
Research On Domestic Violence: An Epidemic Pro-Longed Analysis

Dr. Annapurna Pattnaik^{1*}, Dr. S.A.K Azad², Dr. Madhusudan Dash³

^{1*}Asst. Professor, SNIL, SOA Deemed to be University, a.pattnaik82@gmail.com

²Professor(Dean), SNIL, SOA Deemed to be University

³Professor, SNIL, SOA Deemed to be University

How to cite this article: Annapurna Pattnaik, S.A.K Azad, Madhusudan Dash(2024) Research On Domestic Violence: An Epidemic Pro-Longed Analysis. *Library Progress International*, 44(3), 26329-26338

Abstract

Domestic violence is a critical social issue that affects millions of individuals worldwide. In this paper, we present a comprehensive analysis 15613 papers, the growth and impact of domestic violence research over the past decade (2013-2022). The findings reveal a steady increase in the number of research papers during the initial years, followed by a remarkable acceleration from 2015 onwards. Notably, 2020 and 2021 witnessed a substantial surge in research productivity, indicating an increasing interest in addressing domestic violence issues. Our analysis identifies influential authors, organizations, and funding sponsors, showcasing their substantial contributions to the field. The United States emerges as the leading country in terms of research output, followed closely by the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. English stands out as the predominant language of research communication, underscoring its universal acceptance in the scientific community.

Keywords: Domestic violence, H-index, Research papers and funding sponsors

Introduction

Domestic violence is a pervasive and alarming social issue that affects millions of individuals worldwide, regardless of age, gender, socioeconomic status, or cultural background. It is a multifaceted problem that encompasses various forms of abuse, including physical, emotional, psychological, and financial mistreatment within intimate relationships or family settings. This deeply concerning phenomenon transcends geographic boundaries and is prevalent in both developed and developing nations, making it a pressing global concern. The impact of domestic violence extends far beyond its immediate victims, as it permeates through families, communities, and society as a whole. Victims often endure profound physical and emotional trauma, facing long-lasting consequences that can hinder their ability to lead fulfilling and healthy lives. Furthermore, witnessing domestic violence can have devastating effects on children, perpetuating a cycle of violence across generations. Despite its grave consequences, domestic violence has historically been shrouded in silence and secrecy. Victims often suffer in silence, fearing stigma, retaliation, or a lack of support. The hidden nature of this issue has hindered effective intervention and prevention efforts, perpetuating its cycle of violence. In recent years, however, there has been a notable shift in societal attitudes and awareness surrounding domestic violence. Advocacy groups, law enforcement, and healthcare professionals have worked tirelessly to bring this issue to the forefront of public discourse. Governments and organizations worldwide have implemented measures to address domestic violence, ranging from legal protections and support services for victims to awareness campaigns and educational initiatives. Research and academia have also played a vital role in shedding light on the complexities of domestic violence. Scholars and experts from diverse fields, including psychology, sociology, criminology, public health, and gender studies, have dedicated their efforts to understanding the root causes, risk factors, and consequences of domestic violence. Their invaluable work has provided crucial insights into effective intervention strategies, prevention programs, and policies aimed at breaking the cycle of violence and supporting victims. This paper aims to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on domestic violence by analyzing the trends and impact of research on this pressing issue over the past decade. By examining the growth in publications, identifying influential authors and organizations, and exploring research subjects and funding sponsors, this study seeks to offer a comprehensive understanding of the progress made in tackling domestic violence. Through increased awareness and evidence-based approaches, it is our hope that this research will further strengthen the collective efforts to combat domestic violence, create safer environments for individuals and families, and pave the way for

a more compassionate and equitable society. Only through a concerted and unwavering commitment can we build a world free from the shadow of domestic violence and offer solace and support to those affected by this devastating issue. Domestic violence is a burden on many sectors of a social system which affects the development of the nation. It has become a global issue reaching across national boundaries as well as socioeconomic, cultural, racial, and class distinctions. It is so deeply ingrained that it has a serious impact on women's health and well-being. Its existence is highly morally indefensible. In this issue, the victims are always the women. So, this paper is based on research on this topic to know how many research papers have been published and how to curb this menace from society. Many papers have been published on this topic which will aware the public about this alarming issue.

