
Indiana Law Journal (2000-2015): A Web of Science based Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

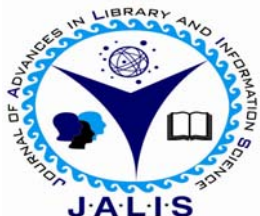
Bibliometric analysis of papers published in "Indiana Law Journal" for the period of 2000-2015 was done. A total of 618 articles were published in the journal for the period and research articles form a major portion of the publications followed by proceeding papers and review articles. A steady increase was observed in 2000-2015 and a negative growth of literature was observed for the years 2006, 2002, 2009 and 2013. "Indian University, USA" contributed 195 publications with 31.07% and major literature and study were related to regulation and law schools in the United States of America. Second major studies were related to child, sexual harassment and religion related issues.

Keywords

Scientometrics, Bibliometrics, Web of Science, Indiana Law Journal, Citations

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INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric analysis, based on statistical data about publications, citations and other related indicators, has been widely used to disclose objective performance and development of scientific journals, for example the *Journal of Social Sciences* (Thanuskodi, 2010), *The Journal of Computer-Aided Molecular Design* (Willett, 2012), *Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science* (Ahmad, 2011), *Journal of the Indian Society for Cotton Improvement* (Dixit, S. Katare, 2007), *Journal interaction* (Frandsen & Frandsen, 2014), *The SRELS Journal of Information Management* (2000-2009) (Mulla & Dhanamjaya, 2014), *Journal of Documentation* (Tove, Frandsen, Nebelong-bonnevie, & Frandsen, 2006). *Indiana Law journal* was founded in 1925, the Indiana Law Journal is a general-interest academic legal journal. The Journal is published quarterly by students of the Indiana University Maurer School of Law. The opportunity to become a member of the Journal is available to all students at the end of their first-year.

The Indiana Law Journal has published articles from a wide variety of scholars. Some of the notable individuals that have published in the Journal include Justice Hugo Black, Robert H. Bork, Archibald Cox, John Hart Ely, William N. Eskridge, Jr., Leon Green, Frank I. Michelman, Martha Minow, Richard Posner, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, Cass Sunstein, Laurence Tribe, Chief Justice Fred Vinson, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Seth P. Waxman (ILJ, 2016). The bibliometric analysis of articles published from 2000 to 2015 in "*Indiana Law Journal*" shall provide a picture of latest publication trend, citation details, major contributing organizations, most contributing institutions and keywords existed in title of the articles published in the journal. Further, the analysis would provide useful guidelines for journal editors, librarians, information scientists and others involved in economic, social and research policies (Garfield, 13).

METHODOLOGY

We built bibliometric database of the articles published in the *Indiana Journal of Law* between 2000-2015. The data was collected from the Web of Science database. The search was performed by "*Indiana Journal of Law*" in the publication name and period was selected from 2000 to 2015. A total of 618 publications were found from the database. These publications were identified and grouped into

four document types: articles (453), Article; Proceedings Paper (104) review (61). The articles, proceeding paper and review were considered for bibliometric analysis. The analysis categorized in to publication outputs and scientific descriptors, major contributing authors, major contributing countries, major contributing organizations and keywords used in the title and VOS viewer was applied for draw the network of intuitions and mapping of the keywords in the title of the papers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Types of publications and scientific descriptors for proceedings paper publications

The table 1 gives the details of about the different type's publication, total citation counts, references, page counts, reference, citation counts and page counts per publication published in the Indiana

Journal of Law in the 2000-2015. The articles form a major portion of publication with 453 (73.3) followed by Proceedings paper (104; 16.8%) and Review (61; 9.9%) respectively. An average of 807.90 documents was consulted for writing a single article followed by 482.60 for proceedings paper and 113.08 for research articles respectively. An average of 38.61 citation counts per paper had received by the review publications followed by proceedings paper (23.33) and article (5.85) respectively. In case page counts per publication again review publication had an average of 38.61 page counts per publication followed by proceedings paper (23.33) and article (5.85) respectively. From the table, it can be interpreted that review publication are highly cited publications, plenty of documents were refereed for writing and lengthier in pages than any other publication published in the *Indiana Journal Law* (Table 1).

