact Factor (IIFS) - 0.331

17.	Rules		2	2		4	8	0.21
18.	Commission			4		3	7	0.18
19.	Workshop				7		7	0.18
20.	Survey				6		6	0.16
21.	Order					5	5	0.13
22.	Vice-Chancellor				4		4	0.10
23.	Convention			3			3	0.08
24.	Judgments			1		2	3	0.08
25.	Meeting				3		3	0.08
26.	Committee			2			2	0.05
27.	Editorial Preface				2		2	0.05
28.	Encyclopedia			2			2	0.05
29.	Programme			1		1	2	0.05
30.	Research Paper				2		2	0.05
31.	Seminar				2		2	0.05
32.	Digest					1	1	0.03
33.	Document					1	1	0.03
34.	Interview				1		1	0.03
35.	Keynote Address				1		1	0.03
36.	Lecture				1		1	0.03
37.	Recommendations by Committee					1	1	0.03
38.	Miscellaneous	100	66	118	75	86	445	11.63

39.	Total	546	682	721	598	1278	3825	100
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Table – 3 shows that out of 3825 total citations , 1351 (35.32%) documents were in the form of cases followed by Books i.e. 495 (12.94%) with major difference of three folds. It is clearly revealed that around 50% information needs of law professionals were met by periodicals and books only. Major chunk 445 (11.63%) of the citations could not be identified as they were not expressed properly and hence researcher kept that in the miscellaneous category.

6.4 Ranking of Authors

Table – 4

Sr No	Name of Author	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
01.	International Labour Organization	11	0.29	1
02.	Andhyurujina T.R.	8	0.21	2
03.	Coomaraswamy Radhika	8	0.21	2
04.	Kumar Ramapati	8	0.21	2
05.	Narayanan P.	8	0.21	2
06.	Baxi Upendra	7	0.18	3

07.	Boulle L.	7	0.18	3
08.	Kotwal Vinod	7	0.18	3
09.	Kinley D.	6	0.16	4
10.	Kumar Niraj	6	0.16	4
11.	Weisskopf Thomas E.	6	0.16	4
12.	Amnesty International	5	0.13	5
13.	Belvob G.	5	0.13	5
14.	Corlett C.	5	0.13	5
15.	Galanter Marc	5	0.13	5
16.	Jain M.P.	5	0.13	5
17.	Joyner Christopher C.	5	0.13	5
18.	Kane P.V.	5	0.13	5
19.	Khan Malcolm	5	0.13	5
20.	Massey I.P.	5	0.13	5
21.	Mishra Preeti	5	0.13	5
22.	Morris A.	5	0.13	5

23.	Nyquist O.	5	0.13	5
24.	Tandon Usha	5	0.13	5
25.	WHO	5	0.13	5

For any library the most cited authors are very important. Hence any librarian or researcher uses to keep such valuable information with them. One of such attribute is to develop a rank list of authors. The present researcher has gone through the 3825 citations from various forms of cited documents. According to frequency occurrence in the total citations the authors were grouped into various ranks. The author International Labour Organization ranked first with 11 (0.29%) citations which is a corporate author. Those authors who had cited five or more than five times have been taken into consideration for ranking of authors.

Authorship Pattern of Citations

Table – 5

Sr No	Number of Author	Number of citations	Percentage
01	Single	833	87.04
02	Two	114	11.91
03	Three	08	00.84
04	Four	02	00.21
05	Total	957	100

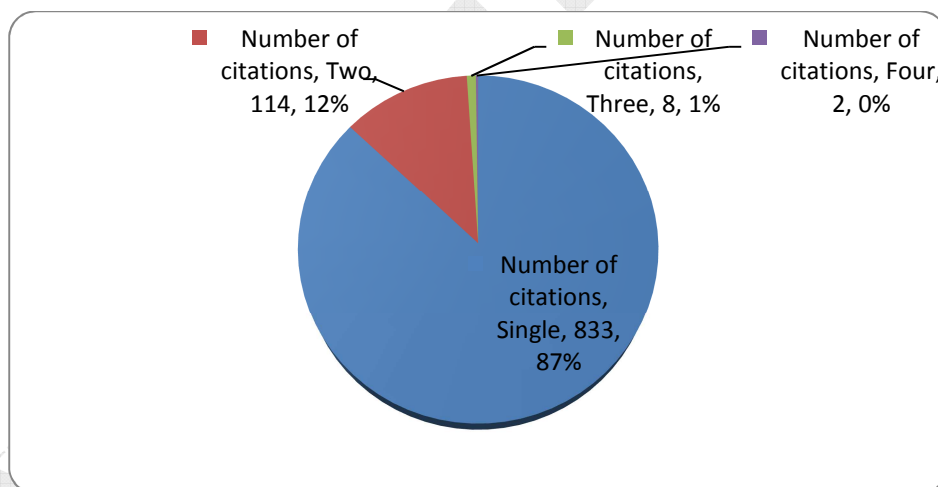


Chart-3

Table 5 and Chart-3 reveals that, out of total 3825 citations only 957 citations having authors. Out of that single authored citations were 833(87.04%), two authored citations 114 (11.91%), three authored citations 08 (00.84%), and four authored citations 02 (00.21%). The highest percentage goes to single authored citations and lowest is four authored citations.

