

Usha Chauhan

Research Scholar
Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan

Dr. Praveen Babel

Faculty (LIS), Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE 2010-2020:**A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY****ABSTRACT**

This paper presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the scholarly journal titled "Annual Survey of Indian Law Institute" during the period from 2010 to 2020. The analysis encompasses various aspects such as the total number of articles published, authorship patterns, distribution of articles based on subject areas, average number of references per article, types of documents cited, and the distribution of cited journals over the years. By examining these factors, the study aims to provide valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the journal, thereby facilitating its future development.

The findings of the analysis indicate that out of a total of 325 articles, a significant portion of 323 articles (99.384%) were contributed by individual authors, while the remaining 02 articles (0.6153%) were the outcome of collaborative efforts by Co-authors. The study further reveals that the 100% majority of contributions originate from India. This bibliometric analysis offers valuable information regarding the journal's publication trends and sheds light on the distribution of authorship and subject areas covered. The analysis presents a comprehensive overview of the cited journal, including their distribution across different years. Overall, this study's findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the merits and weaknesses of the "Annual Survey of Indian Law Institute" journal. The results can be instrumental in guiding future developments and improvements in the journal, ultimately enhancing its quality and impact in the field of legal research.

Keywords: *Bibliometrics, Bibliography, Authorship pattern, Source of Information, Citation, Websites.*

INTRODUCTION

The discipline of bibliometrics, initially delineated by Alan Pritchard in 1996, is characterized as the application of mathematical and statistical methods to analyze publications, encompassing books and other media. This field involves a comprehensive examination of bibliographic elements such as authorship, place of publication, subject keywords, and citations within a collection of publications. Employing bibliometric methodologies, which include informetrics, scientometrics, and webometrics as closely related disciplines as defined by Hood and Wilson in 2001, a diverse spectrum of research topics is explored. These investigations extend to the analysis of frequency distributions portraying the utilization of words and phrases in textual databases, evaluation of interlinkages among websites, longitudinal studies tracking the evolution of academic disciplines, and assessment of the prevalence of individuals, research groups, or institutions within published literature or citation networks. Noteworthy contributions to this field are documented in studies by Bar-Ilan (2008), Borgman and Furner (2002), Cronin (1984), Garfield (1979), Thelwall, Vaughan, and Björneborn (2005), and Wilson (1999). The latter application holds significant contemporary relevance, given the mounting use of publication and citation metrics as benchmarks for assessing the research quality of individuals or institutions. Prior bibliometric investigations into information science exist, ranging from early attempts like Salton and Bergmark's seminal study in 1979, aimed at identifying primary subject areas in the discipline, to more recent comprehensive reviews by Goodrum et al. (2001) and Katerattanakul, Han, and Hong (2003). As well, particular domains within information science have been subject to specialized bibliometric analyses, exemplified by investigations into XML (Zhao and Logan 2002), computer-supported collaborative work (Holsapple and Luo 2003), and the broader field of information science itself (Cai and Card 2008). The inherent attribute of bibliometrics, dictating the relationship between informational entities and actions, has spurred professionals such as librarians and statisticians to engage in bibliometric inquiries, resulting in the accrual of a substantial body of scholarly studies over time. Consequently, the

current study is undertaken with the explicit objective of comprehending the nature and substance encapsulated within the articles comprising the Annual Survey of Indian Law.

THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

The Indian Law Institute (ILI) is a premier legal research and educational institution located in New Delhi, India. It was established in 1956 as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with the aim of promoting advanced studies and research in law and related subjects. The primary financial sustenance of the institution emanates predominantly from the Government of India, specifically the Ministry of Law & Justice. Additional sources of funding encompass membership fees and revenue generated through the sale of its publications. The institute boasts a membership base approaching three thousand and three hundred individuals, emblematic of those vested in the study and progression of legal disciplines.

The ex-officio President of the Institute is the esteemed Chief Justice of India, while the ex-officio Vice President is the Law Minister of the Government of India. The Governing Council of the Institute comprises distinguished members, including judges from the Supreme Court of India and High Courts, legal practitioners, government officials, as well as eminent figures such as Vice Chancellors, Deans, and Professors of Law. This assembly of accomplished individuals serves to guide and oversee the activities of the Institute.

In accordance with Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development Notification No.F.9- 9/2001-U.3 dated 29.10.2004, the Indian Law Institute was given Deemed University status. In March 2017, NAAC awarded the Institute a "A" Grade (CGPA of 3.35 out of 4.00). In June 2018, the UGC accepted the inclusion of the Indian Law Institute under Section 12B of the UGC Act following a visit and evaluation by the UGC Expert Committee. The University Grants Commission awarded the Indian Law Institute Grade II Autonomy based on score accreditation.

Building Up until 1962, the Institute was housed in the Supreme Court building. Subsequently, on a plot of land measuring 1.5 acres, it built its own building across from the Supreme Court on Bhagwan Dass Road in New Delhi. The Indian Law Institute manifests its dedication to the progression of advanced legal studies through the provision of doctoral programs and postgraduate courses. The LL.M (one year) program, constituting the Master's Course in Law,

adheres to the guidelines stipulated by the University Grants Commission. In pursuit of enhancing educational offerings, the one-year LL.M course has undergone comprehensive restructuring and revision, thereby expanding the spectrum of specialized courses available to students. Moreover, students have the opportunity to select from a diverse array of elective courses tailored to their respective fields of specialization. A concerted effort is undertaken to ensure that the research proficiency of the faculty permeates the course content, with a specific focus on fostering an interdisciplinary orientation.

Apart from the academic programs, the ILI also conducts various training programs, seminars, workshops, and conferences on different legal issues. It has collaborations with several national and international organizations, universities, and institutions around the world to promote legal research and education.

The ILI also offers research facilities to scholars and professionals in the field of law. The institute has various other facilities to provide a conducive learning environment to the students and users.

The ILI has a well-established library with a vast collection of books, journals, and legal documents. The library is known to be one of the best law libraries in India. It has a computerized catalogue system and provides access to various online legal databases. ILI engages in research initiatives commissioned by diverse Ministries, Government Departments, and other state agencies and instrumentalities. In furtherance of fostering research endeavors and facilitating the widespread dissemination of high-caliber legal scholarship, ILI also assumes responsibility for publishing esteemed academic journals. These journals undergo indexing in prominent databases and are included in the UGC recognized CARE list of journals, ensuring their acknowledgment within scholarly spheres.

Overall, the Indian Law Institute is a prestigious reputed institution in India that provides quality legal education, research, and training to students, scholars, and professionals in the field of law and it has also produced many eminent jurist, lawyer, and judges over the years.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDIAN LAW

The Annual Survey of Indian Law was started in the year 1965 by the institute chiefly aiming to cover all spheres of law through a critical analysis in one particular year. The first volume was published in the year 1966 for the cases reported in the year 1965 under the editorial leadership of G.S. Sharma and with assistance from R.K. Misra and K.M. Sharma as joint editor and assistant editor. Since then, the institute has regularly published ASIL up to this day. The ASIL is published with ISSN no. of 0570-2666 every year covering the latest trends in law with a perspective and critical analysis. A total of 56 volumes have been published right from its inception in 1965 until 2020.

The survey has been faithfully following Indian law for approximately 59 years as of this year. The survey's scope has grown significantly over the years in order to represent and trace the growth in the newly developing fields of the legal profession. In order to create a conversation between the law-makers (including judges) and the Indian legal academy, the survey's main goal is to critically examine how the various trends of Indian democracy's legislative and adjudicative processes operate.