Literature Review

Gerardo Gómez García, et, al. in their article “Family Violence in the Educational Context: A Bibliometric Study” defined that one of the social issues that worries the majority of people nowadays is family violence. To evaluate family violence's scientific productivity, an examination of bibliometrics was done taking 679 scientific publications. It reveals that the publications does not follow a rising trajectory; rather, it finds various peak points, such as in the years 2000 and 1986, and more recently, 2013 and 2019. **McCormack, et, al. in their article “Family violence, trauma, and positive change research output over time: A bibliometric analysis”** observed that Investigating transgenerational patterns and intergenerational transmission of violence can provide insights into the underlying mechanisms and pathways through which violence persists. **Xiao Han et, al. in their article “Advances in Research on Abused Women in China: Bibliometric Analysis by CiteSpace”** explained that China has made impressive strides in stopping and responding to domestic abuse of women. Methodologically, this article employs the bibliometric technique to summarize the features, development, and boundaries of important issues into research on abused women in China between 1993 and 2020 taking 3362 papers. **Erhan Kaya & Hüseyin Üçer in their article “Bibliometric analysis of research relating to sibling violence reported over the period 1990–2021”** evaluated that Sibling violence (SV) is a widespread occurrence, but it has rarely received serious attention, and there has not been enough research or reporting on it. A total of 309 papers on the subject of SV that were published in the Web of Science database between 1990 and 2021 were examined. The five nations that produced the greatest number of publications in the field of SV were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Israel. **Waleed M. Sweileh in his article “Global Research Activity on Elder Abuse: A Bibliometric Analysis (1950–2017)”** elucidated that Elder abuse is becoming a global public health, human rights, and social priority for health policy makers and governments using 1,807,72 documents found in Scopus database. The most frequent kind of elder abuse that was investigated was physical abuse, which was followed by psychological and financial abuse. In most parts of the world, elder abuse is not well studied and given little attention. Based on research findings, governments should consider implementing preventive policies related to elder abuse. **Aline Veras Morais Brilhante, et, al. in their article “A bibliometric study on gender violence”** observed that since gender violence is socially invisible despite being a global issue, it is critical that scientific research continue to advance this field Using the descriptors "gender" and "violence," searched the Web of Science database for English-language publications published between 1982 and 2012. The finding highlights a significant vacuum in the body of knowledge and provides direction for future research. **Rohail Hassan, et, al. in their article “A Bibliometric Analysis of Journal of International Women’sStudies for Period of 2002-2019: Current Status, Development, and Future Research Directions”** observed that the objective of this research work is to provide a comprehensive synopsis of the Journal of International Women's Studies (JIWS) on 907 papers indexed in Scopus database. It provides information on publication activities, hot topics, trends in citations, the level of cooperation among JIWS contributors, and the journal's overall contributions to the field of women's studies. It has been noted that the United States and the United Kingdom contribute the most to JIWS, with India, Canada, and South Africa following closely behind.

Research objectives

1. To examine the growth pattern of research output on domestic violence over the past decade (2013-2022) and identify trends in publication numbers.
2. To determine the distribution of research across different document types, such as articles, book chapters, reviews, and other publication formats.
3. To analyze the subject areas of research, identifying the dominant disciplines contributing to the understanding of domestic violence.
4. To identify the top authors, organizations, and funding sponsors contributing to domestic violence research, highlighting their significant contributions to the field.
5. To explore the geographic distribution of research on domestic violence, identifying the leading countries in terms of research output and impact.

Methodology

Here we applied the "year tag" to restrict the search to the years 2013-2022 and focused on various document types, including articles, conference papers, reviews, book chapters, notes, and letters. Extracted bibliographic details, including author names, document titles, publication years, source titles, citation counts, publication types, DOIs, serial identifiers, publisher information, editor(s), language, correspondence address, concise source title, affiliations, and funding. Utilized MS Excel for data analysis and employed various tags (authorship, subject area, document type, etc.) to categorize and analyze the data. Conducted counting and analysis for specific objectives, such as collaborative countries, source journals, top productive authors, highly cited papers, etc. The method of complete counting has been used to analyze the data. Each author received one count for every publication bearing their name, regardless of the number of authors on the paper. Since the domestic violence is also known as family violence, intimate partner violence, Conjugal violence, spousal violence and domestic abuse, the searches were made under these words in the Scopus database using the following search strings. A total of 15613 bibliometric records were extracted from 2013 to 2022 on 15/03/2023.

