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An analysis of knowledge production and patterns of authorship in fourteen law journals from 2005 – 2019.

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Approach: To identify authors' association in each document published in fourteen law journals from 2005 – 2019. **Methodology:** Data for research downloaded from Scopus-Elsevier databases. International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) as "Default" use in the menu bar of each journal in CSV file format to tabulate in MS Excel year-wise, and degree of collaboration.

Results: There are 7688 documents under eight domains; articles, conference papers, editorial, erratum, letters to the editor, notes, review articles, and short surveys written by 13823 authors in fourteen journals linked with the subject of law from 2005 - 2019. Articles 5798; 75.4% were in majority, followed by review articles 1242; 16.1%, and 253; 3.2% of conference papers.

Besides, 4364 documents written by a single author, and the remaining 3324 papers out of 7688 documents scripted from 9459 authors collaboratively. **Conclusion:** This study displays that, every month, 42.7%, and 1.4 of documents published per day in fourteen law journals from 2005 – 2019. The 1.7 of author participation reveals the culture of collaboratively or teamwork among the law personals prevails in the studied period.

Keywords: Law, law research, bibliometrics, authorship patterns, and law literature.

Introduction and literature review:

Education is a process to understand how to live in the present for a future living; this process of learning by individuals or by society sets the beliefs, morals, values, skills, and knowledge to be respectful. The various methods, like storytelling, discussions, and personal experiences, facilitate the acquisition of education. Law is the set of rules that provide safety to people from misappropriations in acts that are harmful to lives, properties, and people's respect in this world. Legal education serves to provide knowledge, skills, and practices of law.

Zarosylo, V.O. (2018) stated that, in the civilization, education seen as a nonphysical substance, which should build up the capacities and normal senses of human, and simultaneously add to the development of the scholarly capability of the person as well as society and the state in general. Thomas, A.M. (2018) admirer of the theory of Adam Smith's a world-famous intellectual towards education, economics, and finance. He mentioned that education supports learners' moral sentiments and wisdom; it acquired from social learning due to its social process and from wonder and surprise. Braun, G.J., and Potgieter, F.J. (2019), going to understand that every philosophy implies the basic understanding of the present, and the past for educationalists and education establishing the future place in this era.

Before Braun, G.J. researchers Aitken, A., Thompson, D.G (2018) felt that technology could help students in academic writings, which ultimately reflect the ideas, thoughts, and understandings towards their education. They used web-based software to assess the attributes of students in academic writings. Their study reveals that the interaction between tutors and students got confidence and standards of essays improved. Stappert, N. A (2018) elaborated on the value and influence of academic articles in international criminal courts (ICC). He contends that insightful works have been undeniable in the decisions of global criminal courts and councils, and particularly at the ICC, which involves critical ramifications for the elements of academic compositions.

In 1971, Chaison, G.N., started to investigate the affiliation of 729 authors with a journal of applied psychology from 1917 – 1969 and changes in pattern ship and found the trend of multiple-authorship is famous in that era. After ten years, White, K.D. et al. made a similar pattern to understand the controversies on the single author's presence in writings published by American Journal of Psychology and British Journal of Psychology and found a significant fall of a single author as frequency. Weeks, W.B. et al. (2004) analyzed and identified the responsibility of contributor in a manuscript from 1980 – 2000 published in four medical journals, and found the number of authors increased in each journal over the time.

Beaver, J.B (2005) called it encroachment by collaborative authors to vanish solo or single-author paper, but he satisfied the performance of authors as philosophical teamwork, especially in health sciences disciplines. Jianbin, M. et al. (2008) confident with Beaver, J.B's arguments and in support of that electronic mail is a cheaper and fast communication tool for authors in transferring and receiving the ideas, styles, and patterns of research that changed the atmosphere of postal service.

Velden, T., Lagoze, C (2009) investigated co-authorship networks in research produced and published in organic chemistry; a study found that the research pertained by organized research

groups hierarchically. Jacobsen, K.H (2009) followed the same activity to know the patterns and interconnection among the authors who worked on epidemiology. Oertelt-Prigione, S. et al. (2011) did it but included to analysis the gender-wise participation and receiving the financial support in clinical medicine, specifically in cardiovascular research.

Lv, H. (2017) conducted a bibliometric study on patterns of publications published in three law and psychiatry journals from 1993 – 2012. The relatively fragmented results were found among co-authorship in the survey. Kumar, D., and Singh, B. (2020) explore 529 documents contributed by Indian authors in law subject, published in the Web of Science database affiliated journal's. Feng, S., and Kirkley, A. (2020) presumed that there are many challenges in bridging gaps and transaction costs in collaborative manners.

