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Global papers on Supreme Court judgments during 2000-2016: A bibliometric study

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Abstract:

This paper analyses the growth and development of productivity in Supreme Court Judgments Worldwide during the period 2000-2016, data extracted from Scopus database. The focus of the study is on highest producing countries and institutions engaged in research and their impact on the society. The study shows that the World output in Supreme Court judgments has grown continuously during the period of study but in an inconsistent way. USA contributed highest 49.64% papers to the total World's output followed by UK and Canada. Only a small proportion (35.99%) remains uncited during the period of study.

Keywords – Supreme Court, Judgments, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis

Judgments are nothing but decision given by a court and that has been kept in public record. It only happens if someone filed a suit, which may be civil or criminal in nature. It says about the rights and liabilities of the parties in the legal proceedings. The judgments may be in written or in oral form. The judge pronounces the judgments in the court.

There are different types of judgments and that can be distinguished on a number of grounds and it vary from the validity of the judgment and basing on the merits of a case. The different types of judgments are given below:

1. Consent Judgment: a consent judgment is pronounced by a judge having competent jurisdiction. It is a settlement agreed upon by the parties and authorized by a judge. For ex: human rights cases and environmental cases are always decided by the judges having competent jurisdiction.

2. Declaratory Judgment: it is a judgment which determines the rights and liabilities of the parties and it is binding on the parties. This judgment is useful when the parties are different views about their rights and duties.

3. Default Judgment: Default judgments are commonly used where the defendant fails to appear before the court or submit a defence after being summoned or after the judgments passed in the open court.

4. Interlocutory Judgment: an intermediate or interim judgment always provides a temporary decision on an issue or on a matter and timely action is taken by the judges. Interlocutory orders are not final and it cannot be appealed.

5. Reserved Judgment: a judgment that is not given immediately after the conclusion of the hearing or trial. A reserved judgment may be released days, weeks, or even months after the hearing.

6. Summary Judgment: this kind of judgment does not require a trial and the court's interpretation of the pleadings forms the basis of the judgment. For a summary judgment, the court will consider the contents of the pleadings, the motions, and additional evidence adduced by the parties to determine whether there is a genuine issue of material fact rather than one of law.

7. Vacated Judgment: a judgment of an appellate court whereby the judgment under review is set aside and a new trial is ordered. A vacated judgment is rendered where the original judgment failed to make an order in accordance with the law and a new trial is ordered to ensure a just outcome. The result of a vacated judgment is a trial de novo.

Judgment is the final par of all types of disputes. It may act as a RESJUDICATA or may act as a RESSUBJUDICE. It means if the matter has been resolved by the competent court and the matter in issues are same and the parties are also the same, then if again one of the party claims against the same person on the same issue then the judgment of the previous suit act as a RESJUDICATA and either of the party cannot claim again on the same issue. RESSUBJUDICE means if one suit was filed in the court having proper jurisdiction and after a few months, that

suit was pending in that court, but one of the parties again filed the suit in another court, then the latter suit will be closed and the former suit will be proceeded in that court. In India our supreme legislation is the SUPREME COURT OF INDIA. So, the matters once decided in the full judge bench, cannot be discarded by any authority. The final decision act as a precedent for every court in India. Because in courts including Subordinate, District and High courts, the decided judgments act as a reference judgments. It plays a significant role in India. Under Indian Evidence Act the judgement may be in rem (same for all) or in personame (personal and not same for all). In judgement, it must be in written form and also consist of the signature of the judge and the seal of the court. It must be properly adjudicated and should not be no ambiguity. It must be clear and meaningful. The court may amend the judgments if there is any ambiguity, misconstrued, erroneous inclusion and incorrect description etc. the court may amend its judgments to make the adjudication correction free and free from ambiguity. So, the doctrine of res judicate means the matter decided is decided once and for all.

Our supreme legislation of our country is our Indian constitution. So, Article 142 of Indian constitution says that the decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all court. A landmark case is a court case that is studied because it has both historical and legal significance. Supreme court hear all kind of appeal and second appeal also. Judicial review is also one of the main functions of the Supreme Court. It is very essential because sometimes the law can go against our constitution. So, if any law or judicial decision goes against our Indian constitution then it can be declared as unconstitutional. So judicial reviews allows the laws to be revised which are declared as unconstitutional.

