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Citation analysis of documents published in ten law journals indexed in Scopus-Elsevier database from 2010 – 2019.

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Abstract:

Aim of the study: This study aimed to collect the figure of documents published in ten journals on the subject of Law indexed in the Scopus-Elsevier database and citations.

Methods/Approaches: The study's data acquired from the Scopus-Elsevier database with enrolled International standard Serial Number (ISSN) as default in the searching menu, and downloaded comma-separated value (CSV) file for calculating the results.

Results: This study reveals that 3967 documents were published in ten law journals from 2010 – 2019. Total 2793; 73% of documents got citations in this study—maximum 834; 83.4% of documents published in Harvard Law Review. And 153; 15.3% of documents published by Harvard Law Review and American Law and Economic Review as a minimum. Total 2495 citations from 1 – 10 times get on top position out of 28317 citations counted collectively. The 282; 91.5% documents of the Journal of Law and Economics cited out of 308 documents as maximum, and 442; 53% documents of Harvard Law Review as a minimum. External citations 1966; 68% are larger than from 927; Self-citations.

Conclusion: The citing strength shows the value and worth of publications in the disciplines of Law and Litigation in this technological era. The viewing and referencing describe the sensitivity, awakens, and attention of law intellectuals towards justice.

Key words: Citation analysis, judicial, law, bibliometric, Scimgo, Scopus-Elsevier, and law literature,

Introduction and literature review:

Citation is the academic gesture from academia to academics, this sign shows the appreciation of researchers' work to support another idea, thoughts, and stance utilized in research work. Rukundo, S (2020) examine the citations of internet resources in Uganda for lawyers' judicial opinions to established legal positions in courts. Moreover, to find out the challenges arising in the appropriateness of references in presentations accurately. Jeong, C., et al. (2020) elaborates the utilization of citations in context sentences as a technique which helped to researchers in saving of their time, organized dataset with conventional graphs, in setting performance benchmark.

Wilson, J.T., et al. (2020) investigated the factors linked with citation rates higher or lower. They found that certain statistical aspects support the increasing rates of citations in the academic world. Meanwhile, Kim, M. (2020) shed light on the dynamics of scholarly publications and their mechanism, which enhanced popularity through collective attention gated from academia of any discipline in the distribution of citations. Kumari, R., et al. (2020) gauged the excitement of authors' waiting time to get their first citation because this citation impacted academic performance. The researchers used the bibliometric study to analyze the cited and uncited documents published in the journals indexed in Web of Science (WoS) from 2008 – 2017.

Ahmed, A., and Al-Reyae, S. (2019) conducted a bibliometric study on publications published by Al-Jouf University Saudi Arabia in journals affiliated with Scopus-Elsevier database in terms of calculating the cited papers and their impact on viewing by academic research. Besides, Chauhan, S.K. (2019) conducted the same study to measure the performance of ten prominent academic institutes of India through the growth rate citations received with an annual average of manuscripts published from 2001 to 2015.

Citations are essential components in bibliometric studies to gauge any discipline, specialty, and institute's progress. In the year 1996, Van Hooydonk, G., arranging the data of 5399 manuscripts from journals citation report (JCR) of 1990, published in journals to discuss the trends on copyright laws. However, an interesting study led by Torres-Salinas, D. et al. (2011) on the participation of female researchers in productivity of social sciences and law in the context of Spanish journals, and study reveals that a sufficient amount of international citations in all areas of disciplines got by the female researchers on a document published.

With the same framework, Ma, R., and Ho, Y.-S. (2016) conducted a comparative study on highly cited articles under bibliometric perspectives on environmental laws published from 1992 – 2014 in China. The findings reveal six keywords; wastewater treatment, temperature, recycling, compliance, and environmental management laws research catch legal statutory bodies' attention. The journals' selection was randomly from Scimago journal and country ranking web-link, using the word "Law" as default. The site shows that the availability of 581 journals with a specific law. There are eight journals ranked as Q1, one journal ranked Q2, and one journal stands on Q3. Five journals affiliated with the United States, three with United Kingdom and two journals have an association with Netherland.

Methodology: The data for the study acquired from the following law journals:

1. American Journal of International Law.
2. American Law and Economics Review.
3. European Journal of Law and Economics.
4. European Law Journal.
5. Harvard Law Review.
6. International Review of Law and Economics.
7. Journal of International Economic Law.
8. Journal of Law and Economics.
9. Journal of Law, Economics, and
10. Organization and Journal of Legal Education searched with International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) as default for each journal separately, in Scopus-Elsevier database. All data download and store in a comma-separated value (CSV) file for tabulation in the MS Excel file. Four objectives are set to explore, a) to investigate the frequency of documents, b) to calculate citations yearly, c) to check the citation pattern, and d) to gauge the compound figure of citation journals.

