Chapter- I

Introduction

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Introduction

1.1 Preamble

This chapter introduces the research at a glance covering the need and importance of the study framed by objectives which are sustained by hypotheses and state lined by scope and limitation with brief review of literature by using proper methodology for relevant data collection and data analysis to draw major conclusions.

The exponential growth in the publication of knowledge and information resources and to get the publications in the library has become a problem due to the funds. This leads to a new approach towards the collection development particularly in journal management from the last four to five decades. According to this new approach, specific subject scattered in various publication in the print and non-print media, citation patterns of authors, authorship patterns, actual information behavior of user and their information needs have developed a new statistical study. The new term used for this is the Bibliometrics.

As a communications system, the journals play an overriding role in the exchange of scientific and technical information. However, there is still no map of the journal as a whole. To date, studies of the journals and of the interrelation of its components have been limited in the areas of scientific study, and the periods of time their authors are able to consider. Such shortcomings have not been due to any lack of purpose, insight, or energy on the part of investigators, but to the practical difficulty of compiling and manipulating manually the enormous amount of necessary data.

1.2 Relevance of the Study

There is a development in legal education by its extension and intention due to the increase in number of judiciaries. Obviously the volume of literature generated by the law proficiency has also increased. The growth of literature itself has caused a fairly widespread alarm.

The periodicals and the journals are the indicators of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Owing to get higher cost of the periodicals & journals and lack of adequate library budgets the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done more carefully. Bibliometrics analysis in this connection plays a vital role in the Library and Information science field. This gives a new subscription policy for tomorrow. Such studies will be helpful for librarians to plan better collection development policies in their libraries.

The researcher desires to envisage throwing light on present day academic journals available in her institute. Researcher knows each user is unique and deserves the
right to be educated. The research will also emphasize on identifying level of education that is responsible for producing high level excellence. It is well understood that there is high level of unawareness amongst the user about the library sources. This may lead to deteriorating interest in learning of legal education. It is believe that a comprehensive study to understand the library sources will certainly help in correcting the shortcomings and make the learning more interesting of library collection.

Keeping this view in mind, the researcher wants to expand content and citation analysis in the Indian Bar Review journal of law discipline published by Bar Council of India Trust, New Delhi in a very extensive manner. It is a quarterly journal of the Bar Council of India Trust, is rated among the top legal periodicals in the country. Since 1972, the journal has informed and educated the judiciary, lawyers, students, and academics about the latest trends, developments in the field of law and legal education.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

While going through the basic needs to understand the Indian Bar Review journal in a comprehensive manner the researcher feel the needs to explore the underlying content and citation in a holistic manner. Hence the problem of the research undertaken is “Citation and Content Analysis of Indian Bar Review”.

1.4. Definitions of Key terms

*Citation Analysis*: It is the examination of the frequency, patterns and graphs of citations in articles and books. Citation analysis is a practical tool to evaluate how a library is meeting the needs of local users.

*Content Analysis*: A method of analysis by which a researcher seeks to determine the manifest content of written, spoken or published texts by systematic, objective and quantitative assessments of units of analysis. Researchers typically prepare and apply a coding scheme while conducting content analysis.


1.5. Bibliometrics, Citation analysis, Content analysis

The term bibliometrics is derived from “biblion” (Gr.): book and “metron” (Gr.): measure; and introduced by Pritchard in 1969. Pritchard’s article “Statistical Biography or Bibliometrics?” appeared in the December issue of the Journal of Documentation in 1969. He stated, “The term (Statistical bibliography) is clumsy, not very descriptive, and can be confused with statistics itself or bibliographies on statistics”.

Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used Bibliometrics methods. Bibliometrics methods are most often used in the field of library and information science.
In fact, bibliometrics method is used to explore the impact in the research. Bibliometrics also uses in quantitative research assessment.

Historically Bibliometrics methods have been used to trace relationships amongst academic journal citations. Citation analysis, which involves examining an item's referring documents, is used in searching for materials and analyzing their merit. Citation indices allow users to search forward in time from a known article to more recent publications which cite the known item.

**Definitions**

Alan Pritchard (1969), who first used the word “bibliometrics,” described it as the “application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication”. Pritchard explained in his later articles, bibliometrics as the “metrology of the information transfer process and its purpose is analysis and control of the process”.

