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Networking of Court libraries: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract–
The study is based on the Bibliometrics analysis of 315 research article published on Networking of Court Libraries in Pub Med Database: A Bibliometrics Study. A law library is a special library used by law students, lawyers, judges and their law clerks, historians and other scholars of legal history in order to research the law. Law libraries are also used by people who draft or advocate for new laws, e.g., legislators and others who work in state government, local government, Counsel and lobbying professionals. Self-represented, or pro se, litigants (parties to a civil lawsuit or criminal defendants who do not have a licensed attorney representing them) also use law libraries.
A total of 315 articles majority of the Annual growth wise contributions i.e.,77 contributions were contributed in 2018.Source Name clustering through Bradford's Law Wise the journal with the highest publication quantity is more than Top 10 research documents (out of 201 in total) namely, Scientific Reports Ranked in 1st Position with 13 (4.13 %) journal Zone 1.The top 20 Corresponding Author's countries results obtained are that USA ranks first as a country with the highest quantity of author correspondence with more than 54 published papers. The top ten most productive key words was Humans ranked the top position with 75 (23.81) contribution. The paper also presents a detailed analysis of the 315 Networking of Court Libraries in Pub Med Database: A Bibliometrics Study.

Keywords: Networking of Court libraries, PUBMED Database, Biblioshiny, Bibliometrics.

Introduction

Length, F. (2012). The judicial libraries, serve as the custodians of nation's legal legacy, documentation and repository. These libraries play an important role in the creation, development and dissemination of legal information and have since long been serving the society. In modern age of information explosion, globalization and competition, information management has become an essential requirement, especially for High Court Libraries (HCLs). The phenomenon has put a lot of pressure, especially on HCLs to provide modern set up to its users and to satisfy their information needs in the emerging fields of law (due to the changing concepts of law and society). This has marked a significant shift in the role of HCLs from the traditional ones to modern ones.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is being increasingly used in these judicial libraries for the acquisition, processing and dissemination of information as we find in other types of libraries. Libraries and Information centers have been using ICT infrastructures and services to satisfy the information thirst of its

users. However, these infrastructures and services are not utilized fully. Underutilization of these infrastructures has been a cause of concern to librarian worldwide. The use of Information Communication Technology infrastructures has become increasingly the part of present era.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) - or Technologies is defined as an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning. ICT's are often spoken of in a particular context, such as ICTs in education, health care, or libraries. (ICT definition, 2008a)
Turner (2002) observes that information available today in electronic and digital formats have great capacity for storage as well as for transmission of text, audio, graphics and videos. The emergence of this technology (wherein information is available at the press of a button) has greatly revolutionized the scenario of court libraries to embrace ICT

Mahr (1990) The effective and efficient ICT applications have greatly enhanced the services in court libraries, thus totally changing the concept. These changes have brought in both challenges and opportunities for the court libraries and their librarians. However, the court libraries in India still witness a snail mail development. Rasheed (Personal communication, 2010) and Bhatti (Personal communication, 2010) are also of the view that the use of ICT gadgets in HCLs of India has been at very slow rate, making no significant development. Even the use of these gadgets in HCL's is not even sufficient enough to meet the local needspoints out that the HCLs in India still execute the traditional operations and modern technology is yet to form a part of the libraries which marks a typical contrast between India and the developed world.

Chander (1998a) points that HCLs are trying to move on the rails of advancement. He further claims that these libraries will take some more time to get fully acquainted with the modern technology.While the number of issues that need to be addressed in our country seems endless, a strategic framework needs to be developed to focus on the most essential requirements over the next decade. This would enhance the ICT facilities of the HCLs to a more central place in the parent organization. The same may be achieved through by keeping abreast with the changing times and enabling professional manpower for its management.