Results: Table 1 explained that the entire 3967 documents were published in ten Law journals and get 2893; 73% citations for their papers, with an annual average of 396.7% documents. Harvard Law Review journal published 834, American Law, and Economics Review-journal 153 documents as maximum and minimum.

Table1 explained the nomenclature of documents and their citations from 2010 – 2019.

S. No	Name of Journal	2010	Citations	2011	Citations	2012	Citations	2013	Citations	2014	Citations	2015	Citations	2016	Citations	2017	Citations	2018	Citations	2019	Citations	Total documents	Total citations	%
1	American Journal of International Law	11	11	42	23	37	29	38	35	38	28	45	28	40	25	54	25	52	19	33	13	390	236	60.5
2	American Law and Economics Review	12	12	15	15	20	18	16	15	17	17	16	14	15	14	16	11	13	9	13	6	153	131	85.6
3	European Journal of Law and Economics	29	25	38	36	58	50	53	40	59	47	44	41	48	38	48	29	40	34	38	34	455	374	82.2
4	European Law Journal	34	32	39	38	41	38	43	38	48	43	46	41	46	39	34	26	32	16	47	31	410	342	83.4
5	Harvard Law Review	41	33	47	30	58	32	106	53	145	84	125	59	125	58	86	42	67	32	34	19	834	442	53
6	International Review of Law and Economics	35	34	30	26	38	34	29	28	56	53	58	51	41	36	26	20	36	27	49	27	398	336	84.4
7	Journal of International Economic Law	46	43	26	23	36	34	31	27	35	32	37	34	47	31	35	30	36	22	34	15	363	291	80.1
8	Journal of Law and Economics	32	32	39	39	25	24	32	32	41	40	34	34	32	30	25	18	24	19	24	14	308	282	91.5
9	Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization	22	21	22	21	35	32	40	38	34	33	28	27	32	29	19	16	21	14	15	9	268	240	89.5
10	Journal of Legal Education	36	26	28	20	41	31	42	14	41	30	46	32	34	20	53	31	25	8	42	7	388	219	56.4
	Totals	298	269	326	271	389	322	430	320	514	407	479	361	460	320	396	248	346	200	329	175	3967	2893	73%

Table 2 and figure 1 reveals the breakdown of citations and shows the specification of self and external citations of ten law journals collectively from 2010 – 2019. The documents of Journal of Law and Economics got 91.5% of citations, followed by Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization 89.5%, and American Law and Economics Review 85.6% comparatively with their published documents. In the recent past, Anderson, M.H. (2006) quoted citation as the magnitude to compare influence on an idea, concept, and functional diversity on a research topic.

Table 2: Specification of documents published in law journals, which get self and external citations from 2010 – 2019.

S. No	Name of Journal	Total documents	Self-citations as per Scimgojr	External citations	Total citations in Scopus-Elsevier %
1	American Journal of International Law	390	97 (41.1)	139 (59)	236 (60.5%)
2	American Law and Economics Review	153	30 (23)	101 (77.1)	131 (85.6%)
3	European Journal of Law and Economics	455	90 (24)	284 (76)	374 (82.2%)
4	European Law Journal	410	204 (59.6)	138 (40.3)	342 (83.4%)
5	Harvard Law Review	834	134 (30.3)	308 (69.6)	442 (53%)
6	International Review of Law and Economics	398	56 (16.6)	280 (83.3)	336 (84.4%)
7	Journal of International Economic Law	363	164 (56.3)	127 (43.6)	291 (80.1%)
8	Journal of Law and Economics	308	49 (17.3)	233 (82.6)	282 (91.5%)
9	Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization	268	50 (20.8)	190 (79.1)	240 (89.5%)
10	Journal of Legal Education	388	53 (24.2)	166 (75.8)	219 (56.4%)
	Total documents and there citations	3967	927 (32)	1966 (68)	2893 (73%)