(TITLE-ABS-KEY(DOMESTIC VIOLENCE) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2022) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2019) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2018) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2017) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2016) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2015) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2014) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2013)) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"ch") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"re") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"no") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"le")))

Key Indicators used

We utilized Total Number of Publications (TNP), Total Number of Citations (TNC), Citations per Paper (CPP), and Relative Citation Impact (RCI) as metrics to gauge research output and impact. TNP and TNC are absolute indicators, whereas CPP and RCI are relative indicators. TNP and TNC values were directly recaptured from the data. CPP represents the average number of citations per paper and is commonly employed in bibliometric analyses to standardize varying publication volumes across disciplines, countries, and institutions for a meaningful impact comparison. RCI assesses both the influence and visibility of a nation's research on a global scale. It is calculated as the ratio of a country's share of world citations to its share of world publications in a specific field. An RCI value of 1 signifies a country's citation rate equal to the global average; $RCI < 1$ suggests a lower citation rate compared to the global average, indicating that research efforts surpass impact; and $RCI > 1$ indicates a higher citation rate, signifying impactful research. CPP and RCI were employed to compare the impact of research output across different sub-disciplines and two IITs under examination. These indicators were previously used by Dwivedi et al. in their assessment of organic chemistry research in India. Additionally, we utilized the h-index proposed by Hirsch to rank prolific authors. An h-index of h means that among an author's N articles, h articles have received at least h citations each, while the remaining (N-h) articles have fewer than h citations each. For instance, an h-index of 10 indicates that all articles published by the author have garnered at least 10 citations each.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Analysis and interpretation of data extracted for the period 2013-2022 from Scopus database on domestic violence are discussed. A total of 15613 data were retrieved for the purpose of analysis. The data has been analyzed using various Scientometric tools to depicts an analytical view of research output of domestic violence in terms of growth pattern, different types of sources in which they published, authorship pattern, highly cited papers, most prolific or productive authors, most preferred journals, funding agencies.