Fairthorne (1969) defined as “quantitative treatment of properties of recorded discourse and behavior appearing to it. Bibliometric is also explained as quantitative analysis of bibliographic features of body of literature.”

British Standard Institution (1976) described bibliometrics as “application of mathematical and statistical methods in the study of the use of documents and publication patterns.”

Hawkins (1977) defined bibliometrics as “the application of quantitative analysis in the bibliographic references of the body of literature.”

Nicholas and Ritche (1978) accepted the definition of bibliometrics as “the statistical or quantitative description of literature.”

Schrader (1981) defined as “the scientific study of recorded discourse.”

Potter (1981) meant that “the study and measurement of all forms of written communication, their authors and publication patterns.”

Egghe (1988) explained “the development and application of mathematical models and techniques to all aspects of communication. Bibliometrics is the quantitative study of literatures as they are reflected in bibliographies. It’s task, immodestly enough, is to provide evolutionary models of science, technology and scholarship.”

Diodato (1994) described as “the study of publications and communication patterns in the distribution of information by using mathematical and statistical techniques, from counting to calculus.”

Oxford English Dictionary defines Bibliometrics as “The branch of library science concerned with the application of mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliography; the statistical analysis of books, articles, or other publications”.
According to Lancaster, Bibliometrics is “the discipline of measuring the performance of a researcher, a collection of articles, a journal, a research discipline or an institution”. This process involves the ‘application of statistical analyses to study patterns of authorship, publication, and literature use’.

Bibliometrics is nothing but counting of publications and citations i.e. measuring the output and the impact of scientific research. Bibliometrics means evaluating and ranking people and institutions, countries and research outputs.

Bibliometrics applied to scientific articles is called ‘Scientometrics’ ‘. Scientometric has been typically defined as the “quantitative study of science and technology”

Nalimov and Mulchenko (1969) of USSR defined scientometrics as “the quantitative methods which deals with the analysis of science viewed information process.”

Beck (1978) defined as “the quantitative evaluation and inter-comparison of scientific activity, productivity and progress.”

Brookestein (1995) defined scientometric as “the science of measuring science.”

Tague-Sutcliffe (1992) defined that “study of the quantitative aspects of science as a discipline or economic activity. It is part of the sociology of science and has application to science policy-making. It involves quantitative studies of scientific activities including, among others, publication, and so overlaps bibliometrics to some extent.”

Hence it is concluded that scientometrics is bibliometric measurement for assessment of scientific development, community relevance and impact of application of science and technology.

Informetrics is based on the combination of advances of information retrieval and quantitative studies of information flows.

Tague-Sutcliffe (1992) defined informetrics as “the study of the quantitative aspects of information in any form, not just records or bibliographies, and in any social group, not just scientists.”

Ravichandra Rao (1993) stated that “Informetrics connotes the use and development of a variety of measures to study and analyze several properties of information in general and documents in particular.”

Ingwersen & Christensen (1997) “the term informetrics designates a recent extension of the traditional bibliometrics analyses, also to cover non-scholarly communities in which information is produced, communicated, and used.”
Hood and Wilson (2001) stated that “informetrics covers the empirical studies of literature and documents, as well as theoretical studies of the mathematical properties of the laws and distributions that have been discovered.”

Bossy introduced the term ‘Netometrics’ to describe internet-mediated scientific interaction. The study of the world wide web and all network-based communications, by informetrics method measured through webometrics or cybermetrics which is being suggested in 1997 by Almind and Ingwerson.

Bjorneborn and Ingwersen (2004) defined webometrics as “the study of the quantitative aspects of the construction and use of information resources, structures and technologies on the web drawing on bibliometric and informetric approaches.”

Thus bibliometrics, scientometrics, informetrics, webometrics or cybermetrics are studies to measure bibliographic details in the form of typical bibliography, scientography, informagraphy, webography or cybergraphy respectively.