The survey emphasises the significant rulings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts in order to recognise the importance of the courts of record in the Indian judicial system. As of right now, the survey contains both public and private law topics, as well as specialised fields like Intellectual Property Rights, Banking Law, Cyber Law, Public Interest Litigation, Child Rights, Competition Law, Socio Economic Offences, and Women and the Law, to name a few. The variety of themes that appear in ASIL has also expanded significantly. The laws passed by the parliament each year are summarised in the chapter on central legislation. All the issues of the survey have been put on the ILI website at free of cost. The users can access/enable through network from anywhere around the world.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ling Pan, Zeshui Xu, & Marinko Skare (2023) The research conducted by Ling Pan, Zeshui Xu, and Marinko Skare delves into the realm of sustainable business model innovation (SBMI) and its pivotal role in conferring sustainable competitive advantages amid dynamic external environments for businesses. Employing bibliometric analysis on extant literature, this study illuminates diverse facets of SBMI research. Furthermore, the paper presents findings from

Spearman rank correlation analysis, revealing a noteworthy positive correlation between metrics of research performance (publication count and citation count) and social network measurements (degree centrality, betweenness centrality, closeness centrality, and eigenvector centrality) within studies featured in Library Hi Tech. The study furnishes a comprehensive panorama of the research landscape in Library Hi Tech, unraveling prevailing trends and suggesting potential trajectories for future investigations. It accentuates the statistically significant relationship between research performance and social network characteristics, thereby enhancing comprehension of the dynamics within this academic community.

M Wijewickrema (2023) This study undertakes a comprehensive examination of the convergence of Library and Information Science (LIS) with Information Systems (IS), aiming to assess the trajectory and trends in research spanning the years 2010 to 2019. The selection criterion involved Quartile 1 journals within SCImago that encapsulate both domains, with bibliographic data sourced from Scopus. Employing the VOSviewer data visualization tool, a suite of bibliometric analyses encompassing citation, coauthorship, bibliographic coupling, cocitation, and co-occurrence was executed. Significantly, the study elucidates the absence of a consistent correlation between the quantity of authored documents and the citations garnered by researchers, underscoring the intricate nature of impact within this field. Collaborative research emerges as a prominent trend, underscoring the robust interconnectedness among authors, irrespective of their specific research foci. As well, the study discerns that the researchers receiving the highest citations are not invariably the principal authors of the most frequently cited documents. Journals specialized in information management, information theory, and IS attract the highest citation counts. The investigation identifies preeminent journals, institutions, countries, and research areas within this interdisciplinary realm. Electrical engineering departments exhibit heightened research productivity and adoption relative to other departments. In sum, this study pioneers a thorough exploration of the research dynamics intrinsic to the amalgamated LIS and IS domain, furnishing valuable insights into its evolutionary trajectory and delineating key research trends and contributors.

Brad M. Barber, Wei Jiang, Adair Morse, Manju Puri, Heather Tookes, Ingrid M. Werner (2021) This study is grounded in a survey conducted among members of the American Finance Association. It undertakes an analysis to discern the influence of demographics, time allocation, production mechanisms, and institutional factors on research productivity amid the pandemic. In line with existing literature, a decline in research productivity is observed, particularly among women and faculty members with young children. Additionally, a distinctive and previously unexplored finding indicates that an increased investment of time in teaching, a pattern more prevalent among women, adversely impacts research productivity.

Furthermore, the study introduces novel insights, highlighting that apprehensions pertaining to feedback, social isolation, and health exert substantial adverse effects on research outcomes. Notably, these effects disproportionately impact junior faculty members and PhD students. Finally, faculty members expressing heightened concerns about their institutions' financial well-being exhibit more pronounced negative effects on research productivity and harbor increased anxieties regarding feedback, social isolation, and health. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the multifaceted factors influencing research productivity during challenging circumstances such as a pandemic.

Murugan, Manthiramoorthi , Dr. Saravanakumar and Dr. A Thirumagal (2019) In the present paper entitled "Lotka's Law and Pattern of Author Productivity of Information Literacy Research Output," the collaborative research endeavor involves a bibliometric analysis of the information literacy research output utilizing the Web of Science (WOS) database spanning the years 2008 to 2017. The primary objectives encompass identifying authorship patterns, quantifying and computing the relative growth rate, determining the doubling time of the research output, and scrutinizing the validity of Lotka's law through the application of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (K-S) goodness of fit test. The findings reveal that Lotka's law is applicable and aligns with the research output of information literacy.

Muneer Ahmad, Dr. M. Sadik Batcha, S RoselinJahina (2019) The cumulative examination and scholarly inquiry undertaken herein elucidate the pervasive impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on various facets of our daily lives. AI technology has manifested itself as a formidable

force, significantly influencing major industries globally. Its integration is already conspicuous in our educational institutions, businesses, and financial establishments. Projections for the future indicate an impending transformation wherein machines endowed with artificial intelligence will progressively assume tasks traditionally performed by human manual labor. The capacity for machines to emulate human-like functions is facilitated by AI's ability to assimilate knowledge through experiential learning. To provide a comprehensive depiction of the AI landscape, data sourced from the Web of Science database spanning the years 2008 to 2017 has been analyzed. The analysis encompasses the delineation of average growth rates, relative growth rates, the contribution of authors to research productivity, authorship patterns, and collaborative endeavors within AI literature. Additionally, Lotka's law, governing authorship productivity in AI literature, has been subjected to empirical validation through a Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test. The findings affirm the applicability of Lotka's law, specifically indicating conformity to the inverse square law with a theoretical value of $\alpha = 2$.

S. Thanuskodi (2018) This research undertakes a bibliometric analysis of the "Library Herald" journal, encompassing the period from 2006 to 2010. The analysis comprehensively addresses various facets, including the quantification of articles, authorship patterns, subject-wise distribution of articles, average references per article, types of documents cited, and the chronological distribution of cited journals. These investigations collectively contribute insights into both the commendable aspects and the limitations of the journal, thereby furnishing valuable considerations for its future enhancement. The findings elucidate that among the 138 articles studied, a majority of 72 articles (52.17%) were authored by individuals, while the remaining 66 articles (47.83%) resulted from collaborative efforts. The geographic distribution of contributions indicates a predominant focus on India, constituting 89.85% of the total, with a minor proportion of 10.15% originating from foreign sources. This scholarly exploration provides a nuanced understanding of the publication dynamics of the "Library Herald" during the specified timeframe, facilitating informed considerations for its ongoing development.

Suresh Kumar P K (2017) This study, titled "Journal of Social Sciences: A Bibliometric Study," scrutinizes the authorship patterns of 556 papers published in the Journal of Documentation spanning the years 2003 to 2015. Beyond the papers, a representative sample of 1550 references was drawn from a population of 15,529 unique references listed in the papers,

utilizing a simple random sampling method. The analysis reveals that nearly half of the publications exhibit single-authorship. In the pursuit of understanding the productivity distribution within the field of Library and Information Science (LIS), Lotka's Law was employed. The empirical validation of Lotka's Law on the resultant dataset of 2106 publications was executed through the Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test. The findings, as indicated by the K-S test and the author productivity graph, affirm the applicability of Lotka's Law to the set of LIS publications examined in this study.

Sharma, Asha and M. S. Rana (2016) This research endeavors to assess author productivity by applying Lotka's Law and subsequently verifying its validity through the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The requisite dataset comprises 5530 articles extracted from 314 distinct journals spanning the period from 1945 to 2008. Lotka's Law is employed to discern the distribution of authors contributing single, two, and three papers, revealing that 3126 authors (76.23%) have contributed solely single articles. The mean value of authors' productivity is determined to be 2.61, surpassing the inverse square value of 2 stipulated by Lotka's Law. Utilizing $b = 2.61$, the expected frequencies of authors were computed. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test yielded a maximum deviation (D) of 0.01, with a calculated significance level of 0.0254. Notably, the observed value of D (0.01) is less than the significance level (0.0254), thereby affirming the applicability of Lotka's Law to the dataset under consideration in this study.

K.G. Pillai Sudhier (2013) The paper entitled "Lotka's Law and Pattern of Author Productivity in the Area of Physics Research" endeavors to scrutinize the distribution of authorship in physics literature and assess the validity of Lotka's law pertaining to scientific publication productivity. The study involves compiling a list of journal articles addressing diverse facets of physics research, drawn from the doctoral theses of the University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, South India. Two distinct approaches, namely 'straight count' and 'complete count' of authorship, identify 1,665 and 3,367 personal authors, respectively. Subsequent to the identification of authorship, the applicability of Lotka's law is examined using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) statistical test and the Chi-square test. The analysis reveals that the productivity distribution does not conform to Lotka's law in its original form for either set of data representing two different author communities. This conclusion underscores that Lotka's law is not applicable to authors in the domain of physics literature as inferred from the datasets under consideration in this study.