Table 1 Types of publication and scientific descriptor during 2000-2015

TP	TP	%	TR	TC	PC	TR/PP	TC/PP	PC/PP
Article	453	73.3	51407	2650	22044	113.48	5.85	5.85
Article; Proceedings Paper	104	16.8	50190	2426	21132	482.60	23.33	23.33
Review	61	9.9	49282	2355	20585	807.90	38.61	38.61
Total	618	100.0	150879	7431	63761	244.14	12.02	12.02

Note: TP= total publication, %= percentage, TR= Total references, TC= Total Citations, TR/PP= Total references per publication, TC/PP= total citation counts per publication, PC/PP= Total page count per publication.

Publication outputs and scientific descriptors for article publications

The year-wise distribution articles published in the Indiana Journal of Law is presented in the table 2. The articles published in the journal not uniform form 2000-2015. A steady increase was observed between 2000-2015 and a negative growth of

literature was observed for the years 2006, 2002, 2009 and 2013. Articles published in 2000 and 2003 had received an average citation counts of 9.64 and 7.71 respectively. The articles published in the 2015 had received lowest rate of citation counts per article (0.05). Over all, an average of 3.04 citation counts per article observed for the articles published in the journal.

Table 2 Article publication outputs and scientific descriptor during 2000-2015

PY	TP	%	GL %	TC	TC/PP
2000	14	3.1	-	135	9.64
2001	30	6.6	53.33	117	3.90
2002	18	4.0	-66.67	64	3.56
2003	21	4.6	14.29	162	7.71
2004	19	4.2	-10.53	65	3.42
2005	20	4.4	5.00	52	2.60
2006	10	2.2	-100.00	24	2.40
2007	24	5.3	58.33	95	3.96
2008	34	7.5	29.41	69	2.03
2009	24	5.3	-41.67	85	3.54

2010	35	7.7	31.43	122	3.49
2011	32	7.1	-9.38	153	4.78
2012	51	11.3	37.25	118	2.31
2013	40	8.8	-27.50	54	1.35
2014	38	8.4	-5.26	61	1.61
2015	43	9.5	11.63	2	0.05
Total	453	100.0		1378	3.04

Note: TP= total publication, %= percentage, GR %= growth of literature in percentage from previous year, TC= total citations, TC/PP= total citation counts per publication.

Publication outputs and scientific descriptors for proceedings paper publications

The year-wise distribution proceedings paper published in the Indiana Journal of Law is presented in the table 3. The articles published in the journal not uniform form 2000-2015. There were no proceedings papers for the years 2001, 2003, 2010-2015. Highest numbers of proceedings papers were

published for the years 2006 and 2005 respectively. The publication published in the year 2000 had received highest citation counts (11.14 per publication) and papers published in the year 2007 had received lowest citation counts per publication (0.92). Over all, an average of 4.36 citation counts per publication was observed for the proceedings papers published in the journal.

Table 3 Proceedings Paper publication outputs and scientific descriptor during 2000-2015

PY	TP	Article; Proceedings Paper		
		%	TC	TC/PP
2000	14	13.5	156	11.14
2002	1	1.0	5	5.00
2004	1	1.0	2	2.00
2005	31	29.8	31	1.00
2006	33	31.7	198	6.00
2007	12	11.5	11	0.92
2008	2	1.9	16	8.00
2009	10	9.6	34	3.40
Total	104	100.0	453	4.36

Note: TP= total publication, %= percentage, TC= total citations, TC/PP= total citation counts per publication.

Publication outputs and scientific descriptors for review publications

The year-wise distribution review paper published in the Indiana Journal of Law is presented in the table 4. The articles published in the journal not uniform form 2000-2011. There were no review papers for the years 2010 and 2012-2015. Highest numbers of

review papers were published for the year 2008 (11; 18.0%). The publication published in the year 2000 had received highest citation counts (14.75 per publication) and papers published in the year 2011 had received no citation. Over all, an average of 6.69 citation counts per publication was observed for the review papers published in the journal

Table 4 Review publication outputs and scientific descriptor during 2000-2015

PY	TP	Review		TC/PP
		%	TC	
2000	4	6.6	59	14.75
2001	5	8.2	37	7.40
2002	6	9.8	30	5.00

2003	4	6.6	38	9.50
2004	6	9.8	35	5.83
2005	5	8.2	17	3.40
2006	6	9.8	28	4.67
2007	8	13.1	33	4.13
2008	11	18.0	96	8.73
2009	5	8.2	35	7.00
2011	1	1.6	0	0.00
Total	61	100.0	408	6.69

Note: TP= total publication, %= percentage, TC= total citations, TC/PP= total citation counts per publication.