**Laws of Bibliometrics**

One of the main areas in bibliometric research concerns the application of bibliometric laws. The three most commonly used laws in bibliometrics are - Lotka's Law of Scientific Productivity, Bradford's Law of Scatter, and Zipf's Law of Word Occurrence;

**i. Lotka's Law of Scientific Productivity**

In 1926, Alfred J. Lotka proposed an inverse square law relating to scientific papers to the number of contributions made by each author. Lotka's Law describes the frequency of publication by authors in a given field. It states that "... the number (of authors) making n contributions is about 1/n² of those making one; and the proportion of all contributors, that make a single contribution, is about 60 percent". This means that out of all the authors in a given field, 60 percent will have just one publication, and 15 percent will have two publications (1/2² times . 60), 7 percent of authors will have three publications (1/3² times . 60), and so on. According to Lotka's Law of scientific productivity, only six percent of the authors in a field will produce more than 10 articles.

Lotka’s equation is

\[ x^n \times y = \text{Constant} \]

Where

Y= Frequency of authors making n contribution, the value of the constant is found to be 0.6079
ii. **Bradford's Law of Scatter**

Samuel Clement Bradford in 1934 points out that if scientific journals are arranged in order of decreasing productivity of articles on a given subject, they may be divided into a nucleus of periodicals more particularly devoted to the subject and several groups and zones containing the same number of articles as the nucleus when the number of periodicals in the nucleus and succeeding zones will be $1: n: n^2$.

Bradford's Law states that journals in a single field can be divided into three parts, each containing the same number of articles:

- A core of journals on the subject, relatively few in number, that produces approximately one-third of all the articles;
- A second zone, containing the same number of articles as the first, but a greater number of journals, and
- A third zone, containing the same number of articles as the second, but a still greater number of journals.

The mathematical relationship of the number of journals in the core to the first zone is a constant $n$ and to the second zone the relationship is $n^2$. Bradford expressed this relationship as $1: n: n^2$. Bradford formulated his law after studying a bibliography of geophysics, covering 326 journals in the field. He discovered that 9 journals contained 429 articles, 59 contained 499 articles, and 258 contained 404 articles. So it took 9 journals to contribute one-third of the articles, 5 times of 9, or 45, to produce the next third, and 5 times 5 times 9, or 225, to produce the last third.

Bradford's Law serves as a general guideline to librarians in determining the number of core journals in any given field. Bradford's Law is not statistically accurate, but it is still commonly used as a general rule of thumb.

iii. **Zipf's Law of Word Occurrence**

George K. Zipf, 1947 states that if the words occurring in a natural language text of sizable length are listed in the order of decreasing frequency then the rank of any given word in the list would be inversely proportional to the frequency of occurrence of the word.

Zipf's equation is

$$r \times f = k$$

Where

$r =$ Rank; $f =$ Frequency of Word; $k =$ Constant

The Law states that in a relatively lengthy text, if you list the words occurring within that text in order of decreasing frequency, the rank of a word on that list multiplied
by its frequency will equal a constant. The equation for this relationship is: \( r \times f = k \) where \( r \) is the rank of the word, \( f \) is the frequency, and \( k \) is the constant. Zipf illustrated his law with an analysis of James Joyce's Ulysses. "He showed that the tenth most frequent word occurred 2,653 times, the hundredth most frequent word occurred 265 times, the two hundredth word occurred 133 times, and so on. Zipf found, then that the rank of the word multiplied by the frequency of the word equals a constant that is approximately 26,500".

**Citation analysis**

Citation analysis is a branch of bibliometrics that observe the citations found in publications such as journal articles and books to look for variety of use. By doing a citation analysis, a researcher can better understand scholarly communication style within a discipline, review the use or accuracy of citation indexes, make bibliographies, examine citation tendency of specific user groups, or find out the extent to which a library's collection accumulate researchers’ requirements.

**Definitions**

An essential part of research papers, particularly in the sciences, is the list of references pointing to prior publications. As Ziman observes, “a scientific paper does not stand alone; it is embedded in the ‘literature ‘of the subject.” A reference is the acknowledgment that one document gives to another; a citation is the acknowledgment that one document receives from another. In general, a citation implies a relationship between a part or the whole of the cited document and a part or the whole of the citing document. Citation analysis is that area of bibliometrics which deals with the study of these relationships.

Diadoto (1994) defines citation analysis as "a wide ranging area of bibliometrics that studies the citations to and from documents. Such studies may focus on the documents themselves or on such matters as: their authors; the journals (if the documents are journal articles) in which the articles appear."