S. Thanuskodi (2010) This study aims to scrutinize the research output performance of social scientists in the realm of social science subjects. The analysis encompasses a comprehensive examination of various parameters, including the quantification of articles, authorship patterns, subject-wise distribution of articles, average number of references per article, types of documents cited, and the chronological distribution of cited journals.

Kamal Lochan Jena (2006) This scholarly investigation entails a bibliometric analysis of the "Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research," encompassing the temporal span from 1996 to 2004. This particular journal, under the auspices of the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, holds prominence in the field of Textile Technology. Published on a quarterly basis, the journal serves as a platform for the dissemination of original research contributions, short communications, review articles, notes, book reviews, seminar/conference reports, and synopses of doctoral theses. The analytical focus of this study is directed towards a meticulous scrutiny of the articles published within the specified timeframe, extending from 1994 to 2004.

Y.I. Harande (2001) The research, entitled "Author Productivity and Collaboration: An Investigation of the Relationship Using the Literature of Technology," builds upon prior investigations that have established a correlation between productivity and collaboration, particularly in the realm of scientific endeavors. This study specifically endeavors to ascertain whether the most prolific authors within the domain of technology literature, during the three-year period spanning 1993 to 1995, also exhibit a high degree of collaboration. Employing the weighted-average method to quantify the extent of author collaboration, and utilizing the Spearman rank correlation coefficient, the study seeks to discern the relationship between productivity and collaboration. Contrary to the prevailing notion that collaboration is pronounced in scientific literature, the study unveils a notably low degree of collaboration within the technology literature. Nevertheless, a positive correlation is identified between productive authors and their collaborative counterparts in the field, shedding light on the nuanced dynamics of authorship within the context of technological literature during the specified timeframe.

B. S. Kademani, V. L. Kalyane & Vijai Kumar (2000) In this scholarly paper, the publication record of Vikram Sarabhai is subjected to citation analysis, utilizing the Science Citation Index spanning the years 1944 to 1991 as the primary data source. The analysis entails an examination

of the citations received, specifically focusing on the number of citations per paper and the categorization of citing documents. The citation patterns are further explored in relation to the authorship status, discerning various types of documents citing Sarabhai's publications. The distribution of citations among journals is investigated, and quantitative measures such as the Bradford Multiplier are calculated. Additionally, a Zipfcitograph is constructed to depict the citation dynamics in a graphical format.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The majority of research articles published in publications, which are used to communicate new study findings and show the evolution of any subject, determine the progress of any discipline. The Indian Law Institute's Annual Survey of Indian Law is one of the most renowned journals in the field of law. Since 1965, it has been published yearly.

Many studies on bibliometric analysis have been conducted, but since the Annual Survey of Indian Law journal has not yet undergone bibliometric analysis, the focus of this analysis is on the 11 years that have passed since the journals' publication. Bibliometrics may shed light on a wide range of subjects, such as identifying the most influential writers and the main generals in each field of study. These markers were applied frequently.

The periodicals are the indicators of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Bibliometric analysis has many applications in the multidisciplinary fields in identifying the research trends in the subject, authors productivity etc. These studies will help in understanding the best subject area for research in different law field.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of analyzing of articles

- To make an analysis of articles published in Annual Survey of Indian Law from 2010 - 2020.
- To identify the number of contributions published during the period of study.

- To determine the year wise distribution of articles.
- To study the authorship pattern.
- To find out the ranking of leading contributors.
- To study the length of articles.
- To study the subject coverage of articles.
- To analyse the citation pattern of articles.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology applied in the present study is bibliometric analysis which is used to study in detail the bibliographic features of the articles published in Annual Survey of Indian Law from 2010 to 2020. The data pertaining to Annual Survey of Indian Law regarding 323 articles made from volume XLVI (46) in 2010 to volume LVI(56)in 2020. Then they are tabulated and analysed for making observations. In this study data was analyzed using MS-Excel and some advanced indicators for access the research output, author productivity, Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time.

Degree of Collaboration (DC)

$$DC = Nm / Nm \text{ plus } Ns$$

Where DC = Degree of Collaboration

Nm = Number of multi-authored publication published during the year

Ns = Number of single authored publication published during the year

Relative Growth Rate (RGR)

Relative Growth Rate is the increase in the number of publications per unit time. The formula for calculating the mean R

$$R = W2-W1 / T2-T1$$

Where R = Means relative growth rate over the specific period of intervals;

W1 = Ln (W1) (Natural log of initial number of publications);

W2 = Ln (W2) (Natural log of final number of publications);

T2-T1 = The unit difference between the initial and final time.

Doubling Time (DT)

Doubling time has been calculated using the following formula:

$$DT = 0.693/R$$

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLES

Analysis of articles, all the details such as authors, title, year of publication, pagination, institutional affiliation etc. of all articles published from 2010 to 2020 were recorded for the following analysis.

This section focuses on the data analysis and information interpretation with the purpose of analyzing and understanding data from papers published in the “Annual Survey of Indian Law” journal from 2010-2020. Data analysis and interpretation are essential components of research studies because they give meaning to the collected data and decide the conclusion, significance and implication of the findings. 323 publications were published throughout the researches period and the data was analyzed using MS-Excel and using some formulas for analyzing Degree of Collaboration, calculating Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time.

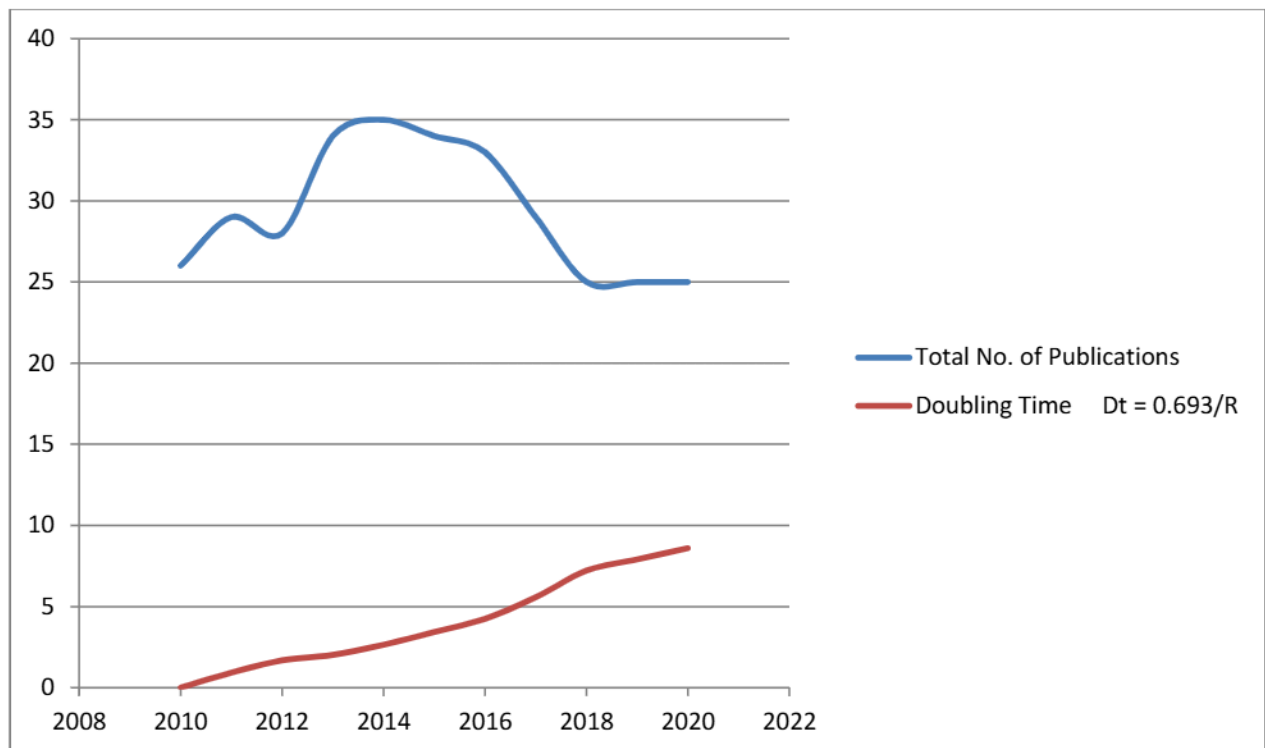
Yearly Pattern (Growth Rate) – Table 1 is indicating the yearly growth of the output on Annual Survey of Indian Law clearly showing the calculating by the cumulative index. This table is showing the growth of articles in increasing order. Here most articles are published in 2014, 2015, 2013 (with RGR 0.26170659, 0.201866150, 0.343333333,). While lowest articles published in 2018,2019, 2020 (with RGR 0.09604305, 0.08762169, 0.08055884).