In case of foreign judgments, it must be adjudicated by the foreign court. In India the foreign judgments shall be a conclusive if it is not based on fraud, coercion, undue influence and must not be against the public policy and natural justice of the concerned country. There should not be breach of any law in force of that particular country.

2. Objectives sets for the study

➢ To probe the pattern of growth of the output during 2000-2016 and its distribution by type of documents;

➢ To identify the Global research output by broad subject areas;

- To inspect the communication pattern of the researchers in terms of publishing country of journals and the impact factor of these journals;
- To explore the publication productivity and citation impact of most productive organizations and authors;
- To interrogate the distribution of citation pattern and to identify highly cited authors.

3. Literature Review

Manimegalai and Ravi (2014)[1]evaluates 1, 52,681 articles in the field of Fashion technology during the period 1970-2013, data downloaded from Scopus database. The study found that there exists a parabolic growth of publication output in the field of Fashion Technology. Nearly 55% of the outputs were provided by three countries such as USA, United Kingdom, and Germany. Surulinathi and Kanagasundari (2015)[2] analyzed 6493 publications published by scientists on Digital Learning during 1989- 2015, data retrieved from Web of Science. Overall, 17228 authors contributed to the total output. The authorship pattern shows that majority of papers are multi-authored. Nanyang Technology University contributed majority of research publications 68 (1.62%) next by Open University. Packiyaraj and Manoharan (2014)[3] evaluate 32815 world literatures, like publication output and citations on Textile technology, data downloaded from Web of Science during 1999-2012. USA stands first with 15.71% contributions to the total output. Europe has the highest publication count which is nearly one third of the total world productivity. England ranks first among the European Countries forming 14.09% of the total output. Gupta and Dhawan(2017)[4] analyzed data on highly-cited 406 papers on computer science from the Scopus database, for the period 1996-2015and to make out the present position of computer science research in India and to perceive the idea about the impact of research during the past. On the basis of results, highly cited papers in computer science produced by India are not up to the standard as anticipated because only 208 authors contribute just one paper each, during a span of 15 years. Sudhahar and Kishore Kumar (2016)[5] analyses 5336 research output on coconut research during the period of 2000-2014, data retrieved from web of science. The study shows that the research productivity of coconut acquires a regular growth during 2000- 2014. In the Asia Pacific region India is playing the role of leader in maintaining qualities in Research & Development. Thus , it is found from the literature review

that there is no studies are available regarding the supreme court Judgments earlier, so it will become very helpful to the law community.

4. Data and methodology

The data for the study was downloaded from Scopus database for the period 2000-2016 using the following search strategy.

ALL (supreme AND court AND judgments) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2016) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2015) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2014) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2013) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2012) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2011) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2010) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2009) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2008) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2007) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2006) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2005) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2004) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2003) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2002) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2001) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2000)). The method of complete counting has been used to analyze the data. Under this method each author is credited with one count for every publication that bears his/her name regardless of whether it is a single-authored or multiple-authored publication. This results in inflation of publication and citation data. Bibliographic details downloaded consisted name of author(s) with his/her affiliation, document title, year, source title, volume, issue, pages, citation count, source and document type, name of the publisher, language of original document. The data downloaded was analyzed using M S‑ Excel as per the objectives of the study mentioned above.

5. Bibliometric indicators used for the study

The study used the Total Number of Publications (TNP); Total Number of Citations (TNC); Citations per Paper (CPP); and Relative Citation Impact (RCI) as measures of output and impact. TNP and TNC are absolute indicators, while CPP and RCI are relative indicators. The values of TNP and TNC were directly obtained from the downloaded data. CPP is the average number of citations per paper (C/P). It has been widely used in bibliometric studies to normalize a large disparity in volumes of published output among disciplines, countries and institutions for a meaning full comparison of research impact. RCI is a measure of both the influence and

visibility of a nation's research in global perspective. It is defined as "a country's share of world citations in the subspecialty/country's share of world publications in the subspecialty". RCI = 1 denotes a country's citation rate equal to world citation rate; RCI < 1 indicates a country's citation rate less than world citation rate and also implies that the research efforts are higher than its impact; and RCI > 1 indicates a country's higher citation rate than world's citation rate and also imply high impact research in that country. Here CPP and RCI have been used for a meaning comparison of the impact of the research output for different sub-disciplines. These indicators have been used by Dwivedi et al[6] for assessment of organic chemistry research in India.