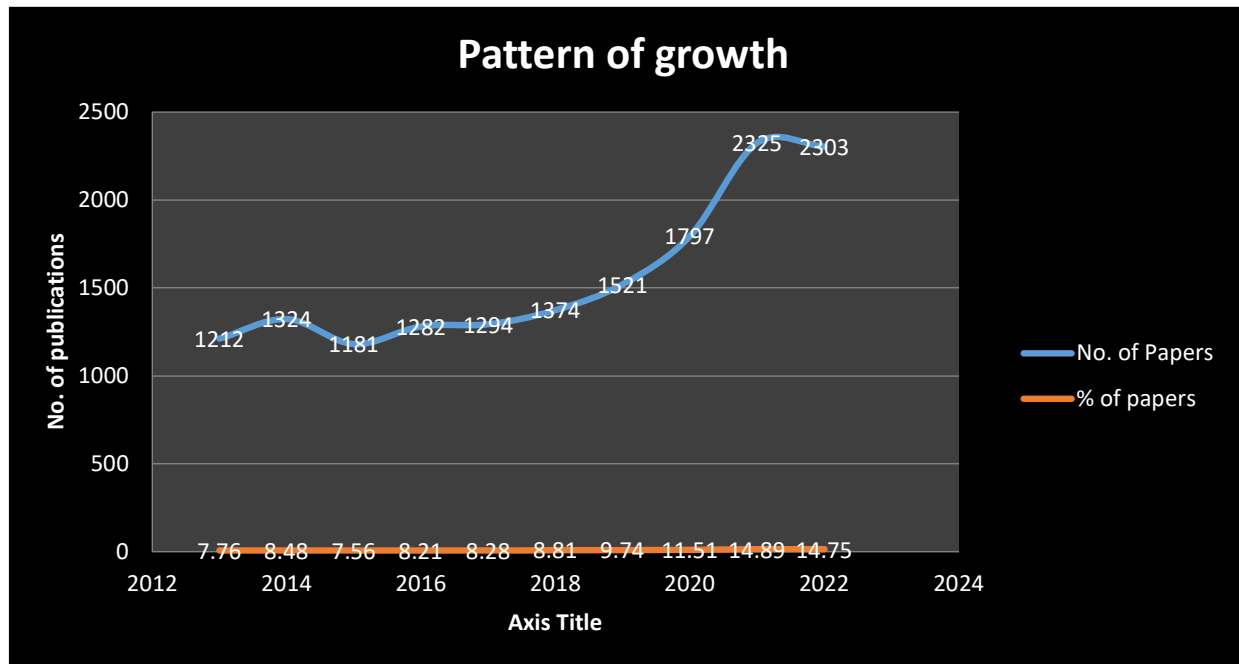


Figure-1 Growth pattern of world output on Domestic Violence 2013-2022

From 2013 to 2015, there is a steady increase in the number of papers, with a gradual rise from 1212 to 1181. This shows consistent progress during these years. Starting from 2015, the growth rate starts to accelerate. The number of papers increases from 1181 in 2015 to 2325 in 2021, which is a substantial jump. This period marks a significant boost in research output. The most significant increase occurs between 2020 and 2021 when the number of papers jumps from 1797 to 2325. This indicates a sharp rise in research activity during this period. While there is overall growth, some years show a slight dip or stabilization in the growth rate, such as 2013, 2016, and 2017. However, these variations are relatively minor compared to the overall upward trend. The percentage of papers increases year by year, indicating a compound growth rate. As the number of papers increases each year, the base on which the growth rate is applied also grows, leading to a compounding effect on the overall growth. The growth rate significantly picks up in the latter years, with 2021 and 2022 showing the highest growth rates of 14.89% and 14.75%, respectively. This suggests a recent surge in research productivity. So it is evident that the pattern of growth in the number of papers shows steady progress in the early years, followed by accelerated growth in the later years, with a notable spike in recent times. The data indicates a positive trend of increasing research output over the years, with a higher growth rate in recent times, likely influenced by various factors such as technological advancements, increased funding, and research interest in various fields.

Type of Publication

It is crystal clear that from the Table 1 that article is the most dominant document type, comprising approximately 77.51% of the total publications that means articles are the primary mode of communication for research in the analyzed field. Book Chapters contribute significantly as well, accounting for around 10.51% of the publications. This indicates the importance of books and edited volumes in disseminating research findings. Reviews also make a notable contribution, representing 8.55% of the publications. Review articles are essential for summarizing and synthesizing existing knowledge. Notes and Letters have relatively smaller shares, with 2.17% and 1.24% of the publications, respectively. These types of publications are often used for brief communications and observations.

Table 1 -Type of Publication

Publication type	No. of publications	% of publications
Article	12103	77.51
Book Chapter	1640	10.52
Review	1335	8.55
Note	340	2.17
Letter	195	1.25

Total	15613	100
-------	-------	-----

Most contributing Authors

Scientometrics aims to quantify and analyze the scientific impact and productivity of researchers. In the table 2, 15 authors have been listed who published more than 25 papers. Here we have taken the indices like H-Index and it is a measure that combines both the number of publications and the number of citations they have received. It indicates the impact and productivity of an author's work. The lowest h-index is 7, achieved by Gomes, N.P belongs to Brazil. On the basis of number of publications the highest number of publications is 64, authored by Hegarty, K. and the lowest number of publications is 26, each authored by Bradbury-Jones, C., and Stuart, G.L.. The authors are affiliated with various organizations and universities from different countries, including Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Brazil, suggesting the international diversity of influential researchers in this field.. It is also observed that the University of the United States has several prolific authors with high citation counts and h-indices, highlighting its research output and impact in the scientific community.