Table-1 Yearly Growth Rate of Research Output

S.No.	Year	Total No. of Publications	Cumulative No. of Publications	Lo	RGR = $\frac{W2-W1}{T2-T1}$	Doubling Time Dt = $\frac{0.693}{R}$
1	2010	26	26	3.25809654	0.0	0.0
2	2011	29	55	4.00733319	0.74923665	0.92494141
3	2012	28	83	4.41884061	0.41150742	1.68405225
4	2013	34	117	4.76217393	0.34333333	2.01844664
5	2014	35	152	5.02388052	0.26170659	2.64800367
6	2015	34	186	5.22574667	0.20186615	3.43296779
7	2016	33	219	5.38907173	0.16332506	4.24307217

8	2017	29	248	5.51342875	0.12435702	5.57266506
9	2018	25	273	5.6094718	0.09604305	7.21551437
10	2019	25	298	5.69709349	0.08762169	7.90900049
11	2020	25	323	5.77765232	0.08055884	8.60240823

Graph-1 Yearly Growth Rate of Research Output

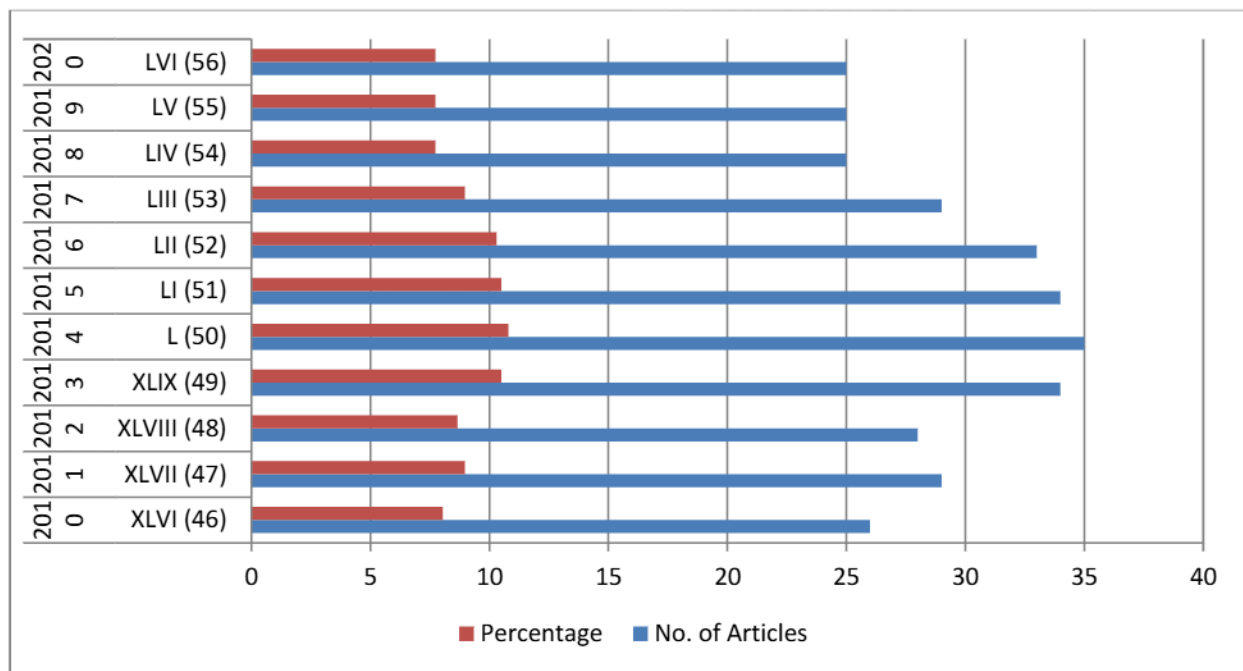


Year Wise Distribution of Articles: Table 2 represents the number of contributions produced in the Annual Survey of Indian Law throughout the time period under consideration. The journal published 323 Articles during the period of study i.e., from 2010 to 2020. The journal on an average has published 29 research papers per year. The above table showed that the maximum number of articles were 35(10.8%) in volume number L (50) published in the year 2014 and minimum 25(7.73%) in volume numbers LIV (54), LV (55) and LVI (56) in the years 2018, 2019 & 2020 respectively.

Table-2 Year Wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	Percentage
2010	XLVI (46)	26	8.04
2011	XLVII (47)	29	8.97
2012	XLVIII (48)	28	8.66
2013	XLIX (49)	34	10.5
2014	L (50)	35	10.8
2015	LI (51)	34	10.5
2016	LII (52)	33	10.3
2017	LIII (53)	29	8.97
2018	LIV (54)	25	7.73
2019	LV (55)	25	7.73
2020	LVI (56)	25	7.73
Total		323	100

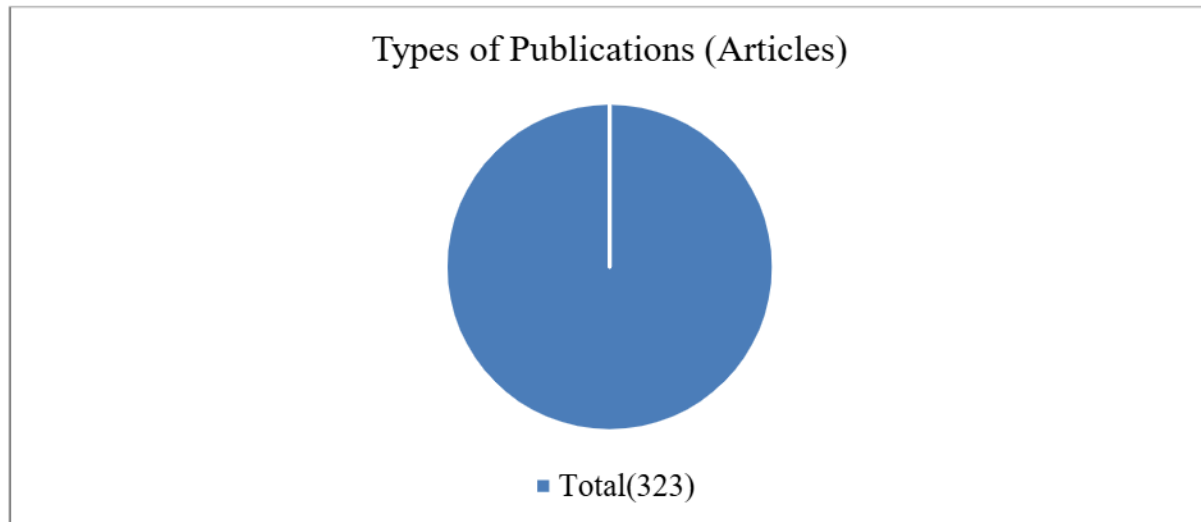
Graph-2 Year Wise Distribution of Articles



Types of Publications: Table 3 describes the only article are published in the Annual Survey of Indian Law. It reveals that 100% articles are published in this Survey.