6. Results and analysis

6.1 Type of document used for disseminating research results

During 2000-2016, the researchers of the word published 6887 papers on various aspects of Supreme Court judgments in different types of document sources. The selection of a suitable outlet often has an effect on the visibility and impact of a research article. Hence, analyses of the types of document used for communicating research results are very important. The results of the analysis on the document types are given in Table 3. It is evident from the table that the researchers preferred to publish their research results in journals followed by books unlike scientific publications, in which the researchers preferred to publish as conference papers next to journal articles. Here the preference of researchers to conference papers is in the fifth place. This is the main difference between science and technology researchers and social science researchers.

Table 1 Type of document used for disseminating research results

Type of document	NP	% of NP
Article	3206	46.55
Book	1588	23.05
Review	1106	16.05
Book Chapter	650	9.43
Conference Paper	162	2.35

Note	118	1.71
Editorial	31	0.45
Short Survey	17	0.24
Letter	5	0.07
Article in Press	3	0.04
Conference Review	1	0.01

6.2 Growth pattern of Global Output during 2000-2016

The pattern and annual growth rate of the output is presented in figure 1. It indicates that the World output in Supreme Court judgments has grown regularly during the period of study, besides in 2002 and 2016. However, the annual rate of growth is inconsistent and has Seesaw during the period of study. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) (calculated using the formula available at www.investopedia.com/calculator/cagr.aspx) was found to be 11.96% during the period 2000–2016. In 2015 the output is highest with 782 publications and in the year 2002 is lowest with 84 publications.
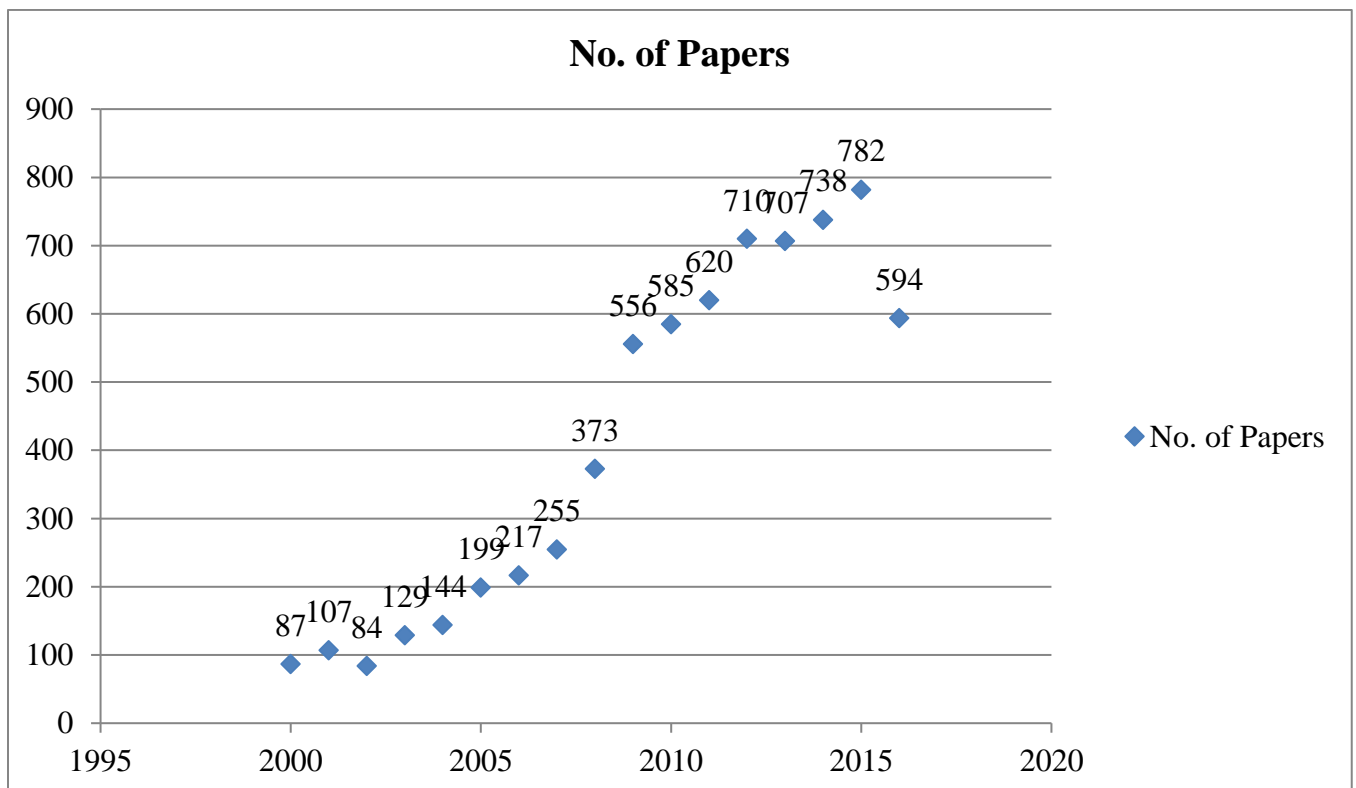
Figure 1 Growth pattern of Global Output during 2000-2016