Table 2 Most contributing Authors

Sl. No	Author Name	TNP	TNC	CPP	h-index	Organizations	Country
1	Hegarty, K.	64	1409	22.01	21	Royal Women's Hospital, Carlton, Melbourne	Australia
2	Humphreys, C.	54	644	11.92	16	University of Melbourne, Parkville	Australia
3	Feder, G.	53	1877	35.41	21	University of Bristol, Bristol	United Kingdom
4	Howard, L.M.	43	1521	35.37	21	King's College London, London	United Kingdom
5	Campbell, J.C.	34	714	21	15	Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, Baltimore	United States
6	Messing, J.T.	34	919	27.02	17	Arizona State University, Tempe, United States	United States
7	Taft, A.	31	641	20.67	12	La Trobe University, Melbourne	Australia
8	Goodman, L.A.	30	623	20.76	16	Boston College, Chestnut Hill	United States
9	Gomes, N.P.	29	123	4.24	7	Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador	Brazil
10	Sullivan, C.M.	29	574	19.79	16	Michigan State University, East Lansing	United States
11	Feder, G.	28	287	10.25	9	Bristol Medical School, Bristol	United Kingdom
12	Howell, K.H.	28	366	13.07	10	University of Memphis, Memphis	United States
13	Stanley, N.	27	641	23.74	14	University of Central Lancashire, Preston	United Kingdom
14	Bradbury-Jones, C.	26	515	19.81	13	Birmingham Medical School, Birmingham	United Kingdom
15	Stuart, G.L.	26	534	20.53	12	The University of Tennessee, Knoxville	United States

Top Organizations and Countries of the World

Table 3 shows the top organizations of the World, which contributed more than 120 papers to the World output on domestic violence. Among them the University of Melbourne leads the list with the highest number of published papers (237 papers), accounting for 1.51% of the total papers. King's College London has the highest h-index (38) and total citations (8,348), indicating strong research impact and influence in the scientific community. University of Melbourne and University of Bristol also demonstrate significant research impact with h-indices of 33 and total citations of 5,313 and 5,553, respectively. University College London and the University of Toronto have h-indices of 30 and 33, respectively, showcasing their contributions to the scientific literature. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health has h-indices of 29, suggesting their research impact and productivity. It is observed that the top organizations are diverse, representing different countries and continents, such as Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Brazil, and the United States. However, each organization's share of the total papers is relatively small (ranging from

0.76% to 1.51%), but they collectively contribute to a significant body of scientific literature. It is also elicited from the table that all the top organization are Universities, which indicates that research is heavily undertaken by the researchers of Universities. In summary, while the University of Melbourne and University of Toronto lead in terms of the number of papers, organizations like King's College London, University College London, and the US-based universities show strong performance across all metrics, indicating high-quality research output and impact. Geographically, the UK and the USA dominate the list of top organizations.

Table 3 Leading Organizations

Sl no.	Top Organizations	TNP	% of papers	TNC	CPP	H- Index	Country
1	University of Melbourne	237	1.51	5313	22.41	33	Australia
2	University of Toronto	202	1.29	4933	24.42	33	Canada
3	University of Bristol	184	1.17	5553	30.17	35	UK
4	King's College London	164	1.05	8348	50.91	38	UK
5	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	148	0.94	1732	11.72	23	USA
6	Monash University	147	0.94	2976	20.24	23	Australia
7	University College London	141	0.91	6768	48	30	UK
8	Universidade de São Paulo	136	0.87	2655	19.52	18	Brazil
9	Michigan State University	136	0.87	3268	24.02	27	USA
10	UNSW Sydney	132	0.84	2928	22.18	23	Australia
11	Griffith University	130	0.83	2214	17.03	18	Australia
12	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	127	0.81	3963	31.2	29	USA
13	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health	120	0.76	3842	32.01	29	USA

Leading countries

It is evident from the Table 4 that the United States is the leading country in terms of research output, contributing 5,786 papers, which represents 37.05% of the total papers analyzed. The top four countries (United States, United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada) contribute significantly to the scientific literature, collectively producing over 66% of the total papers. Brazil and India also make substantial contributions, with 4.04% and 3.81% of the total papers, respectively. However most of the European and developed countries contributed their research papers in the field of domestic violence.

Table 4 Leading countries

Sl no.	Top countries	No. of Papers	% of papers
1	United States	5786	37.05
2	United Kingdom	2162	13.84
3	Australia	1447	9.26
4	Canada	945	6.05
5	Brazil	631	4.04
6	India	594	3.81
7	Spain	341	2.18
8	South Africa	329	2.11
9	Germany	307	1.96
10	Italy	268	1.71
11	Sweden	263	1.68
12	Netherlands	252	1.61
13	Turkey	248	1.58
14	France	247	1.58

15	Iran	218	1.39
16	China	205	1.31

Top funding sponsor

Table 5 represents the top funding sponsoring organizations of the World. The National Institutes of Health (NIH), US, is the leading funding sponsor, supporting 362 papers, which is 2.31% of the total papers analyzed. It is observed that the top funding sponsors are primarily from the United States, with four out of the top five sponsors being US-based organizations. The United Kingdom and Canada also have significant contributions to research funding, with ESRC and NIHR from the UK and SSHRC from Canada making notable impacts.