Bibliometrics:
Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods to analyse books, articles and other publications. Bibliometric methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science.The sub-field of bibliometrics which concerns itself with the analysis of scientific publications is called scientometrics.Citation analysis is a commonly used bibliometric method which is based on constructing the citation graph, a network or graph representation of the citations between documents. Many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, the impact of a particular paper, or to identify particularly impactful papers within a specific field of research. Bibliometrics also has a wide range of other applications, such as indescriptive linguistics, the development of thesauri, and evaluation of reader usage.

Networking of court libraries
A law library is a special library used by law students, lawyers, judges and their law clerks, historians and other scholars of legal history in order to research the law. Law libraries are also used by people who draft or advocate for new laws, e.g., legislators and others who work in state government, local government, Counsel and lobbying professionals. Self-represented, or *pro se*, litigants (parties to a civil lawsuit or criminal defendants who do not have a licensed attorney representing them) also use law libraries.

A law library may contain print, computer assisted legal research, and microform collectionsoflaws in force, session laws, superseded laws, foreign and international law, and other research resources, e.g., continuing legal education resources and legal encyclopedias (e.g., Corpus Juris Secundum among others), legal treatises, and legal history. A law library may also have law librarians who help legal

researchers navigate law library collections and who teach legal research. Some law libraries serve scholars from around the world, e.g., Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London and the New York City Bar Association Law Library.

Law libraries in the United States are usually classified as a type of special library because of their focus on providing specialized resources, as well as their specialized and limited user base.

Most law schools around the world have a law library, or in some universities, at least a section of the university library devoted to law. In the United States, law school libraries may be subject to accreditation review by the American Bar Association Standards of Legal Education.

Law libraries may be found in courts (e.g., judge's chambers, legislatures (e.g. the Law Library of Congress), prison libraries, government departments, private law firms, and barristers' chambers.

Pub Med

PubMed is a free search engine accessing primarily the MEDLINE database of references and abstracts on life sciences and biomedical topics. The United States National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health maintain the database as part of the Entrez system of information retrieval.

From 1971 to 1997, online access to the MEDLINE database had been primarily through institutional facilities, such as university libraries.PubMed, first released in January 1996, ushered in the era of private, free, home- and office-based MEDLINE searching. The PubMed system was offered free to the public starting in June 1997.

Review of Literature

Khaparde, V. (2011). The present study attempts on the pattern of information use by researcher in the field of library and information science. It is based on the references appended to International Journal of "Library Hi Tech" during 2005-2009. The present study is based on 3876 references appended to 247 articles contributed by the authors in Library Hi Tech. It was found that Journals Citations are more in number the other citations. In Authorship pattern it was found that Solo Research is Predominant than Collaborative Research. The degree of research collaboration was calculated and it was found that the single authorship trend increased gradually in Library Hi Tech. .It was seen that researchers cite latest documents. Universities are the major contributors. The study shows the half life period of Library Hi Tech literature is 24 years approximately.

Aria, M., &Cuccurullo, C. (2017). The use of bibliometrics is gradually extending to all disciplines. It is particularly suitable for science mapping at a time when the emphasis on empirical contributions is producing voluminous, fragmented, and controversial research streams. Science mapping is complex and unwieldly because it is multi-step and frequently requires numerous and diverse software tools, which are not all necessarily freeware. Although automated workflows that integrate these software tools into an organized data flow are emerging, in this paper we propose a unique open-source tool, designed by the authors, called bibliometrix, for performing comprehensive science mapping analysis. bibliometrix supports a recommended workflow to perform bibliometric analyses. As it is programmed in R, the proposed tool is flexible and can be rapidly upgraded and integrated with other statistical R-packages. It is therefore useful in a constantly changing science such as bibliometrics.