Distribution of output by broad subject areas and its impact

In table 1 the output and impact of Global research in terms of TNC, TNP, CPP and RCI for different sub-fields of Supreme Court judgments research are presented. The average value of CPP for the entire World output is 9.71. Out of the 11 sub-fields listed in Table 1, it can be observed that five sub-fields have higher CPP value than the average for Global output. The six fields which have a lower CPP value are social sciences, environmental science, engineering, mathematics, earth and planetary sciences and Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics. Earth and Planetary Sciences possessed the lowest value of CPP i.e. 2.07. Medicine, Psychology, Nursing, Agricultural and Biological Sciences and Decision Sciences possessed significantly higher CPP value than the World average.

Table 3 Dispersal of output and its impact in different sub-disciplines of Supreme Court judgments

Disciplines of Research	TNP	TNC	CPP	RCI
Social Sciences	5404	38970	7.21	0.88
Medicine	614	5060	8.24	1.01
Psychology	428	8750	20.44	2.5
Environmental Science	162	956	5.91	0.72
Engineering	69	378	5.47	0.67
Nursing	72	640	8.88	1.09
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	39	477	12.23	1.49
Earth and Planetary Sciences	26	54	2.07	0.25
Mathematics	28	112	4	0.49
Decision Sciences	24	655	27.29	3.34
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	21	108	5.14	0.63
Total	6887	56160	9.71	

Total Number of publications (TNP); Total Number of Citations (TNC); Citations per Paper (CPP); Relative Citation Impact (RCI)

6.4 Prolific institutions and their impact

The list of 18 most prolific institutions that contributed 40 or more papers to the total publication output along with the number of citations these papers received during 2000–2016 and the values of CPP and RCI are depicted in table 3. The value of CPP for all the institutes listed in Table 3 is higher than the average (7.96) value for India, except for Monash University (3.36), Stanford Law School (6.72) and Princeton University (6.21). However, the value of CPP for Indiana University is close to the average CPP value for World. Northwestern University possessed the highest CPP value of (31.42), followed by UC Berkeley (30.93), Columbia University in the City of New York (20.51), University of Virginia (18.37).The value of RCI also follows similar trends. Based on the low values of RCI for Monash University, Princeton University, Stanford Law School and Indiana University, it can be observed that the impact of research for these institutes is not proportionate with their output.