According to Buchanan & Herubel (1994), "regular in-house collection evaluation enhances the management of collections in any research library's public service and collection development efforts for short and long term objectives".

Strohl's (1999) defines "a sample of citations from textbook bibliographies, journal articles, student dissertations or other sources are checked against holdings to see what proportion is owned."

Buttlar 1999 defined “Citation analysis is an excellent unobtrusive method to determine which resources doctoral students are using.”
Content analysis

Another method i.e. content analysis is a method for summarizing any form of content by counting various aspects of the content. This enables a more objective evaluation than comparing content based on the impressions of a user.

Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use.

Definitions

Berelson (1952) defined content analysis as “a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication.”

Stone, Dunphy, Smith, and Ogilvie (1966) define content analysis as “a research technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics within a text.”

Krippendorff (1969) distinguished “inferences about the states or properties of the sources of the analyzed texts.”

Weber (1990) defines “Content analysis is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text.”

Merten (1991) writes “content analysis is a method for inquiring into social reality, which consists of inferring features of a nonmanifest context from features of manifest text.”

Shapiro and Markoff’s (1997) defines “any systematic reduction…of text (or other symbols) to a standard set of statistically manipulable symbols representing the presence, the intensity, or the frequency of some characteristics relevant to social science.”

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. Researchers quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such words and concepts, then make inferences about the messages within the texts, the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time of which these are a part. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. To conduct a content analysis on any such text, the text is coded or broken down, into manageable categories on a variety of levels-word, word sense, phrase, sentence, or theme and then examined using content analysis methods.

Historically, content analysis is a time consuming process. Analysis is done manually, or slow mainframe computers are used to analyze punch cards containing data
punched in by human coders. Single studies could employ thousands of these cards. Human error and time constraints made this method impractical for large texts. However, despite its impracticality, content analysis is already an often utilized research method by the 1940’s. Although initially limited to studies that examined texts for the frequency of the occurrence of identified terms (word counts), by the mid-1950’s researchers are already starting to consider the need for more sophisticated methods of analysis, focusing on concepts rather than simply words, and on semantic relationships rather than just presence. While both traditions still continue today, content analysis now is also utilized to explore mental models, and their linguistic, affective, cognitive, social, cultural and historical significance.

Content analysis, though it often analyses written words, is a quantitative method. The results of content analysis are numbers and percentages. The content that is analyzed can be in any form to begin with, but is often converted into written words before it is analyzed. The original source can be printed publications, broadcast programs, other recordings, the internet, or live situations. All this content is something that people have created.

1.6. Objectives

1. To determine citation patterns cited among Indian Bar Review
2. To discover the most cited sources cited in the Indian Bar Review
3. To identify rank list of journals cited in Indian Bar Review
4. To recognize most cited publications in Indian Bar Review
5. To calculate half life of journal and book citations
6. To investigate the age of cited items especially journal and book citations in Indian Bar Review
7. To study the length of articles
8. To estimate quantitative growth of articles by volume
9. To know the geographical distribution of articles (country wise and state wise) published in Indian Bar Review.
10. To analyze literature published in Indian Bar Review with the intention that present trends may be discovered from Indian Bar Review
11. To ascertain the outline of articles published in Indian Bar Review
1.7. **Hypotheses**

Researcher made a preposition set forth as an explanation for the occurrence of specified group of phenomena to guide some investigation in the light of established facts.

1. Citations in different forms are mentioned
2. Cases and journals are mostly cited
3. Very few citations are having old age
4. Majority of the articles have more than 3000 words
5. Articles are increased volume by volume
6. Indian Bar Review covers all the contents in legal education

1.8. **Scope and Limitations**

The volumes of the Journal of Indian Bar Review (IBR) from 1986-2010 have been taken into consideration for the present study. Indian Bar Review journal is a quarterly journal. In all there are 25 volumes gives a total of 100 issues from 1986 - 2010.

Citation and content analysis of only Indian Bar Review has taken into consideration for research. Citation and content analysis is a part of bibliometrics study. Therefore various laws included in bibliometrics study also applied for the present study.

