



Trends of Information Generation in Intellectual Property Rights

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Abstract:

Present paper deals with authorship trends in Intellectual Property Rights. For the purpose Journal of Intellectual Property Rights Vol. No. 07 to Vol. No. 16 published during 2002-2011 is selected as a source for the data collection. From the data collected; year wise distribution of articles, issue wise, authorship pattern, subject wise, geographical distribution, ranking of individuals authors, length of pages, issue wise references were considered for the analysis and results sorted out with conclusions.

KEYWORDS:

Authorship trend, Intellectual Property Rights, Information generation.

1.INTRODUCTION

NISCAIR (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources) formerly INSDOC is an important and having national reputed institution in India. It publishes many research journals under one roof. Journal of Intellectual Property Rights is one of them having bi-monthly frequency and started in 1996. It covers all types of IPR and related subjects.

Studies of authorship trends and collaborative researchers are considered as an important aspect of modern library and information science. There is no limitation for the types of literatures. Many fold users of these studies are realized its importance and hence there is an increase in demand for understanding such studies.

Due to the rapid increase in information and its explosion, current authors are cooperatively sharing their experiences with each other's and carrying out collaborative research. This tendency is observed more in professional and science based courses.

In the present paper the investigator have made an attempt to study the authorship trend with an emphasis on collaborative researchers in the field of IPR has and related subjects. The Journal of IPR has a prominent place in the IPR and concern subjects all over the world.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The specific objectives of the present study are to determine the:

1. Authorship trends in the field of IPR
2. Sex wise distribution of articles
3. Organization wise distribution of articles
4. Country/state wise distribution of contributors
5. Length of articles
6. Study the references

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3. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

The present study is limited to only Vol. No. 07 to Vol. No. 16 (Ten Volume) of Journal of Intellectual Property Rights a Bi-Monthly journal. There are 361 articles from 59 issues. Only vol. no. 07 issue no. 01 (Jan. 2002) is excluded from the study because it is not made available to the researcher.

4. METHODOLOGY:

All issues of Journal of IPR are collected from NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository. The Vol. No. 07 to Vol. No. 16 (2002-2011) are considered for data collection and analyzed in MS-Excel by applying different parameters and interpreted with logical justification.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

For the present study Journal of IPR (2002-2011) has been used as a source. All the data of articles have been collected, analyzed/scanned. The data so collected was tabulated, analyzed as per objectives of the present study for the purpose of interpretation and discussion. From the Journal of IPR (Vo. No.07 to Vol. No. 16) 361 articles are used as a source. All the data of the articles have been collected, analyzed/scanned. The data so collected was tabulated/analyzed as per objectives of the present study for the purpose of interpretation and discussion of IPR (Volumes 7 to 16). From the IPR 385 articles are considered.

Table No. : Authorship Pattern

Sr. No.	Category	Total Articles	% with Total Articles (361)	Ranking
1	Single Author	244	67.59	1 st
2	By Two Authors	80	22.16	2 nd
3	By Three Authors	25	06.93	3 rd
4	More than Three Authors	12	03.32	4 th
5	Total	361	100.00	

6. AUTHORSHIP PATTERN:

“The person, persons or corporate body responsible for writing or compilation of book or other publication not a periodical, usually to be distinguished from an editor, translator, compiler etc., although failing any alternative. There may be regarded as authors for purposes of cataloguing. In a wide sense, an artist, a composer of musical work and a photographer are authors to whom would be attributed work which they had created.”

When a document is written by more than one author, it can be called as multiple authorship or collaborative work or group research.

In the present study efforts were made to analyze the authorship pattern. Table No.1 shows that out of 361(100%) articles, 244(67.59%) articles were written by single author, only 80(22.16%) articles were written by two authors and rest i.e. 37(10.25%) articles were written by more than two authors.

It seems that mono/single authorship trend is reflected in Intellectual Property Rights and allied subjects because all types of IPR and related matters needs the devotion, research and continuous work of the authors.

6. DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THE SEX (M/F):

Table No. : Distribution According to the Sex (M/F)

Sr. No.	Articles written by Male Authors	Articles written by Female Authors	Articles written by Male & Female Authors	Total Articles
1	227 (62.88%)	63 (17.45%)	71 (19.67%)	361 (100%)

In democracy, the country like India gives reservation to females in services with different organizations. With the development of higher education and learning the opportunities availed by females are increasing day by day getting equal status with males. Both can be treated equal at all levels, intellectual creation is not the obligation to this situation. So the productivity of literature by females with males is increasing.

It may be because of working together in the same institution. Further Government is also protecting the rights of females in different sectors of human life.

In order to study the combination made by sex category, present data is analyzed sex wise. While analyzing, the categories are made accordingly to the male only, female only and male & female together (both).

The Table no. 2 reflects the results. It is observed from the Table no. 2 is that, the total number of articles appeared in the Journal of IPR are 361 out of which 227(62.88%) articles are produced by males only and 63 (17.45%) articles are written by female authors. The remaining articles were produced in combination with male and female i.e. 71 (19.67%). The average articles are written by single authors.

From the above interpretation, it can be predicted that, the ratio of male and female (both by) production of articles is increasing.