Table-3 Types of Publications

S. No.	Types of Publications	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Articles	323	100

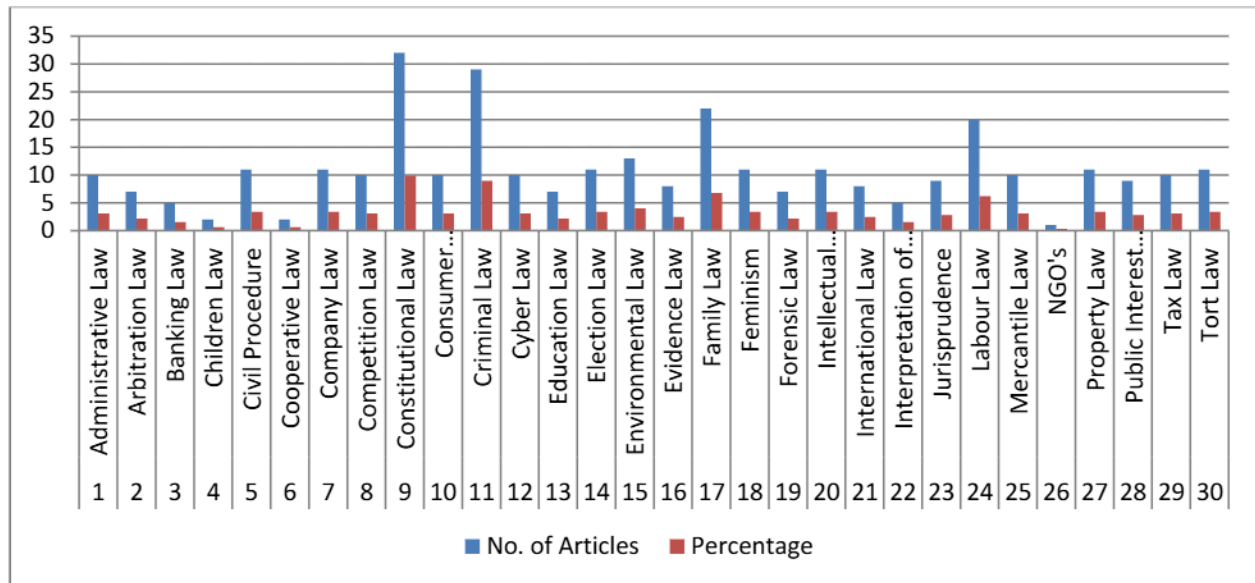
Graph-3 Types of Publications

Subject-Wise Distribution of Articles : The Table4 showed that the contributions appeared under Administrative Law 10 (3.09%), Arbitration Law 7 (2.17%), Banking Law 5 (1.55%), Children Law 2 (0.62%), Civil Procedure 11 (3.40%), Cooperative Law 2 (0.62%), Company Law 11 (3.40%), Competition Law 10 (3.09%), Constitutional Law 32 (9.91%), Consumer Protection Law 10 (3.09%), Criminal Law 29 (8.98%), Cyber Law 10 (3.09%), Education Law 7 (2.17%), Election Law 11 (3.40%), Environmental Law 13 (4.02%), Evidence Law 8 (2.48%), Family Law 22 (6.81%), Feminism 11 (3.40%), Forensic Law 7 (2.17%), Intellectual Property Law 11 (3.40%), International Law 8 (2.48%), Interpretation of Statutes 5 (1.55%), Jurisprudence 9 (2.79%), Labour Law 20 (6.19%), Mercantile Law 10 (3.09%), NGO's 1 (0.30%), Property Law 11 (3.40%), Public Interest Litigation 9 (2.79%), Tax Law 10 (3.09%) & Tort Law 11 (3.40%). The table showed that the maximum number of articles published under subject area 'Constitutional Law' i.e. 32 (9.91%) and minimum under subject area 'NGO's' 1(0.30%).

Table-4 Subject Wise Distribution of Articles

S.No.	Subject	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Administrative Law	10	3.09
2	Arbitration Law	7	2.17
3	Banking Law	5	1.55
4	Children Law	2	0.62
5	Civil Procedure	11	3.40
6	Cooperative Law	2	0.62
7	Company Law	11	3.40
8	Competition Law	10	3.09
9	Constitutional Law	32	9.91
10	Consumer Protection Law	10	3.09
11	Criminal Law	29	8.98
12	Cyber Law	10	3.09
13	Education Law	7	2.17
14	Election Law	11	3.40
15	Environmental Law	13	4.02
16	Evidence Law	8	2.48
17	Family Law	22	6.81
18	Feminism	11	3.40
19	Forensic Law	7	2.17
20	Intellectual Property Law	11	3.40
21	International Law	8	2.48
22	Interpretation of Statutes	5	1.55
23	Jurisprudence	9	2.79
24	Labour Law	20	6.19
25	Mercantile Law	10	3.09
26	NGO's	1	0.30
27	Property Law	11	3.40
28	Public Interest Litigation	9	2.79

29	Tax Law	10	3.09
30	Tort Law	11	3.40
	Total	323	100

Graph-4 Subject Wise Distribution of Articles

Trend in Authorship: Table 5 highlights the writers, contribution and connections who have been the most productive 323 publications were published throughout the research period 2010 - 2020. The writers who have submitted the most articles to the annual survey of Indian law throughout the research period are included in this table.

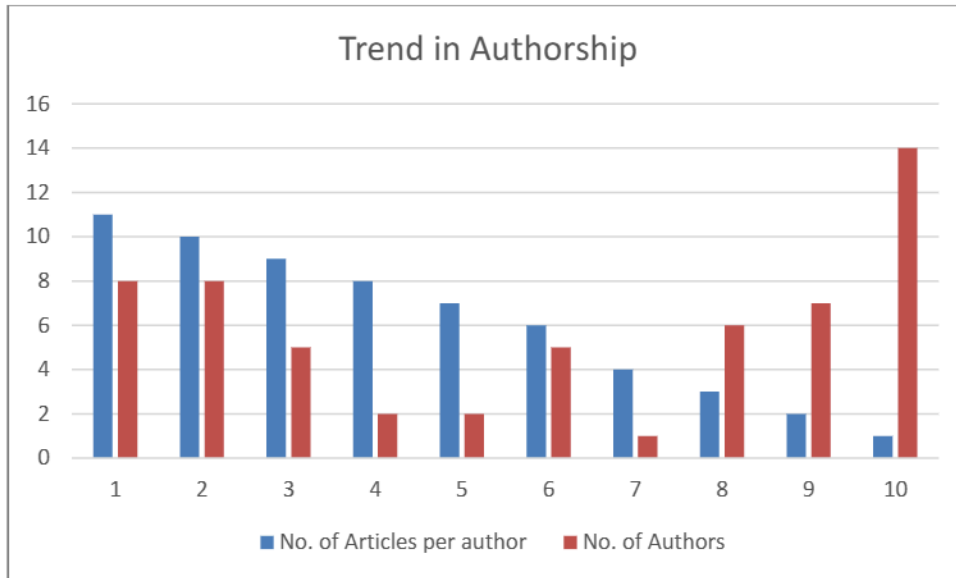
Table-5 Trend in Authorship

S. No.	Author	No. of Articles	Percentage
1.	Arya A Kumar	11	3.40
2.	Furqan Ahmad	11	3.40
3.	KN.Chandrasekharan Pillai	11	3.40
4.	P Puneeth	11	3.40
5.	Poonam Pradhan Saxena	11	3.40

6.	S C Srivastava	11	3.40
7.	S Sivakumar	11	3.40
8.	Virendra Kumar	11	3.40
9.	Jyoti Dogra Sood	10	3.09
10.	Annam Subrahmanyam	10	3.09
11.	B C Nirmal	10	3.09
12.	Bushan Tilak Kaul	10	3.09
13.	Farooq Ahmad Mir	10	3.09
14.	Lisa P Lukose	10	3.09
15.	S S Jaswal	10	3.09
16.	Vinod Dixit	10	3.09
17.	Aman Hingorani	9	2.78
18.	Ashok R Patil	9	2.78
19.	G B Reddy	9	2.78
20.	M R K Prasad	9	2.78
21.	S N Singh	9	2.78
22.	Manoj Kumar Sinha	8	2.47
23.	Anurag Deep	8	2.47
24.	Gajendra K Goswami	7	2.16
25.	M P Raju	7	2.16
26.	Amal K Ganguli	6	1.85
27.	Deepa Kharb	6	1.85
28.	K S Chauhan	6	1.85
29.	Lakshmi Jambholkar	6	1.85
30.	Latika Vashist	6	1.85
31.	Alka Chawla	4	1.23
32.	JupiGogoi	3	0.92
33.	K Elumalai	3	0.92
34.	Karnika Seth	3	0.92
35.	R Venkataramani	3	0.92