Moral-Muñoz, J. A., Herrera-Viedma, E., Santisteban-Espejo, A., &Cobo, M. J. (2020). Bibliometrics has become an essential tool for assessing and analyzing the output of scientists, cooperation between universities, the effect of state-owned science funding on national research and development performance and educational efficiency, among other applications. Therefore, professionals and scientists need a range of theoretical and practical tools to measure experimental data. This review aims to provide an up-to-date review of the various tools available for conducting bibliometric and scientometric analyses, including the sources of data acquisition, performance analysis and visualization tools. The included tools were divided

into three categories: general bibliometric and performance analysis, science mapping analysis, and libraries; a description of all of them is provided. A comparative analysis of the database sources support, pre-processing capabilities, analysis and visualization options were also provided in order to facilitate its understanding. Although there are numerous bibliometric databases to obtain data for bibliometric and scientometric analysis, they have been developed for a different purpose. The number of exportable records is between 500 and 50,000 and the coverage of the different science fields is unequal in each database. Concerning the analyzed tools, Bibliometrix contains the more extensive set of techniques and suitable for practitioners through Biblioshiny. VOSviewer has a fantastic visualization and is capable of loading and exporting information from many sources. SciMAT is the tool with a powerful pre-processing and export capability. In views of the variability of features, the users need to decide the desired analysis output and chose the option that better fits into their aims.

Objectives of the Study:

The primary objective of this study is toNetworking of court librariesin Pub Med database:A Bibliometrics Study. and their research output in during the period 2017 - 2021. More specific objectives are as follows:

- To study the Annual Growth -wise distribution of articles.
- To study the Journal Name clustering through Bardford's Law wise distribution of contributions.
- To find out Corresponding Author's Country -wise distribution of contribution.
- To study the Most productive Keywords wise distribution of contribution.

Scope and Limitation of the Study:
The present study is based on the Bibliometrics Profiles of Networking of court librariesin Pub Med database:A Bibliometrics Study. The present study is based on over all 315 articles during 2017-2021.

Data Collection:

Data can be numerically expressed that is quantified quantifiable or objective (Fasibs off and Dely, 1990) the data was collected from Articles of Networking of court librariesin Pub Med database, with the help of Excel. total 315 articles, during 2017-2021.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Scientometrics analysis is a branch of bibliometrics. It is an important research tools for understanding of the subject it aims at measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents and fields.The present study is based on the Bibliometrics Profiles of Networking of court librariesin Pub Med database:A Bibliometrics Study during 2017-2021.The present study is based on over all 315articles during 2017-2021.

1. Annual Growth-Wise Distribution of Contributions

Sr.No	Year	Articles	Percentage
1	2017	49	15.56
2	2018	77	24.44
3	2019	65	20.63
4	2020	62	19.68
5	2021	62	19.68
Total		**315**	**100.00**

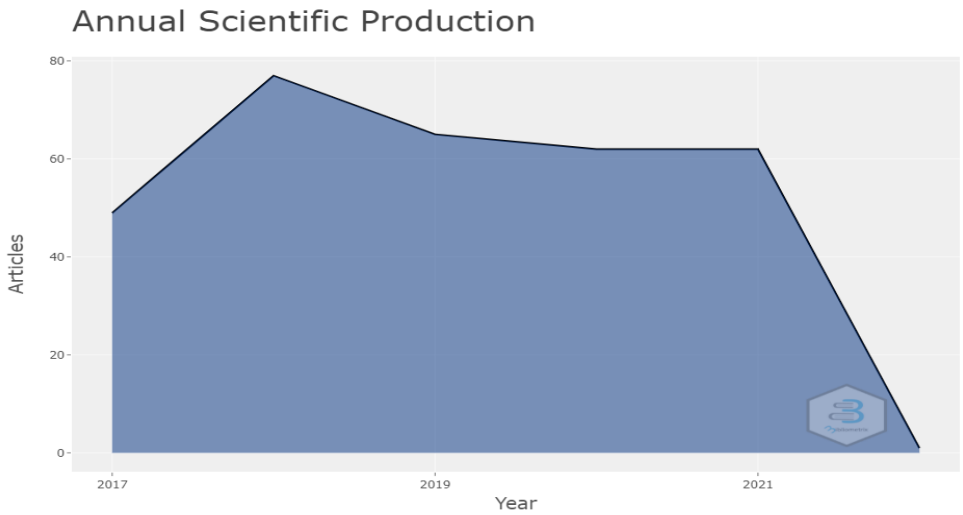

Fig.1 Annual Scientific Productivity of Networking of court libraries between 2017 and 2021.