1.9. **Review of Literature**

Review on bibliometrics, citation analysis and content analysis is taken separately which is the pathfinder for the research. Review on any study is guidance for further study.

1.10. **Research Methodology**

Methodology used for the research will be Bibliometrics. It is well aware that Bibliometrics is a type of research method used in Library and information science. It is an emerging area of research in the LIS field. The quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field of body of literature are utilized. Researcher use Bibliometrics method to determine the influence of a single author or to describe the relationship between two or more authors or works for evaluation. The main derivatives of Bibliometrics are: publication counts, citation counts, co-citation analysis, co-word analysis, scientific 'mapping' and citations in patents. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of citations per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc.

Content and citation analysis are the practical tools that can be evaluate how literature meet the needs of users. The present research citation analysis and content
analysis will be conducted on all the articles published in Indian Bar Review in order to ascertain whether the written material within the journal provides valuable information within the field of legal education. **Content analysis** process is a powerful data reduction technique which is a systematic replicable technique. It compresses many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding. On the other hand, **citation analysis** is widely used method of assessing written publications. It is based on the assumption that citation is a way of giving credit to and recognizing the value, quality and significance of an authors work.

### 1.11. Data Collection and Sample

The present study is carried out for the volumes of the Journal of Indian Bar Review (IBR) from 1986-2010. Indian Bar Review journal is a quarterly law journal. In all there are 25 volumes gives a total of 100 issues from 1986-2010. But in actual practice while doing the research researcher found that there are few missing and or unavailable issues, one issue from the Vol. XVIII Issue 2 (April-June) i.e. year 1991 and four issues from the Vol. XX i.e. year 1993. Hence in all only 24 volumes covering 95 issues are processed and analyzed during the research.

Following volumes issue numbers are without citations i.e. it doesn’t have any single citation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Issue No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>XXII</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Oct- Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>2&amp;3</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>April- Sept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>3&amp;4</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>July–Dec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each and every cited document is taken into consideration for data collection and source will be managed with the help of computer. Total citation count went to 21080.

While collecting the data, researcher found that there is less number of volumes in the source library. Hence forth researcher has collected it from various places. For that researcher has made request letter well in advance to the concern authorities where she wants to procure it. Most of them have replied in a positive manner. It includes Bar Council of India Trust, Delhi; V.M. Salgaonkar Law College, Panjim; Dayanand College of Law, Sholapur; M.P. Law College, Aurangabad; Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Law College, Aurangabad; Shivaji Law College, Parbhani are some of the institutes. Then the non-availability of the rest of the issues are enquired in Narayanrao Chavan Law College, Nanded; N.S. Soti Law College, Sangli; Ambedkar Law College, Dhule; New Law
College, Ahmednagar; VPM’s Thane Municipal Corporation (TMC) Law College, Thane; Nathmal Goenka Law College, Akola and Washim Law College, Washim.

Moreover, for delightful review of literature researcher has personally visited to the following prestigious universities.

- Calcutta University, Calcutta
- Goa University, Goa
- Karnataka University, Dharwad
- Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad
- Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

1.12. Data Analysis

Data analysis is done with the process of gathering, organizing, analyzing and interpreting the numerical data with the help of computer. Graphs and charts are also made according to the tables for representation of data.

The data analysis responded to quantify the variation in content for the period (1986-2010). Content analysis is inferred from the works and the sources found in each volume of IBR. To arrive at this inference, the researcher categorized the content produced in the above period.

Content analysis as a research method also has a host of strengths. It addresses the center position of social interaction by looking directly at communication in texts or in transcripts. In addition, it allows for both quantitative and qualitative operations, it provides valuable historical and cultural insights over time, and it makes possible the discernment of complex models of human thought and language use. This study is limited to a qualitative relational content analysis. A relational analysis explores the presence of concepts identified with a research objective. A qualitative relational content analysis is chosen for this study because of its multidimensional use for word examination. It can be used to determine the presence of certain concepts within texts, documents or journals. This type of methodology can also take into account the frequency with which certain words or particular phrases occur in the text as a means of identifying message characteristics.