36.	StanzinChostak	3	0.92
37.	Susmitha.PMallaya	3	0.92
38.	Anil Kumar Rai	2	0.61
39.	B B Pandey	2	0.61
40.	H L Taneja	2	0.61
41.	Jaya V S	2	0.61
42.	Tirlok Nath Arora	2	0.61
43.	Vandana Mahalwar	2	0.61
44.	Vishnu Konoorayar K	2	0.61
45.	A Francis Julian	1	0.30
46.	Anurag Deep & Sushil K Verma	1	0.30
47.	Harsh Bardhan	1	0.30
48.	Jyoti Dogra Sood & Kushal Vibhute	1	0.30
49.	Kamala Sankaran	1	0.30
50.	Kiran Gupta	1	0.30
51.	M L Upadhyaya	1	0.30
52.	P Ishwara Bhat	1	0.30
53.	S K Verma	1	0.30
54.	Sushil K Verma	1	0.30
55.	T M Kumar	1	0.30
56.	Vijay K Gupta	1	0.30
57.	Vivekanandan	1	0.30
58.	Zakir Thomas	1	0.30
Total		323	99.55

Graph 5: Trend in Authorship



Authors Productivity of Research Articles:Table 6 represents author productivity data representing that the total average no. of authors per publication is 1.006, with the productivity per author of 0.993. The greatest no. of author productivity, 36 (2), was publishes in 2015

Average Author per paper (AAPP)= Amount of Authors/ no. of paper

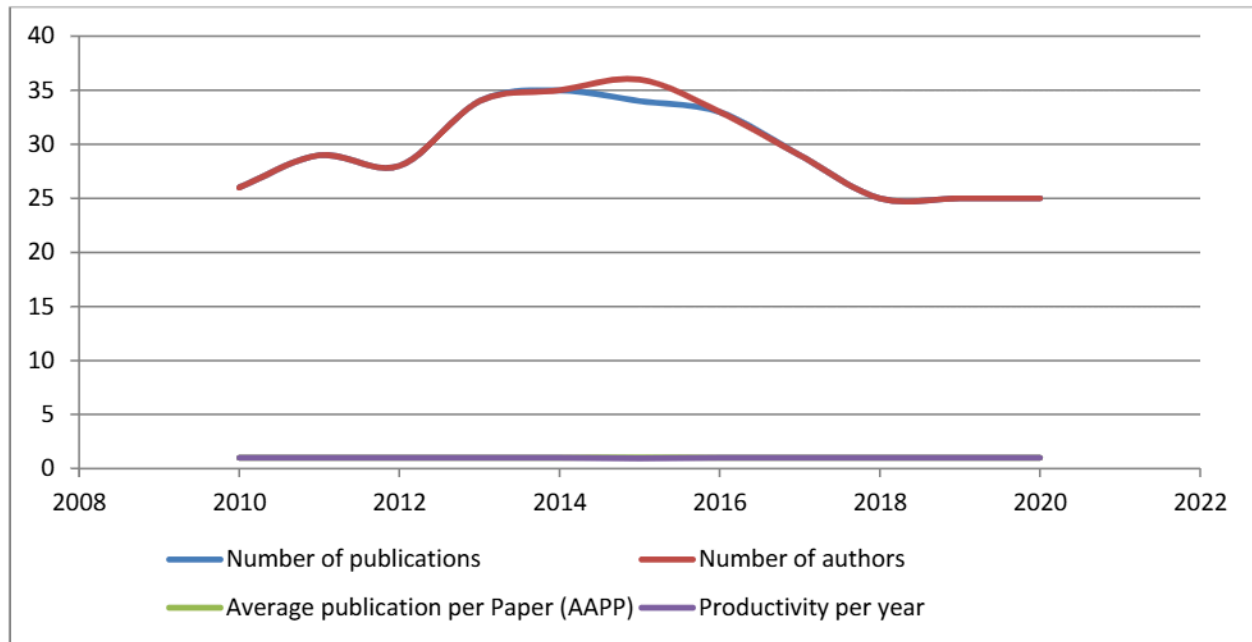
Productivity per author =Amount of papers / no. of Authors

Table-6 Authors Productivity of Research Articles

S.No.	Year of publication	Number of publications	Number of authors	Average publication per Paper (AAPP)	Productivity per year
1	2010	26	26	1	1
2	2011	29	29	1	1
3	2012	28	28	1	1
4	2013	34	34	1	1
5	2014	35	35	1	1
6	2015	34	36	1.05	0.94
7	2016	33	33	1	1
8	2017	29	29	1	1
9	2018	25	25	1	1

10	2019	25	25	1	1
11	2020	25	25	1	1
Total		323	325	1.006	0.993

Graph-6 Authors Productivity of Research Articles



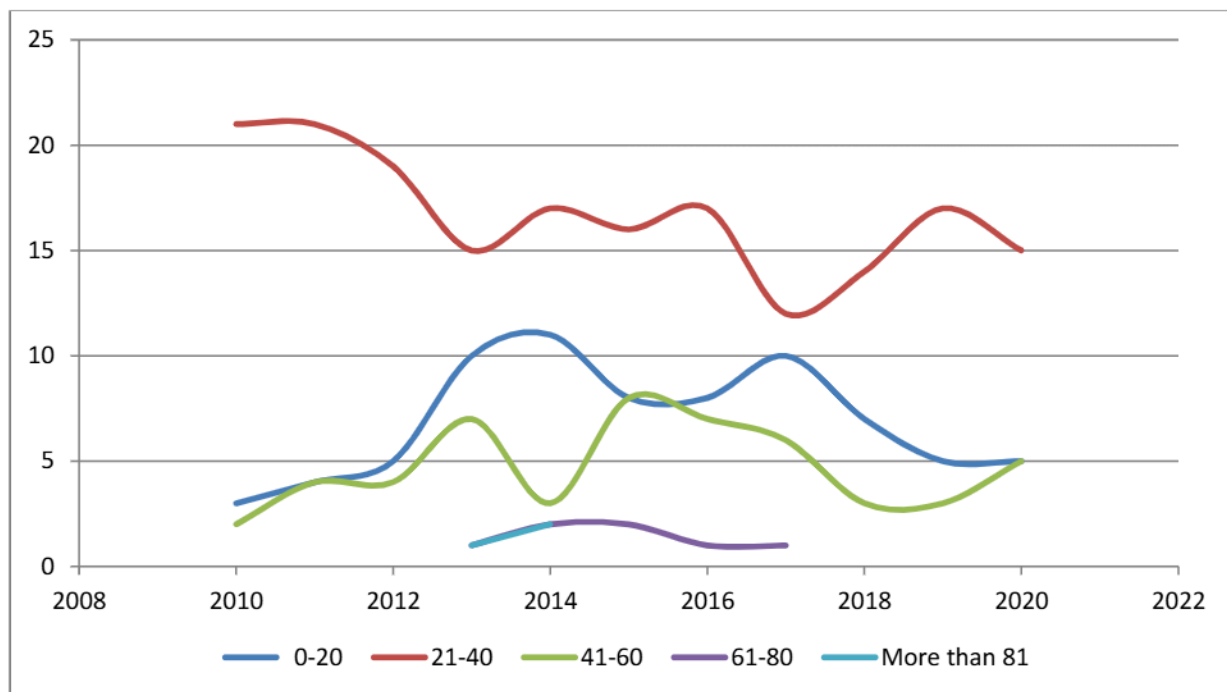
Length of Annual Survey of Indian Law Articles (In Pages) : Table 7 represents the length of paper published in the annual survey of Indian law during the study period most of the articles published during the study period had page length ranging from 21-40 pages, with a minimum of 61-80 pages published. Only 4 articles with page lengths more than 81 pages were discovered.