Rank List of Journals and Periodicals

A single library is unable to purchase the number of journals concern with a particular group of users. Journals provide current and accurate information. Therefore, present study is to evaluate the variable and productive journal cited in Indian Bar Review.

Table – 6

Sr No	Journal title	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
01.	Economic and Political Weekly			7	1	11	19
02.	The Hindu		11				11
03.	American Journal of International Law	9					9
04.	Supreme Court Cases (Jour)	9					9
05.	Times of India	4	4		1		9
06.	Legal News and Views	5		3			8
07.	Harvard Law Review			1		7	8
08.	Indian Bar Review	1	2			4	7
09.	International and Comparative Law Quarterly	7					7
10.	Yojana		7				7
11.	ADR Bulletin					6	6
12.	Virginia Journal of International Law Association					6	6

13.	Journal of Indian Legal Thought					5	5
14.	The American Journal of International Law					5	5
15.	International Labor Review					5	5
16.	Journal of Indian Law Institute (JILI)		2	1	2		5
17.	Yale Law Journal					5	5
18.	Human Rights Brief					4	4
19.	Australian Journal of Human Rights					4	4
20.	L. Legal Ed.					4	4
21.	Terra Green		4				4
22.	All India Reporter (AIR Jr.)		4				4
23.	Indian Express		1			2	3
24.	Chartered Accountant				3		3
25.	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights			3			3
26.	The Week			3			3
27.	ACE (J)			3			3
28.	BOLD	3					3
29.	Social and Political Philosophy				3		3
30.	International and Comparative Law Quarterly	3					3
31.	The Journal of the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators					3	3

A total of 31 Journals and news papers have been identified in the above Table in the field of Law. For each Journal title listed in the ranked list rank number, numbers of citations are given year wise. These Journals are ranked in the descending order based on the number of citations. It shows that the literature used by the researchers in the field of Law has been scattered in 31 core Journals. It reveals that Economic and Political Weekly journal ranked at the top having 19 citations followed by American Journal of International Law. The Hindu with 11 citations followed by Times of India shows the rank list of periodicals. Researcher has not taken into account for those journals which have been cited less than 3 times.

Rank List of Cited Cases

Table – 7

Sr No	Case Title	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Rank
01.	Sanjiv Datta and Ors.					19	19	01
02.	Mr. X v. Hospital Z				3	9	12	02
03.	Union of India vs. R.Gandhi			8			8	03
04.	Salem Advocates Bar Association (1) vs. Union of India					8	8	03
05.	R.K. Anand v. Registrar, Delhi High Court					6	6	04
06.	Union of Indian v. Naveen Jindal					6	6	04
07.	Sharif- Ud-din v. Abdul Gani Lone					6	6	04
08.	Common Cause					6	6	04
09.	S.S. Bela v. B.D. Sardana					6	6	04
10.	Bandhu Mukti Morcha v. Union of India		1		1	4	6	04
11.	Raj Deo Sharma					6	6	04
12.	M.C. Mehta v. Union of India		2		1	3	6	04
13.	Salem Advocate Bar Association (II) v. Union of India					5	5	05
14.	Common Cause v. Union of India			1		4	5	05
15.	Salem Advocate Bar Association					5	5	05

	(I) v. Union of India							
16.	Rangnath Misra v. Union of India					5	5	05
17.	Byram Pestonji Gariwala v. Union Bank of India					5	5	05

As Researcher was found from form wise distribution that case as a document was highly cited. Hence researcher was tempted to cite the most cited case and reveals that the case of Sanjiv Datta and Ors. was on the top rank occurring frequency of 19.

Conclusion

The result provides useful insight into the information base of Indian Bar Review - A Journal in the subject of Law. The volume wise number of citations were indicates that initially it was very less amount of citations. Citations were rapidly grown in the recent years. Chronological analysis designates that authors cited more in the latest decade. Being a law journal cases were highly cited which is more than three times than books, journals, periodicals and other forms of documents. The researcher had made an attempt to search the most cited case. More inclination was observed when ranking was analyzed for authors and it reveals that corporate author was highly cited. The ratio of single authorship is more compared to others. In the ranking of journals and periodicals, researcher found the dominance of periodicals.

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