Methodology: The study's data downloaded from the Scopus-Elsevier database with the international standard serial number ISSN as default. The data store in a comma-separated value (CSV) file and tabulated in an MS Excel file to investigate authors' performance as single or solo, and as collaborative in each document of the journal published in fourteen law journals from 2005 – 2019. The name of journals:

1. American Journal of Comparative Law.
2. American Journal of International Law.
3. American Law and Economics Review.
4. Frontiers of Law in China.
5. International Journal of Constitutional Law.
6. International Review of Law and Economics.
7. Journal of Law and Economics.
8. Law Library Journal.
9. The European Journal of Law and Economics.
10. The European Law Journal.
11. The Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics.
12. The Journal of International Economic Law.
13. The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization, and
14. The quarterly Journal of Legal Education

Results: Table 1 reveals a total of 7688 documents published in fourteen law journals from 2005 – 2019. Table one divided this study into eight categories; a) articles, b) conference papers, c) editorials, d) erratum, e) letters, f) note, g) review and h) short surveys. An average of 42.7 documents and 1.4 documents were published on a daily basis in 15 years. The majority 5798; 75.4% of documents published under the domain of articles, followed by 1242; 16.1% review articles, and 253; 3.2% of conference papers.

Table 1: Research productivity published in fourteen law journals.

S. No	Name of Journal	Articles	Conference Paper	Editorial	Erratum	Letter	Note	Review	Short Survey	Total
1	American Journal of Comparative Law	139	39	6	1			154		339
2	American Journal of International Law.	189	4	7		11	28	281	22	542
3	American Law and Economics Review.	217		1	6			11		235
4	Frontiers of Law in China.	338		21			16	69	2	446
5	International Journal of Constitutional Law.	597	22	44	5	3	16	52		739
6	International Review of Law and Economics.	545	1	8	4	4		1		563
7	Journal of Law and Economics.	426	1	3	1			16		447
8	Law Library Journal.	150	15	7	3	3	2	252	1	433
9	The European Journal of Law and Economics.	565	2	9	8			36		620
10	The European Law Journal	572		31	5		8	4		620
11	The Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics.	1232						8		1240
12	The Journal of International Economic Law	308	45	23	1		1	144	1	523
13	The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization	303	8	7	2			56		376
14	The quarterly Journal of Legal Education	217	116	59		2	9	158	4	565
15	Total	5798	253	226	36	23	80	1242	30	7688
16	Minimum	139	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	235
17	Maximum	1232	116	59	8	11	28	281	22	1240
18	Average	414.1	25.3	17.3	3.6	4.6	11.4	88.7	6	549.1
	Std. Division	287.0	37.3	18.1	2.3	3.6	9.4	95.5	9.0	238.8

Figure 1 and table two shows that single authors wrote 4363; 57% documents, followed by two authors 3618; 24% which wrote 1809 documents out of 7688 documents.

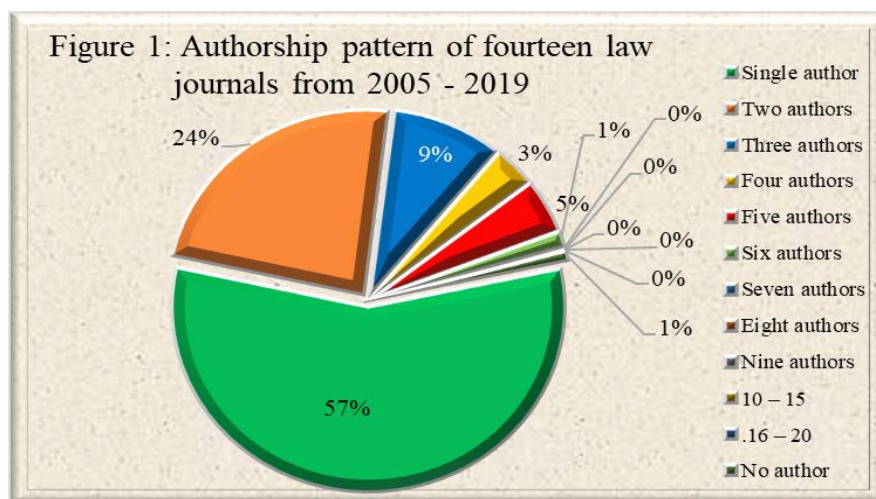


Table 2: Patterns of authorship from 2005 – 2019

S. No	Name of Journal	Single author	Two authors	Three authors	Four authors	Five authors	Six authors	Seven authors	Eight authors	Nine authors	10 – 15	.16 – 20	No author	Total
1	American Journal of Comparative Law	280	47	7	2	1	1			1				339
2	American Journal of International Law	433	97	6	1	1							4	542
3	American Law and Economics Review	97	94	35	4	2	1						2	235
4	Frontiers of Law in China	335	95	11	4	1								446
5	International Journal of Constitutional Law	608	87	18	3	1	1						21	739
6	International Review of Law and Economics	206	244	89	20	2	1				1			563
7	Journal of Law and Economics	142	181	98	18	3	3						2	447
8	Law Library Journal	347	58	12	2	2			1	1		1	9	433
9	The European Journal of Law and Economics	276	234	88	18	1	1		2					620
10	The European Law Journal	509	89	13	2	1							6	620
11	The Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics	233	195	202	163	342	87	14	2		1		1	1240
12	The Journal of International Economic Law	369	115	20	2							1	16	523