Table-7 Length of Annual Survey of Indian Law Articles (In Pages)

S. No	Year of Publication	No. of Articles	0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	More than 81
1	2010	26	3	21	2		
2	2011	29	4	21	4		
3	2012	28	5	19	4		
4	2013	34	10	15	7	1	1

5	2014	35	11	17	3	2	2
6	2015	34	8	16	8	2	
7	2016	33	8	17	7	1	
8	2017	29	10	12	6	1	
9	2018	25	7	14	3		1
10	2019	25	5	17	3		
11	2020	25	5	15	5		
Total		323	76	184	52	7	4

Graph-7Length of Annual Survey of Indian LawArticles (InPages)



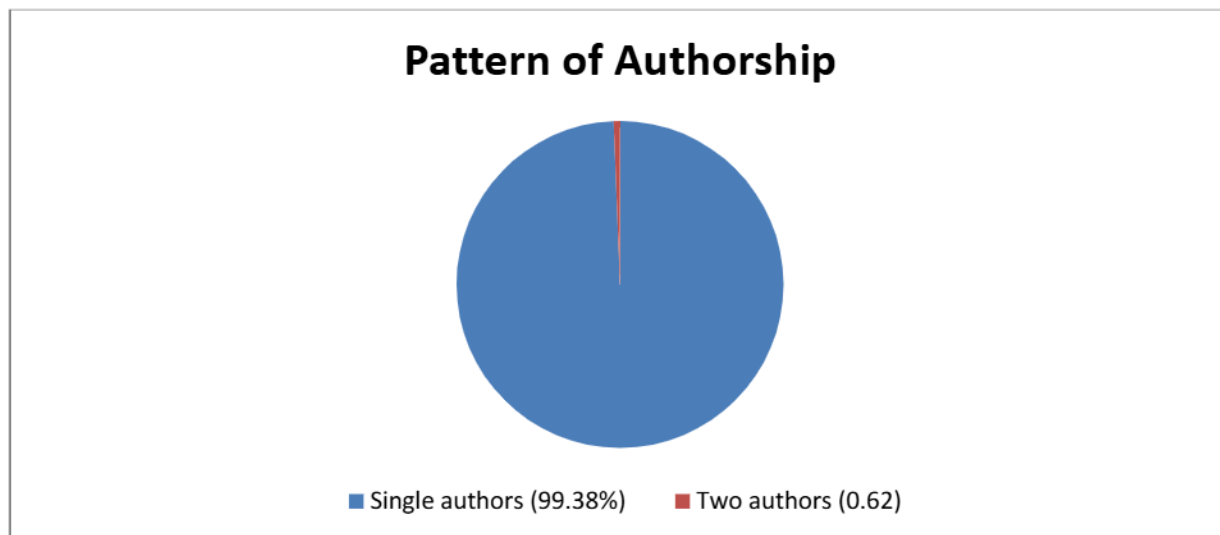
Pattern of Authorship: Table8 shows the authorship pattern of articles published between 2010-2020 (study period). The table clearly shows that out of a total of 325 articles, a significant portion of 323 articles (99.384%) were contributed by individual authors, while the remaining 02 articles (0.6153%) were the outcome of collaborative efforts by Co-authors. Hence co-author

articles receive a minimum number of contributions. As a result of the table, most articles were written in single authorship pattern during the study period.

Table-8: Pattern of Authorship

S. No.	Authors	No. of Author	Percentage %
1	Single authors	323	99.384
2	Two authors	2	0.6153
Total		325	100

Graph - 8Pattern of Authorship



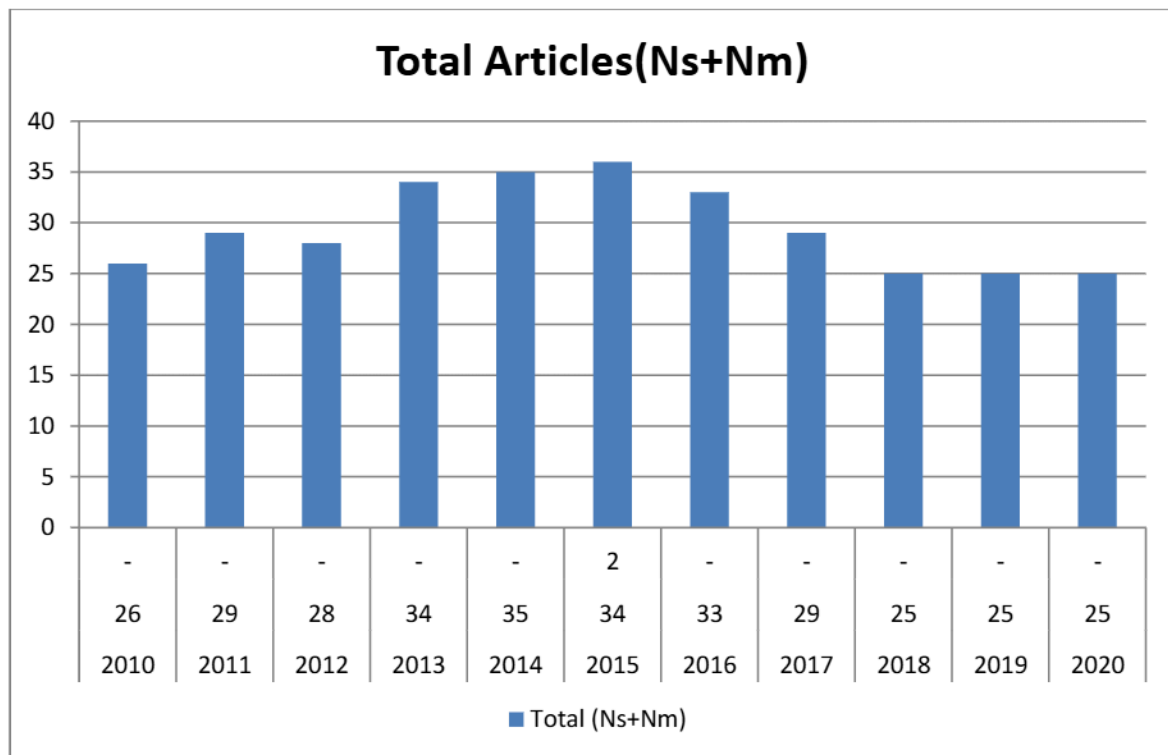
Degree of Collaboration:The Table9 contains information about the level of collaboration. Degree of collaboration is a popular topic of research in bibliometric studies that demonstrate trends in single and joint authorship from 2010 to 2020 as shown in the above table an average degree of collaboration of 0.006154.

Table-9 Degree of Collaboration

S.No.	Year	Single Author papers (Ns)	Double authoredpapers	Total (Ns+Nm)	Degree of collaboration

			(Nm)		
1	2010	26	-	26	-
2	2011	29	-	29	-
3	2012	28	-	28	-
4	2013	34	-	34	-
5	2014	35	-	35	-
6	2015	34	2	36	0.006154
7	2016	33	-	33	-
8	2017	29	-	29	-
9	2018	25	-	25	-
10	2019	25	-	25	-
11	2020	25	-	25	-
Total		323	2	325	0.006154

Graph-9 Degree of Collaboration



Citation Analysis: The Table 10 provided by the author at the end of their articles is on the basis of citation analysis. Citation traces a connection between two documents, one which cites and the other which is cited. Citation analysis is one of the popular methods applied to derive the following benefits.

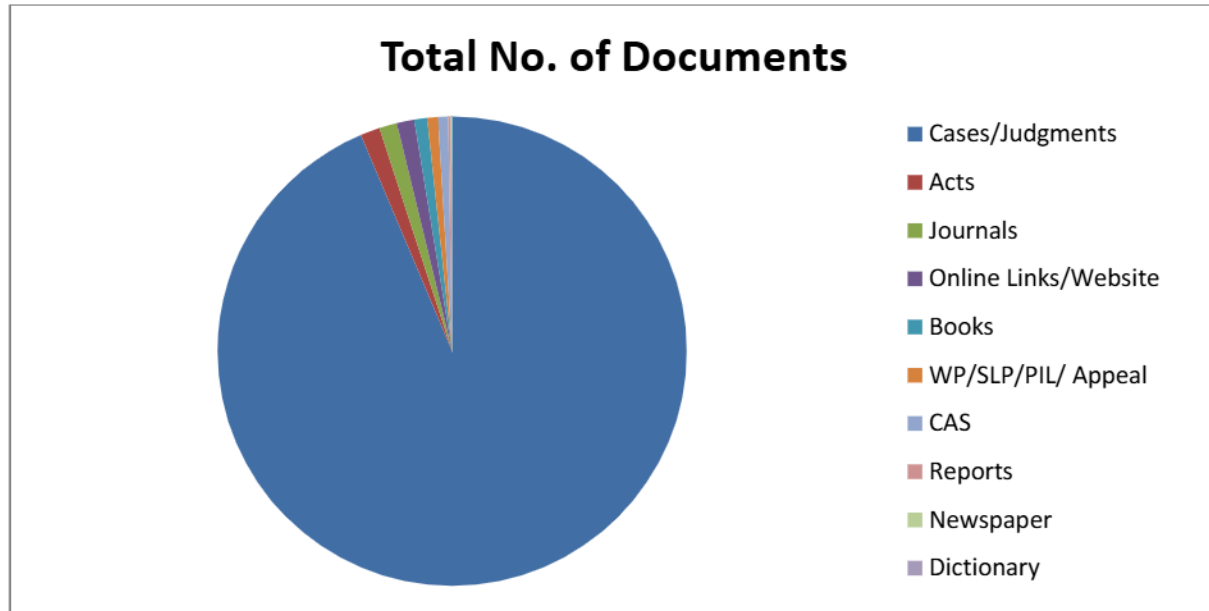
Forms of Document Cited: Table 10 shows types of publications used by the researchers to publish their research work. Out of 323 The table 10 above showed that majority of the contributors preferred journals as the source of information which occupied the top position with the highest number of citations in Cases/Judgments with 20406 (93.63%), second rank of Acts with 293 (1.3445%), third rank of Journals 266 (1.2206%), fourth rank of Online links/Website with 263 (1.2068%), Fifth rank of Books with 194 (0.8902%), Sixth rank of WP/SLP/PIL/ Appeal with 160 (0.7347%), Seventh rank of CAS with 151 (0.6929%), Eight rank of Reports with 39 (0.1789%), Ninth rank of Newspaper with 12 (0.0550%), Tenth rank of Dictionary with 6 (0.0275%), Last rank of Conference proceedings with 2 (0.0091%). It is found that the researcher/authors preferred cases/ Judgments more frequently in their research work than any other types of communication channels.