Annual Growth of Networking of court libraries Figure.1 shows the annual growth of the scientific productivity of Networking of court libraries between 2017 to early 2021. It was noted that the growth rate was not stable and it fluctuated over time. In 2018, Networking of court libraries (77) were pick top position.and 2017 (49) the growth rate was very low.

2. Source Name clustering through Bardford's Law Wise Distribution of Contributions.

Sr. No	Source Name	Rank	Freq	cumFreq	Zone
1	Scientific Reports	1	13	13	Zone 1
2	Nature Communications	2	10	23	Zone 1
3	Plos One	2	10	33	Zone 1
4	Sensors (Basel, Switzerland)	3	7	40	Zone 1
5	Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology	3	7	47	Zone 1
6	Bmc Health Services Research	4	6	53	Zone 1
7	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	4	6	59	Zone 1
8	Pharmacoeconomics	4	6	65	Zone 1
9	Trials	4	6	71	Zone 1
10	Bmc Public Health	3	4	75	Zone 1

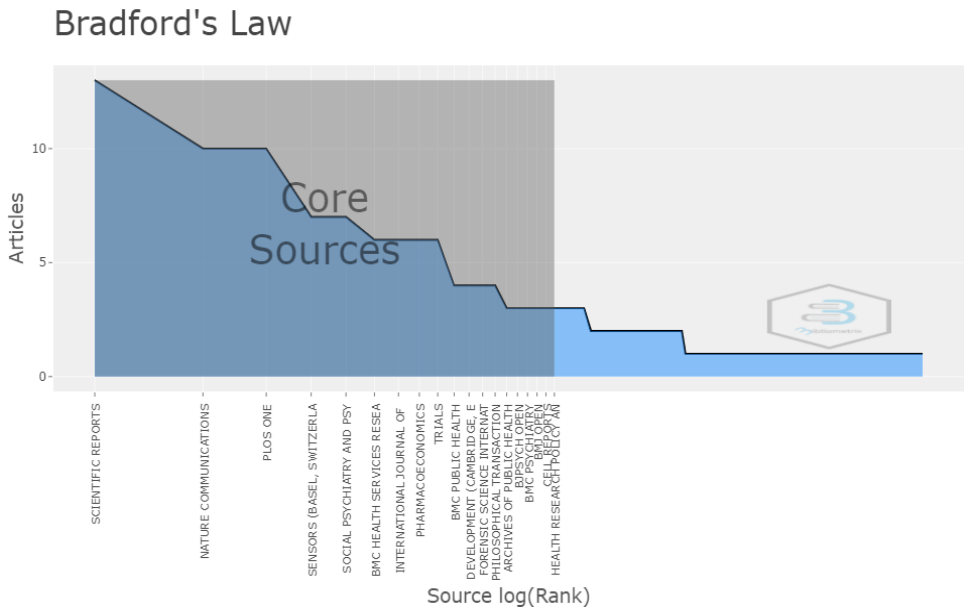

Fig.2 Source clustering through Bardford's Law

The picture above is a journal classification based on Bradford law, namely the classification of journals based on their productivity level, divided into several sections, including the core journal group, the

intermediate journal group, and the broad journal group. The core journal groups are indicated by shaded sections and annotated core sources. Journals that fall into this category are journals with the highest level of productivity on the theme networking of court libraries during a specified time.

The figure shows that the journal with the highest publication quantity is more than Top 10 research documents (out of 201 in total) namely, Scientific Reports Ranked in 1st Position with 13 (4.13 %) journalZone 1, Nature Communications and PLOS ONE Ranked in 2nd Position with 10 (3.17 %) journalZone 1, Sensors (BaselSwitzerland) And Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology Ranked in 3rd Position with 7 (2.22%) journalZone 1, each and so on. It may be revealed that the authors more likely publish their work in different journals with their respective subject areas / disciplines.