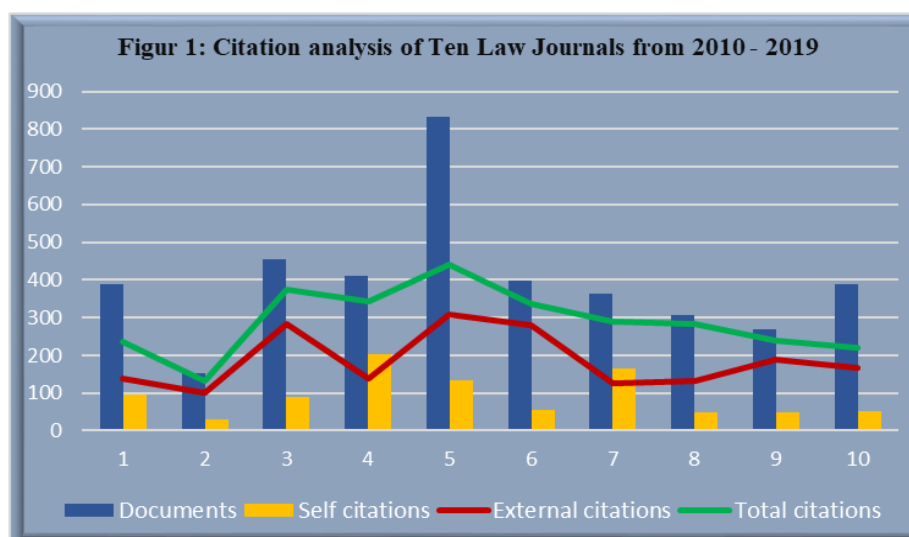


Table 3 shows the breakdowns of pattern ship of citations’ law journals get. The seven documents of Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization got above 201 to 450 citations and stand on top slot.

Table 3: Pattern of citations law journals got from 2010 – 2019.														
	Name of journal and citations	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	50-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	301-350	351-400	401-450
1	American Journal of International Law	153	37	17	7	4	12	5	1					
2	American Law and Economics Review	100	15	8	3	2	2							
3	European Journal of Law and Economics	322	38	3			1	1						
4	European Law Journal	238	26	26	6	6	10							
5	Harvard Law Review	328	46	23	15	3	20	5	1	1				
6	International Review of Law and Economics	283	36	9	4	2	1							
7	Journal of International Economic Law	197	63	17	6	4	3							
8	Journal of Law and Economics	166	62	23	9	10	10		2					
9	Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization	176	69	39	17	16	21	4	7	3	1	1	1	1
10	Journal of Legal Education	532	31	9	3									
		2495	423	174	70	47	80	15	11	4	1	1	1	1

Table 4 shows the multifaceted and compounded figures of citations, which law journals got annually.

	Journals got citations per annum	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	Average	%
1	American Journal of International Law	484	423	499	793	340	277	299	133	109	46	3403	340.3	12.02%
2	American Law and Economics Review	199	288	135	128	137	115	81	40	23	11	1157	115.7	4.09%
3	European Journal of Law and Economics	247	333	275	266	229	261	204	98	77	92	2082	208.2	7.35%
4	European Law Journal	528	493	446	449	408	693	278	133	43	59	3530	353	12.47%
5	Harvard Law Review	843	807	712	1120	613	483	349	213	185	59	5384	538.4	19.01%
6	International Review of Law and Economics	425	214	346	184	319	297	149	66	67	41	2108	210.8	7.44%
7	Journal of International Economic Law	645	352	483	231	241	326	181	165	66	39	2729	272.9	9.64%
8	Journal of Law and Economics	537	1213	382	725	457	296	217	104	68	39	4038	403.8	14.26%
9	Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization	419	489	514	659	441	228	171	81	61	17	3080	308	10.88%
10	Journal of Legal Education	120	87	143	71	95	117	81	73	12	7	806	80.6	2.85%
		4447	4699	3935	4626	3280	3093	2010	1106	711	410	28317	2831.7	

Discussion and conclusion:

Citation helps researchers differentiate their work from others' work, and of course, the citation is a tool to validate the impact of researchers' performance in their field, discipline, and specialty. A quotation is an approach to read, understand, and quote the same or different idea, strategy, and application to confirm the research question. The number of citations cited by a researcher shows the author's engagement, association, and affirmation with research. Citation is a value of research in considerations of prior work related to each other. In this study, we have two models; the first frequency of documents with each year and the second examination of citations pattern. This study reveals that all manuscripts published in ten law journals, viewed, read, and quoted in terms of self and external citations.

The ratio from single to ten citations is enormous in comparison to other multilayered patterns of sources. It is also revealing that the documents published from 2010 – 2015 got majority citations from the remaining years. It is not a hard and fast rule that forms, which not gated any citation, have no value or quality. Referencing, quotations, or citations mentioning to the attentions of subjective topics, which reflect, represent, and responses of the societal norms.

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