Table 4 Prolific institutions and their impact

Sl. No	Prolific institutions	TNP	TNC	CPP	RCI
1	New York University (US)	109(1.58)	1704(2.79)	15.63	1.76
2	Yale University	105(1.52)	1614(2.65)	15.37	1.73
3	Harvard Law School	98(1.42)	925(1.51)	9.43	1.06
4	University of Chicago	84(1.21)	924(1.51)	11	1.24
5	UC Berkeley	83(1.20)	2568(4.21)	30.93	3.49
6	University of Toronto (Canada)	75(1.08)	1100(1.81)	14.66	1.65
7	University of Pennsylvania	69(1.001)	1123(1.84)	16.27	1.84
8	Harvard University	69(1.001)	1144(1.87)	16.57	1.87
9	Northwestern University	68(0.98)	2137(3.51)	31.42	3.55
10	University of Oxford (England)	63(0.91)	860(1.41)	13.65	1.54
11	Duke University	48(0.69)	619(1.01)	12.89	1.45

12	University of Virginia	48(0.69)	882(1.44)	18.37	2.07
13	Monash University (Australia)	46(0.66)	155(0.25)	3.36	0.38
14	Columbia University in the City of New York	45(0.65)	923(1.51)	20.51	2.31
15	Stanford Law School	43(0.62)	289(0.47)	6.72	0.76
16	Indiana University	43(0.62)	347(0.56)	8.06	0.91
17	Princeton University	41(0.59)	255(0.41)	6.21	0.71
18	Washington University in St. Louis	41(0.59)	669(1.09)	16.31	1.84

6.5 Most productive authors and their impact of research

More than 10146 authors contributed to the total output at an average of 1.47 authors per paper. There are 11 authors who published 8 or more papers are listed in table 4. These prolific authors belong to mostly academic institutions i.e. two author are from Harvard Law school and all the authors are from other law schools of United States. Only two authors having less CPP value than the Global CPP value i.e. (9.71). It signifies that the impact of the research produced by these two authors is not proportionate with their output as the value of RCI is less than 1. Among these authors, the lowest CPP and RCI were for Smyth, R. of Monash University and Sarat, A. of Amherst College. Four authors have RCI of more than 1, Caldeira, G.A. of Ohio State University (5.09), Tyler, T.R. of Yale University (5.03), Sunstein, C.R. of Harvard University (2.75) and Gibson, J.L.of Washington University (2.64).

Table 5 Most Prolific authors and their impact of research output

Authors	Institutions	NP	TNC	CPP	RCI
Gibson, J.L.	Washington University	27	583	21.59	2.64
Vermeule, A.	Harvard Law School	17	186	10.94	1.34
Schauer, F.	University of Virginia, School of Law	11	121	11	1.34
Smyth, R.	Monash University	11	44	4	0.49
Sunstein, C.R.	Harvard University	11	247	22.45	2.75

Tyler, T.R.	Yale University	11	452	41.09	5.03
Songer, D.R.	University of South Carolina	10	106	10.6	1.29
Caldeira, G.A.	Ohio State University	9	374	41.55	5.09
Fallon, R.H.	Harvard Law School	9	101	11.22	1.37
Huq, A.Z.	University of Chicago	8	86	10.75	1.31
Resnik, J.	Fordham University, School of Law	8	119	14.87	1.82
Sarat, A.	Amherst College	8	43	5.37	0.65

6.6 Most Prolific journals used for communicating research results

Journal articles are generally given exceptional prominence within the scientific community than other forms of disseminating research findings venues like books, book chapters, weblogs, and presenting papers at professional conferences. Journal articles have gone through a rigorous screening process known as blind peer review, whereby experts convey the author with critical commentary and suggestions to improve their final paper, prior to publication. Articles submitted to journals usually appear in print earlier than books or book chapters, and accorded greater influence in promotion and tenure decisions within academia than alternative means of disseminating information. Articles published in peer reviewed journals are continued to exist a very important means of communicating research results for the foreseeable future. Scientific articles allow researchers to keep abreast up with the developments of their field and direct their own research.

Table 6 lists 10 most common journals used by the authors of world to communicate their research results in Supreme Court judgments and its sub-fields along with the name of publishing country and impact factor for 2015 and the journals in which 41 papers or more were published. Highest 61 papers were published in Yale journal followed by Notre Dame Law Review with 58 papers, Columbia law review and Fordham law Review with 51 papers each. Thus it is observed that the journals published from the USA dominate the entire preferred journals.