Each and every citation data is entered in the software which is prepared as per the need of the study. Each and every article analyzed for content and entered in the software which is prepared as per the need of the study. Then the data is cleaned and analyzed with the prescribed objectives to prove or discard the hypotheses.
1.13. Statistical Treatment

After collecting the data, researcher has started processing work on data that implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis. For this purpose, researcher has made necessary arrangement for data entry.

With the help of computer, researcher has made groups of questions from the questionnaire according to scale and within the scale further classification considering the characteristics of the questions as per their independent relationship.

As a consequence, the raw data is tabulated and the output of tabulation in the form of columns and rows. Then the discrete data is tested with the hypothesis.

In order to interpret statistical data rapidly and to grasp significant details and relationship at a glance the researcher presented it in the form of various figures/charts viz. pie, bar, line.

Hence, by using all above techniques i.e. tabulation by using charts the massive data is converted into the simplified form, which is further used for analysis.

1.14. Outline of the Research Work

Accordingly, the researcher started the research work of preparing synopsis of the research and started the readings of various related material. Meanwhile, the researcher has a visit to various research institute mentioned above in 1.11 and researcher met with various eminent academicians in LIS professionals and discussed research topic with them. During this visit of library, researcher came across various related reading material. While preparing the synopsis the researcher has got the advantage of the discussion with LIS professionals.

Outcome of this visit, researcher gets encouraged and prepared the synopsis. Later on it is submitted to the research supervisor for approval. With the minor changes the supervisor has approved the synopsis and then it is submitted to the Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded for further process of university approval.

Finally the university has sanctioned the synopsis and the researcher started actual research work.

Researcher has prepared a tentative schedule for completion of research project. Diverse set of following research activities are drawn in this project up to report writing.

- Literature review
- Preparation of Synopsis
- Software development
- Preliminary field work
Chapter I

1.15. Testing of Hypothesis

The following is a restatement of each of the hypotheses and its acceptance or rejection. Justification in detail is given in the Chapter V.

H1: Citations in different forms are mentioned

Hypothesis 1 is accepted.
H2: Cases and journals are mostly cited
Hypothesis 2 is accepted for Cases and rejected for Journal citations.

H3: Very few citations are having old age
Hypothesis 3 is accepted.

H4: Majority of the articles have more than 3000 words
Hypothesis 4 is rejected.

H5: Articles are increased volume by volume
Hypothesis 5 is rejected.

H6: Indian Bar Review covers all the contents in legal education
Hypothesis 6 is accepted.

1.16. Major Conclusions

1. Thirty seven various types of bibliographic forms cited in IBR.
2. Case, book, journal article, section are the most used bibliographic sources cited in IBR.
3. Single author (Baxi Upendra) citations are mostly cited.
4. Case and book citations are mostly preferred in IBR.
5. The All India Reporter stood first in the rank list of journals.
6. Half life of IBR is twelve and half year.
7. Age between the years eleven-twenty has maximum number of citations.
8. Articles which have a page length of nine are more in number.
9. There is no linear relation between Volume and number of articles.
10. Articles contributed by the Indian contributors are sizably greater than foreign contributors.
11. Subject dispersion in IBR is from core areas of law discipline.
12. ‘Descriptive’ titles are more in the title distribution of articles.

1.17. Chapter Scheme

Preliminary Section
- Title of the Research
- Certificate of Guide
- Declaration of Researcher
- Acknowledgement
- Table of Content
- List of Tables
- List of Figures
- Abbreviations
Chapter I

Research Report

- Chapter I : Introduction
  In this chapter introduction is given at the beginning. Information about Selection of research title, importance as well as objectives, scope and limitation of the research title, research methodology used and data analysis and interpretation is also given in this chapter

- Chapter II : Review of related literature
  Review has been taken from various books, journals, Ph.D. Thesis, Research Reports, and Internet etc.

- Chapter III : Presentation and Analysis of Data for Citation
  Data has been collected, organized, analyzed and interpreted with the help of computer software.

- Chapter IV: Presentation and Analysis of Data for Content
  Data has been collected, organized, analyzed and interpreted with the help of computer software for content.

- Chapter V : Summary and Conclusions
  Conclusions are drawn after analyzing the collected data

Reference Section

- Bibliography
- Annexure

To proceed as per the chapter scheme and further research it is necessary to take review of literature which is briefly taken in chapter second.