Table 5 Top funding sponsor

Sl. No	Top funding sponsor	No. of Papers	% of papers	Country
1	National Institutes of Health	362	2.31	US
2	National Institute of Mental Health	261	1.67	US
3	Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	202	1.29	US
4	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	182	1.16	US
5	Economic and Social Research Council	149	0.95	UK
6	National Institute on Drug Abuse	146	0.93	US
7	National Institute for Health Research	108	0.69	UK
8	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	108	0.69	Canada
9	Australian Research Council	103	0.65	Australia
10	National Institute of Justice	97	0.62	US
11	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	92	0.58	US
12	U.S. Department of Justice	92	0.58	US

Top Language

English is the dominant language used in scientific papers, contributing 14,648 papers, which represents 93.81% of the total papers analyzed. This is not surprising as English is widely accepted as the lingua franca of scientific communication. Spanish, Portuguese, and French are the next most common languages used, contributing 2.04%, 1.91%, and 1.58% of the papers, respectively. German, Russian, Italian, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Polish, and Dutch contribute smaller percentages of papers, ranging from 0.21% to 0.11%. However, all the articles are written in 33 languages of the World.

Table 6 Top Language

Sl no.	Language	No. of papers	% of Papers
1	English	14648	93.81
2	Spanish	320	2.04
3	Portuguese	297	1.91
4	French	248	1.58
5	German	92	0.58
6	Russian	63	0.41
7	Italian	34	0.21
8	Turkish	32	0.21
9	Persian	31	0.19
10	Chinese	30	0.19
11	Polish	23	0.14
12	Dutch	17	0.11

Subjects of Research

The Table 7 shows that a significant portion of research is concentrated in three main subject areas: Social Sciences, Medicine, and Psychology. These three fields together account for approximately 90% of the total papers. This indicates a strong focus on these disciplines in the research community. Among the subject areas, Social Sciences have the highest number of papers, with 33.95% of the total. This indicates that research in social sciences is quite prominent and widespread. Both Medicine and Psychology have a substantial number of papers, with 29.83% and 26.37% of the total, respectively. These fields are also highly active and draw significant research interest. The dominance of Social Sciences, Medicine, and Psychology suggests that these fields are likely experiencing continuous growth and remain important areas of study. However, it's worth noting that research interests and trends can change over time, so these percentages may shift in the future. The Arts and Humanities subject area comprises 8.61% of the total papers. While this percentage is smaller compared to Social Sciences, Medicine, and Psychology, it still represents a significant number of research papers in these disciplines. Medicine has the highest number of publications and the highest total number of citations, indicating its significant research activity and impact. The average value of CPP for the entire output is 13.72 and among all the disciplines, the value of CPP was less than average for social sciences, Psychology, Arts and Humanities and Multidisciplinary. Medicine has the highest CPP, indicating that, on average, each publication in medicine receives a higher number of citations compared to other fields. Lowest value of CPP is for Arts and Humanities. Relative Citation Impact (RCI) measures how each subject area's citation impact compares to the world average. A value greater than 1 indicates above-average impact, while a value less than 1 indicates below-average impact. There is a smaller percentage of research (1.24%) categorized as Multidisciplinary, which indicates that there are research efforts that span across multiple disciplines and integrate knowledge from various areas. Notably, Multidisciplinary has a very high RCI, suggesting its publications are cited significantly more than the world average. In summary, Medicine shows the highest research activity and impact, while Multidisciplinary research demonstrates a notably high relative citation impact. Arts and Humanities appear to have comparatively lower research activity and impact. The distribution of research across different subjects highlights the diverse areas of human knowledge being explored. The findings and advancements in these fields can have wide-ranging impacts on society, health, culture, and understanding human behavior.