3. Corresponding Author's Country -wise distribution of contribution.

Country	Articles	Freq	SCP	MCP	MCP_Ratio
USA	54	0.3293	40	14	0.259
UNITED KINGDOM	16	0.0976	7	9	0.562
AUSTRALIA	15	0.0915	4	11	0.733
ITALY	8	0.0488	5	3	0.375
SPAIN	8	0.0488	3	5	0.625
CANADA	7	0.0427	4	3	0.429
INDIA	6	0.0366	4	2	0.333
BRAZIL	5	0.0305	2	3	0.6
NETHERLANDS	5	0.0305	3	2	0.4
CHILE	4	0.0244	1	3	0.75
FRANCE	4	0.0244	4	0	0
JAPAN	3	0.0183	3	0	0
NORWAY	3	0.0183	1	2	0.667
AUSTRIA	2	0.0122	0	2	1
BELGIUM	2	0.0122	2	0	0
CHINA	2	0.0122	1	1	0.5
DENMARK	2	0.0122	0	2	1
GERMANY	2	0.0122	2	0	0
IRELAND	2	0.0122	1	1	0.5
SINGAPORE	2	0.0122	0	2	1

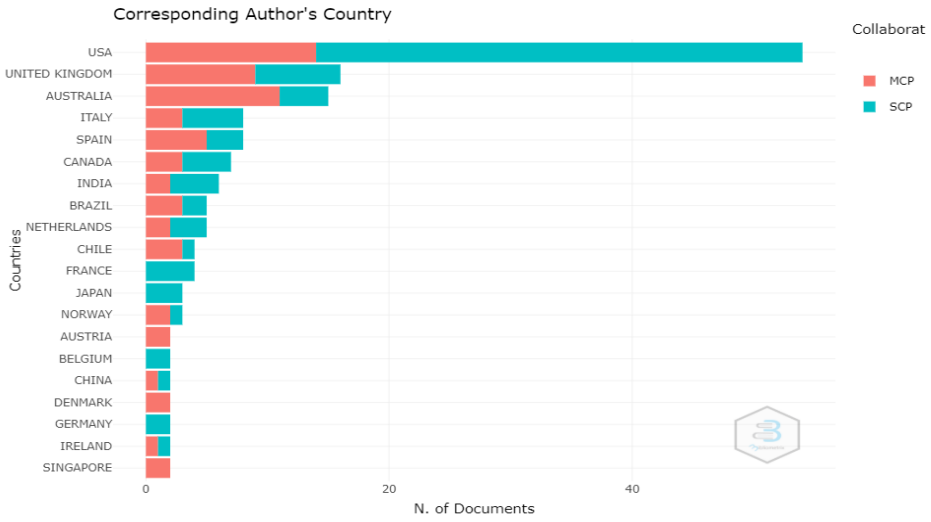

Fig. 3. Corresponding author's country. SCP- Single Country Publications; MCP-Multiple Country Publications.

Table Number. 3 &Fig No.3. Most relevant corresponding authors' countries the top 20 countries (out of 315 in total) are presented in Fig. 3The picture above shows the author's correspondence countries in each article, calculating the total form of collaboration between SCP (single country collaboration) or one country collaboration, MCP (multiple country collaboration) or collaboration between several countries. There are 20 top countries included in this data, and the document quantity interval is between 0 to more than 50published paper documents with the theme of networking of court libraries.

The results obtained are that USA ranks first as a country with the highest quantity of author correspondence with more than 54 published papers. Furthermore, the second rank is United Kingdom, with the number of published papers less than 16 papers. Then in the third position is occupied by Australia with the number of published papers less than 15 papers. Fourth position is occupied by Italy and Spain with a total of 8 papers. fifth position is occupied by Canada with a total of 7 papers. Sixth position is occupied by India with a total of 6 papers. Seventh position is occupied by Brazil and Netherlands with a total of 5 papers. Eighth position is occupied by Chile and France with a total of 4 papers. Ninth position is occupied by Japan and Norway with a total of 3 papers. And Finally Tenth position is occupied by Austria, Belgium,China,Denmark,Germany,Ireland,Singapore with the number of published as many as 2 articles.