7.DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS BY ORGANIZATIONS:

Table No. : Distribution of authors by Organizations

Sr. No.	Types of Organization	No. of Authors	Percentage in %
1	Institutes	256	47.85%
2	Universities	195	36.45%
3	Colleges	44	8.22%
4	Not Mentioned	24	4.49%
5	Government Personnels	13	2.43%
6	Courts	3	0.56%
7	Total	535	100.00%

The analysis is based on the computation and ranking of the institutional place of authors working in organization i.e. Universities, Colleges, Institutes, Government personnel's etc.

The organization is, "The form of every human association for the attainment of a common purpose". "Organization is the design of the structure, the growing of positions, which will best carry out the structures planned objectives".

Organization involves the design of the structure of authority, defining classifying of posts, their relationships with each other & ensuring proper co-ordination for achieving aims & objectives. Journal of IPR is published by NISCAIR from New Delhi.

In all six types of organization are found. Out of these, the maximum authors were from organizations like Institutes, followed by Universities, Colleges etc.

However, out of 535 authors, 24 authors have not mentioned their institutions, where they are

working at present.

8.GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORSHIP (Foreign & Indian):

Table : Geographical Distribution of Authorship (Foreign & Indian)

Sr. No.	Types of Author	No. of Authors	Percentage %
1.	Indian Authors	410	76.64%
2.	Foreign Authors	125	23.36%
3.	Total Authors	535	100%

It can be observed from the Table No. 4 that, total authors are 535 including single and multiple authors. The Indian authors contributed 410(76.64%) articles out of total 535 authors, because of the Journal of IPR is published from India.

9.GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORSHIP (Indian Authors State wise):

Table No. : Geographical Distribution of Authorship (State wise)

Sr. No.	Name of States	No. of Authors	Percentage
1	Delhi	116	21.68%
2	West Bengal	60	11.21%
3	Andhra Pradesh	42	07.85%
4	Karnataka	38	07.10%
5	Maharashtra	36	06.73%
6	Tamil Nadu	19	03.55%
7	Uttar Pradesh	15	02.80%
8	Rajasthan	15	02.80%
9	Madhya Pradesh	13	02.43%
10	Gujarat	12	02.24%
11	Chhattisgarh	12	02.24%
12	Kerala	7	01.31%
13	Orissa	6	01.12%
14	Punjab	6	01.12%
15	Bihar	5	00.93%
16	Jammu & Kashmir	4	00.75%
17	Uttarakhand	3	00.56%
18	Himachal Pradesh	1	00.19%
19	Foreign Authors	125	23.36%
20	Grand Total	535	100.00%

India, a Union of States, is a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic with a parliament system of Government. The republic is governed in terms of the constitution which was adopted by the constitutional assembly on 26th November 1950. India comprises 28 states and 07 Union Territories.

Though, the Journal of IPR is published from India. Accordingly the papers are categorized as per the states from where the presentation has been made by the authors. It is found that out of 28 states & 7 Territories authors (410) from only 18 states have contributed their papers.

Table no.5 shows that maximum 116 (28.29%) are from Delhi state. The second largest state West Bengal contributed the articles by authors are 60 (14.63%). The third state is Andhra Pradesh the numbers of authors are 42 (10.24%).

It seems that authors from Delhi state were more; the reason may be that Journal of IPR is published by NISCAIR, New Delhi which is in Delhi. Following by the two corners of India i.e. from Eastern part, West Bengal and from Southern part Andhra Pradesh.

10.AMOUNT OF INFORMATION (Number of Pages):

Table No. : Amount of Information (Number of Pages)

Sr. No.	No. Pages of	No. of Articles	Percentage
1.	01-05	44	12.19%
2.	06-10	212	58.73%
3.	11-15	84	23.27%
4.	16 & Above	21	5.82%
5.	Total	361	100.00%

To study the pattern for amount of information i.e. total number of pages per articles has been considered of 361 articles which are in full text form. Reason for the present analysis is to see the tendency of collection the amount of relevant information for presentation in the form of an article. The amount of information varies from articles to articles.

The amount of information per article is categorized in four major groups as the number of pages ranging from 1 to 5, 6 to 10, 11 to 15 and 16 & above. It can be observed from the Table no.6 that, the maximum number of articles are in the category of 6 to 10 pages i.e. 212(58.73%) articles and minimum are 21 (05.82%) which is of 16 and above category.

11.TOTAL NO.OF REFERENCES:

Table : Total no. of References

Sr. No.	No. of References	No. of Articles	Percentage
1.	NIL	30	8.31%
2.	01 to 10	50	13.85%
3.	11 to 20	83	22.99%
4.	21 to 30	54	14.96%
5.	31 to 40	48	13.30%
6.	41 to 50	38	10.53%
7.	51 to 60	19	5.26%
8.	61 to 70	19	5.26%
9.	71 to 80	6	1.66%
10.	81 to 90	4	1.11%
11.	91 to 100	3	0.83%
12.	101 & above	7	1.94%
13.	Total	361	100.00%

The amount of information produced in articles is expressed in support of certain documents. Authors quote these documents under references or citations. Reasons may be different. The total references are 10793 calculated. Average references per article are calculated and it comes 29.90.

12.CONCLUSIONS:

Quantitative analysis of works has been accepted as a research area. Further, the result of such an analysis provides additional understanding of the authors in Journal of IPR in particular. Earlier studies have clearly shown that till the beginning of 20th century most of the works published were single authored while during the recent years there has been a marked tendency towards multiple authorship. However IPR author are exception to this. This is mainly due to the IPRs are specifically known by individuals and institutions. The present trend in IPR is single authorship. This is true for this study also.

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