Major contributing organizations

A detailed list of major contributing institutions /organizations to IJL during the period of study shows that “Indian University, USA” contributed 195 publications with 31.07% and stood first (Table 5). “Harvard University”, with 14 (2.27%) stood in

second place. The NYU and Yale University had contributed 09 publications each and received highest citations counts per article 8.33 and 7.11 respectively. These seven organizations had contributed 40.45% publication to the journal during the period of 2000-2015. Network of collaborative work among the organizing was shown in the figure 1.

Table 5 Institution wise outputs and scientific descriptor during 2000-2015

Institution	TP	%	TC	TC/PP
Indiana University USA	192	31.07	372	1.94
Harvard University USA	14	2.27	29	2.07
University of Houston USA	9	1.46	43	4.78
University of Alabama USA	9	1.46	46	5.11
nyu	9	1.46	75	8.33
Yale University	9	1.46	64	7.11
University of Minestrone USA	8	1.29	22	2.75
	250		651	

Note: TP= total publication, %= percentage, TC= total citations, TC/PP= total citation counts per publication.

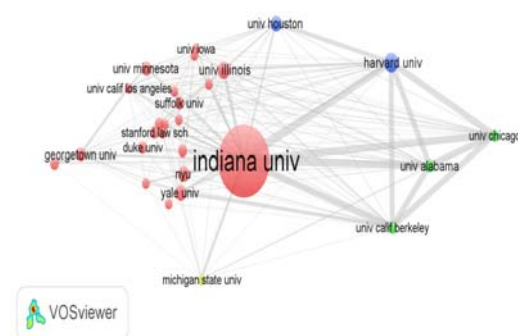


Figure 1 Network of collaborative work among the organization

Keyword analysis from the title

The figure 2 shows the density visualization of key word occurred in the title of the publication published in the Indiana Journal of Law during 2000-2015. The word “Regulation” existed in 15 article titles followed by “Law School” in 8, “Discrimination” in 8, “child” in 9, “Sexual harassment” in 4, “religion” in 4. The major literature and study were related to regulation and law schools in the United States of America. Second major studies were related to child, sexual harassment and religion related issues.

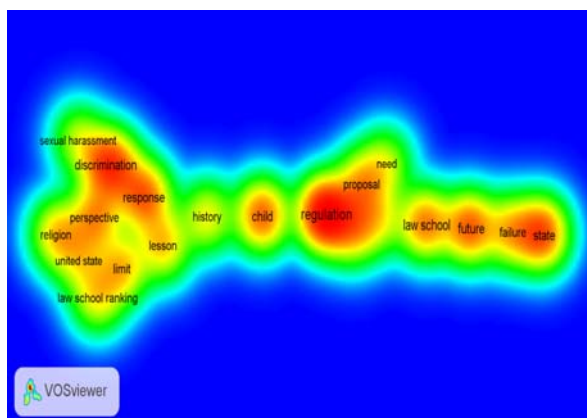


Figure 2 Keyword analysis from the title of the publication

CONCLUSION

In this paper, bibliometric analysis of articles published in the *Indiana Journal of Law* in the 2000-2015 was investigated. The articles form a major portion of publication with 453 (73.3) followed by Proceedings paper (104; 16.8%) and Review (61; 9.9%) respectively. A steady increase was observed in 2000-2015 and a negative growth of literature was observed for the years 2006, 2002, 2009 and 2013. Articles published in 2000 and 2003 had received an average citation counts of 9.64 and 7.71 respectively. An average of 807.90 documents was consulted for writing a single article followed by 482.60 for proceedings paper and 113.08 for research articles respectively. An average of 38.61 citation counts per paper had received by the review publications followed by proceedings paper (23.33) and article (5.85) respectively. "Indian University, USA" contributed 195 publications with 31.07% and stood first (Table 5). "Harvard University", with 14 (2.27%) stood in second place. The word "Regulation" existed in 15 article titles followed by "Law School" in 8, "Discrimination" in 8, "child" in 9, "Sexual harassment" in 4, "religion" in 4. The major literature and study were related to regulation and law schools in the United States of America. Second major studies were related to child, sexual harassment and religion related issues.

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