4. Top Ten Most productiveKeywords wise distribution of contribution.

Sr.No	Terms	Frequency	Rank	%
1	Humans	75	1	23.81
2	Animals	54	2	17.14
3	Male	33	2	10.48
4	Female	9	3	2.86
5	Adult	9	3	2.86
6	Adolescent	9	3	2.86
7	Middle Aged	8	4	2.54
8	Young Adult	8	4	2.54
9	Child	7	5	2.22
10	Aged	7	5	2.22
	others key words	64	6	20.32
	second key words 2*5	10	7	3.17
	single key words 1*22	22	8	6.98
Total		**315**		**100.00**

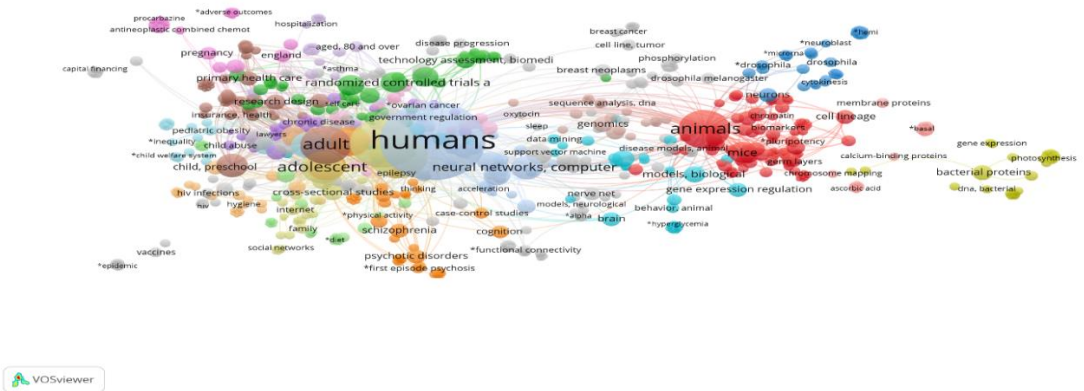

Fig no.4 key words

Table Number. 4&Fig No.4. Shows Thetop ten most productive key words was Humans ranked the top position with 75 (23.81) contribution followed by key words wasAnimalsranked the2nd position with 54

(17.14%) contribution. 3rd position with Male 33 (10.48%), and 4thposition with Female, Adult,Adolescent key words with 9 (2.86%) contribution, 5th position with Middle Aged and young Adult key words with 8 (2.54%), 6thposition with Child and Aged key words with 7 (2.22%) contribution, and 64 (20.32%) others keywords publication and 10 (3.17%) second keywords publication, and 22(6.98%) keywords with single publication.

Conclusion:

The HCLs of India have the explicit function as a real centre of intellectual effort and as an active legal instrument in legal environment.

Since, we have seen that by the end of last century the development of High Court Libraries in India has taken place at a snail's pace. The traditional methods for organizing, storing and dissemination of information is still in vogue in most of the HCLs, due to which these libraries have not attained a state of relative maturity when compared to our western counter parts in terms of its ICT facilities.

The information communication technology is a highly important to develop and promote technical improvement. The lack of adequate finance is the main reason for not developing information communication technology infrastructure especially in the case of libraries, those that do not receive financial aid from state government. The problem can be solved only through aid from the state as well as central government. In the view of the findings it can be concluded that establishment of information communication technology infrastructure facilities in the HCLs of India can improve the efficiency of information support, the information retrieval and quality of justice as a whole. Then alone can they can claim of being the real legal information systems in the apex courts at the state level.

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