Table 10: Forms of Document Cited During 2010-2020

Forms of Documents	Total No. of Documents	Percentage(%)	Rank
Cases/Judgments	20406	93.6398	1
Acts	293	1.3445	2
Journals	266	1.2206	3
Online Links/Website	263	1.2068	4
Books	194	0.8902	5
WP/SLP/PIL/ Appeal	160	0.7347	6
CAS	151	0.6929	7
Reports	39	0.1789	8
Newspaper	12	0.0550	9
Dictionary	6	0.0275	10
Conference Proceedings	2	0.0091	11

	21792	100	
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Graph-10Forms of Document Cited During 2010-2020

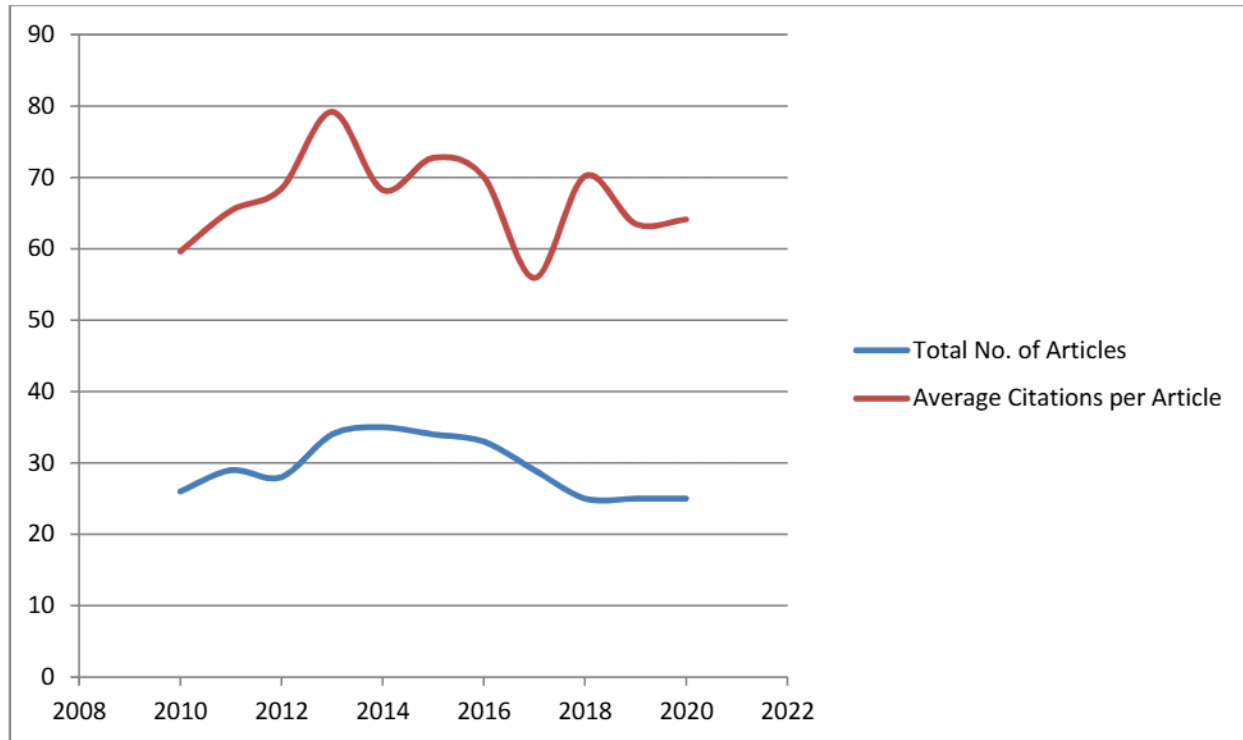


Citation Pattern of Articles: The distribution of citation pattern is given in the Table 11. The table shows the year wise distribution of articles and the number of citation thereof total number of citation and average citation per article. From Table 11 it could be suggested that the total number of citation is 21792 distributed across journal issues having a total of 323 articles. It is also seen that the number of articles is sinusoidal in its discourse across the years. Similarly the number of citations per year is varying from year to year. The highest number of citation per article is in the year 2013 and the lowest number of citation per article is in the year 2010. Likewise the highest average citation per article is in the year 2013 with 79.20% and the lowest average citation per article is in the year 2017. Therefore it could be deduced that there is no set pattern which is being followed by the authors.

Table 11: Citation Pattern of Articles from 2010 - 2020

S. No	Year	Total No. of Articles	Cumulative total No. of Articles	Total No. of Citations	Cumulative No. of Citations	Average Citations per Article	Cumulative Average of Citations
1	2010	26	26	1550	1550	59.62	59.62
2	2011	29	55	1895	3445	65.34	62.64
3	2012	28	83	1915	5360	68.39	64.58
4	2013	34	117	2693	8053	79.20	68.83
5	2014	35	152	2388	10441	68.23	68.69
6	2015	34	186	2473	12914	72.74	69.43
7	2016	33	219	2312	15226	70.06	69.53
8	2017	29	248	1621	16847	55.89	67.93
9	2018	25	273	1755	18602	70.20	68.14
10	2019	25	298	1587	20189	63.48	67.75
11	2020	25	323	1603	21792	64.12	67.46
		323		21792			

Graph 11 Citation Pattern of Articles from 2010 – 2020



CONCLUSIONS:

According to the study, a total of 323 articles were published between 2010 and 2020. The volume with the highest number of articles was vol. L (50) in 2014, which accounted for 35 articles or 10.8% of the total. On the other hand, the volume with the lowest number of articles was vol. LIV (54), vol. LV (55), and vol. LVI (56) combined, with only 25 articles or 7.73% published in the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The majority of the articles fell within the range of 21 to 40 pages in length. Furthermore, the study found that the most common type of authorship was single-authored articles, which accounted for the highest number of contributions at 323 articles, representing 99.384% of the total. This indicates that the degree of collaboration among authors in the journal was relatively low during the study period. The study also revealed that in the field of law the maximum number of articles published under subject area 'Constitutional Law' i.e., 32 (9.91%) and minimum under subject area 'NGO's' is 1 (0.30%). Moreover, the majority of contributions came from authors based in India, accounting for 100% of the total.

Lastly, the study identified the Annual Survey of Indian Law as the preferred communication platform and emphasises the significant rulings of the Supreme Court and the high courts in order to recognise the importance of the courts of record in the Indian judicial system. This journal was highly regarded within the field of Law. Continuing with the findings of the study, it is worth noting that the study spanned a period from 2010 to 2020, capturing one decade of scholarly output in the field of Law. The analysis focused on the publication patterns, authorship characteristics, Authors Productivity, Length of the articles, Subject wise distributions, Forms of documents cited & citation pattern in articles and trend in authorship within the selected period from 2010 to 2020 of the journal.

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