Table 6 - Highly preferred journals used for disseminating research results

Sl. No	Journals	No. of papers	IF*	Country of Origin
1	Yale Law Journal	61	3.974	USA
2	Notre Dame Law Review	58	1.478	USA
3	Columbia Law Review	51	3.716	USA
4	Fordham Law Review	51	1.615	USA
5	Harvard Law Review	47	4.452	USA
6	Minnesota Law Review	43	1.592	USA
7	University Of Chicago Law Review	43	1.889	USA
8	University Of Pennsylvania Law Review	43	2.987	USA
9	New York University Law Review	42	2.191	USA
10	California Law Review	41	3.091	USA

6.7 Distribution of papers according to Impact Factor of journals

To understand the scattering of papers according to impact factor authors have classified impact factor into four categories. These are 0–1 (low), >1 to ≤ 3 (medium), > 3 to ≤ 5 (high) and > 5 (very high). Distribution of output according to the magnitude of impact factor is given in Table 5. It indicates that about one – fifth (27.71%) papers were published in modest or low impact factor journals. More than half (59.66) of the papers were published in standard or medium impact factor journals. Rest 12.63% papers were published in high and very high impact factor journals. Thus, more than two third (72.29%) papers of World's output were published in medium, high and very high impact factor journals.

Table 7 Distribution of papers according to Impact Factor of journals

Magnitude of Impact factor	No. of papers	% of papers
0-1 (Modest)	1908	27.71

>1≤ 3 (Standard)	4109	59.66	
>3 ≤ 5 (high)	807	11.72	
>5 (very high)	63	0.91	

6.8 Highly cited papers

Table 8 lists 20 highly cited papers which received more than 280 citations, consists of six books and 14 articles. These 20 papers received 10649 citations, (18.96%) of the total citations and with an average of 532.45 citations per paper. Of these papers, 18 papers were originated from USA and only two papers were originated from UK.

Table 8 Highly cited papers

Sl no.	Authors	Bibliographic details	Total citations
1	Pierson, P.	Politics in Time: History, Institutions, and Social Analysis, 2003 (Book)	1373
2	Keltner, D., Gruenfeld, D.H., Anderson, C.	Psychological Review, 2003, 110(2), 265-284	1122
3	Sassen, S.	Territory, Authority, Rights: From Medieval to Global Assemblages, 2008(Book)	1039
4	Andrews, D.A., Bonta, J.	The Psychology of Criminal Conduct, 2010	792
5	Galinsky, A.D., Gruenfeld, D.H., Magee, J.C.	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2003, 85(3), 453-466	573
6	Alexander, J.C.	The Civil Sphere, 2012, 1-814 (Book)	533
7	Streiner, D.L., Norman, G.R.	Health Measurement Scales: A Practical Guide to their Development and Use, 2008,1-452 (Book)	518
8	Delli Carpini, M.X., Cook, F.L., Jacobs, L.R.	Annual Review of Political Science, 2004, 7, 315-344 503	503

9	Pornpitakpan, C.	Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 2004, 34(2), 243-281	427
10	Nussbaum, M.C.	Hiding from Humanity: Disgust, Shame, and the Law, 2009 (Book)	418
11	Hattie, J.	Visible Learning: A Synthesis of Over 800 Meta-Analyses Relating to Achievement, 2008,1-378	412
12	Rothstein, B., Uslaner, E.M.	World Politics, 2005, 58(1), 41-72	371
13	Griffin, J.	On Human Rights, 2010, 1-360 (Book)	364
14	Bo, X., Benbasat, I.	MIS Quarterly: Management Information Systems 2007, 31(1), 137-209	342
15	King, G., Murray, C.J.L., Salomon, J.A., Tandon, A.	American Political Science Review, 2004, 98(1), 191-207	330
16	Anderson, C., Berdahl, J.L.	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2002, 83(6), 1362-1377	323
17	Spence, M.D.	Dispossessing the Wilderness: Indian Removal and the Making of the National Parks, 2011, 1-200 (Book)	314
18	Hamilton, J.T.	All the News That's Fit to Sell: How the Market Transforms Information into News, 2011	309
19	Jussim, L., Harber, K.D.	Personality and Social Psychology Review, 2005, 9(2), 131-155	302
20	Taylor, A., Greve, H.R.	Academy of Management Journal, 2006, 49(4), 723-740	284

6.9 Citation analysis of output

Citation analysis was the strongest method for analyzing scientific productivity of individual scientists or research institutions or countries. Research potential of an individual can be evaluated or measured in terms of citations an author's works received, journal's rank or journal impact factor wherein an author's works appeared in, and collaboration matrix of collaborating authors. An institution or a country was similarly measured in an era of electronic publishing of academic journals (e-journals) as well as online social networking. Citation analysis helps in identifying importance of highly cited papers in expanding universe of knowledge, genesis of new scientific disciplines and strengthening scientific communities.