13	The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization	124	175	57	16	1		1					2	376
14	The quarterly Journal of Legal Education	405	98	38	14	2	7		1					565
	Total documents	4364	1809	694	269	360	102	15	6	20	30	2	63	7688
	Participation of authors in document	4364	3618	2082	1076	1800	612	105	48	18	60	40	0	13823

Figure 2 and table 3 explain the differences among the combination between creativity and participation of authors.

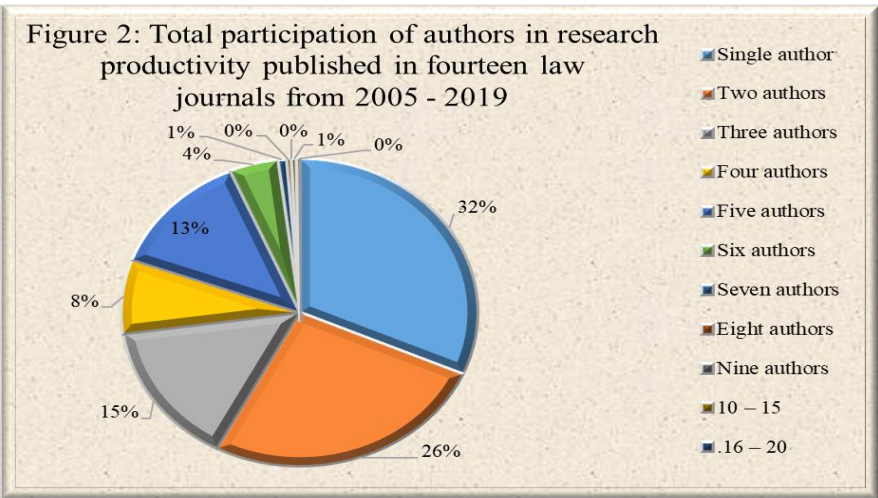


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3	American Law and Economics Review	97	94	35	4	2	1						2	235
4	Frontiers of Law in China	335	95	11	4	1								446
5	International Journal of Constitutional Law	608	87	18	3	1	1						21	739
6	International Review of Law and Economics	206	244	89	20	2	1				1			563
7	Journal of Law and Economics	142	181	98	18	3	3						2	447
8	Law Library Journal	347	58	12	2	2			1	1		1	9	433
9	The European Journal of Law and Economics	276	234	88	18	1	1		2					620
10	The European Law Journal	509	89	13	2	1							6	620
11	The Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics	233	195	202	163	342	87	14	2		1		1	1240
12	The Journal of International Economic Law	369	115	20	2							1	16	523
13	The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization	124	175	57	16	1		1					2	376
14	The quarterly Journal of Legal Education	405	98	38	14	2	7		1					565
	Total documents	4364	1809	694	269	360	102	15	6	20	30	2	63	7688
	Participation of authors in document	4364	3618	2082	1076	1800	612	105	48	18	60	40	0	13823

Discussion and conclusion:

Total 7688 documents were published during the studied period; all documents were segregated in eight research formats. Indeed original articles got more attention other-than seven components. The articles' minimum association is 34.6%, a maximum of 99.3%, and an average of 74.7% with their journal. The majority of articles published in Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics 1232; 99.3% out of 1240 documents as maximum and Law Library Journal published 150; 34.6% as minimum out of 433 documents. The main findings are as follow:

- Ten journals published 253 conference papers.
- Thirteen journals put their views through 226 editorials.
- Journals 36 times corrected their errors under the title of erratum print and published in documents.
- Five journals accept letters to editors for sharing the views with readers.
- Seven journals published research under the domain of Note.
- Only five journals published 30 short surveys as documents, and
- 1242; 16.1% review articles get second place in publications.

Total 7688 documents written by 13823; 1.7% authors collectively; it is also interesting that 4364; 32% of documents written by the single or solo author, remaining 9459; 68% of authors participated in 3324 documents collectively. The Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economic published 1240; 16.1% of documents with the collaboration of 4228 authors grab 30.5% of space and 233 documents written by single or solo authors as a minimum participation in fifteen years out of 7688 documents. The International Journal of Constitutional Law participated 608; 70.7% documents written by single or solo authors as maximum out of 859 documents.

Every author has an affiliation with an institute, and the involvement of 13823 authors in producing 7688 documents has a significant impact on the subject of law. Collaborative efforts show that this field also required clarifications, suggestions, points of view, expert opinions, and justifications for understanding the nature of problems of an area, people, culture and customs, and an issue's circumstances.

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