Table 9 Citation analysis of output

Extent of citations	Number of papers	% of papers	Cumulative % of papers	Total Citations
0	2479	35.99		
1	1003	14.56	50.54	1003
2	565	8.21	58.76	1130
3	437	6.34	65.1	1311
4	299	4.34	69.44	1196
5	234	3.39	72.83	1170
6	201	2.91	75.74	1206
7	150	2.17	77.91	1050
8	155	2.25	80.16	1240
9	117	1.69	81.85	1053
10	96	1.39	83.24	960
11-20	539	7.82	91.06	7908

21-30	225	3.26	94.32	5613
31-40	116	1.68	96	4102
41-50	65	0.94	96.94	2951
51-100	117	1.69	98.63	7302
100>	89	1.29	100	16965
Total	6887	100		56160
CPP	8.15			

More than 64.01 % of the total publications output (4408 out of 6887 publications) on Supreme Court judgments were cited more than once during the period 2000-16. Of the total papers published by researchers in the discipline of Supreme Court judgments and its sub-disciplines, only a small proportion (35.99%) did not get any citation and the rest was cited one or more times. Of the total cited papers, about two fourth (36.85%) were cited between 1 and 5 times and (10.43%) was cited 6–10 times. Thus, about half of the cited papers (47.29%) were cited between 1 and 10 times. Remaining (16.71%) was cited more than 10 times.

6.10 Authorship pattern

The authorship pattern shows that there is increasing trends towards solo research than multi authored papers in the area of Supreme court judgments in the World because more than 70% papers were written by single authors whereas rest less than 30% papers were multi authored papers which are written collaboratively.

Table 10 Authorship pattern

Authorship pattern	TNP	% of TNP
Single author	4823	70.03
Double authors	1288	18.71
Three authors	447	6.49
Multiple authors	329	4.77

Total		6887	100				

Average author per paper 1.47

6.11 Language of Research

Whole papers were written in 19 languages. Highest 96.82 % papers were written in English followed by Spanish 1.06%, in French 0.73%, in German 0.46%, Italian 0.32%, in Chinese and Dutch 0.12% each.

6.12 Prolific countries

Sl. No.	Countries	TNP	World' share	TNC	World' share	CPP	RCI
1	United States	3419	49.64	29619	52.74	8.66	1.06
2	United Kingdom	691	10.03	5882	10.47	8.51	1.04
3	Canada	354	5.15	3132	5.57	8.84	1.08
4	Australia	300	4.34	2765	4.92	9.21	1.13
5	India	193	2.82	1560	2.77	9.28	1.14
6	Germany	168	2.43	2269	4.04	11.75	1.43
7	Netherlands	133	1.94	1875	3.33	14.09	1.72
8	Italy	119	1.73	1230	2.19	10.33	1.27
9	Israel	115	1.65	1187	2.11	10.32	1.28
10	South Africa	78	1.13	1100	1.95	14.11	1.73
11	France	75	1.08	1065	1.89	14.2	1.75
12	Spain	72	1.05	987	1.75	13.71	1.68
13	Others	1170	16.99	3489	6.21	2.98	0.36
Total		6887	100	56160	100	8.15	

The table on prolific countries shows that the USA contributed highest 49.64% papers to the total World's output followed by UK 10.03%, Canada 5.15% and so on. India got 5th rank by contributing only 2.82% to the total World output on Supreme Court Judgments.

Conclusion: It is observed from the study that the research publications of world on Supreme Court judgment have grown continuously from 87 papers in 2000 to 594 in 2016 but in a capricious way. From the motif of citations, prolific authors, prolific institutions, most cited papers and almost in every field USA dominant all the research.

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