Table 7 Subjects of Research

Subjects of research	NP	TNC	CPP	RCI
Social Sciences	5300 (33.95)	61533	11.61	0.35
Medicine	4657 (29.83)	97115	20.85	0.69
Psychology	4118 (26.37)	45001	10.92	0.42
Arts and Humanities	1344 (8.61)	8324	6.19	0.72
Multidisciplinary	194 (1.24)	2266	11.68	9.41
Total	15613	214239	13.72	

Top Publication Sources or Notable Journals

Indeed, journals play a crucial role in the dissemination of research findings and are considered primary sources of information in various fields, including science. The emergence rate of periodicals within a subject area can serve as an indicator of the growth of knowledge in that field. The proliferation of journals reflects the increasing specialization and diversification of scientific disciplines, as well as the growing volume of research being conducted worldwide. Researchers often seek to publish their work in journals that are closely aligned with their specific areas of expertise, leading to the creation of new journals catering to niche topics or interdisciplinary fields. The analysis reveals a diverse landscape of journals focusing on violence, trauma, and related topics, with varying levels of research output, influence, and geographical distribution, primarily centered in the United States and the United Kingdom. Journals like PLOS ONE stand out for their high influence, while others like Child Abuse and Neglect and BMC Public Health demonstrate significant contributions from the UK. However, some journals lack Impact Factor data, which is an important indicator of influence within the scholarly community.

Table 8 Notable Journals

SI No.	Journals	No. of papers	H Index	IF	Country of origin	Publisher
1	Journal Of Interpersonal Violence	985	119	NA	United States	Sage
2	Journal Of Family Violence	282	86	NA	United States	Springer

3	Violence Against Women	266	107	NA	United States	Sage
4	Child Abuse And Neglect	248	164	NA	United Kingdom	Elsevier
5	International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health	191	167	NA	Switzerland	Frontiers Media
6	Trauma Violence And Abuse	174	101	NA	United Kingdom	Sage
7	Plos One	155	404	3.7	United States	Public Library of science
8	BMC Public Health	92	178	4.5	United Kingdom	Biomed central Ltd
9	Journal Of Aggression Maltreatment And Trauma	91	53	NA	United States	Routledge
10	Violence And Victims	84	94	NA	United States	Springer
11	Aggression And Violent Behavior	82	121	NA	United Kingdom	Elsevier
12	Psychology Of Violence	82	52	NA	United States	American psychological Association
13	BMJ Open	78	139	4.1	United Kingdom	BMJ publishing group
14	BMC Women S Health	68	58	NA	United Kingdom	Biomed central Ltd

Conclusion: The findings from this analysis provide valuable insights into the trends and developments in domestic violence research and its impact on society and well-being. The research output on domestic violence has shown steady growth over the years. From 2013 to 2015, there was a consistent increase in the number of papers, followed by accelerated growth from 2015 onwards. The most significant surge in research activity occurred in 2020 and 2021. Overall, the data indicates a positive trend of increasing research output with a higher growth rate in recent times. Articles are the most dominant document type, comprising approximately 77.51% of the total publications as it is found in other disciplines. On the other hand, Gomes, N.P. has the lowest h-index of 7 and the lowest total citations of 123. The authors are affiliated with diverse organizations and universities from different countries, reflecting international diversity in influential researchers in this field .The University of Melbourne leads the list of top organizations with the highest number of published papers (237 papers), followed by other prestigious institutions like the University of Bristol, King's College London, and the University of Toronto. English is the dominant language used in scientific papers, contributing 93.81% of the total papers analyzed, reflecting its widespread acceptance as the lingua franca of scientific communication.

References:

1. Adhikari A, Saha B. Humanity’s Tryst in Deciphering Marriages from Mythology: Braiding Literature and Art. *EPR International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)*. 2021;6(11):109-14. <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra8927>
2. Almind TC, Ingwersen P. Informetric analyses on the world wide web: methodological approaches to ‘webometrics’. *Journal of documentation*. 1997 Oct 1;53(4):404-26. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EUM0000000007205>
3. Brilhante AV, Moreira GA, Vieira LJ, Catrib AM. Um estudo bibliométrico sobre a violência de gênero. *Saúde e Sociedade*. 2016 Jul;25:703-15. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-12902016148937>
4. Dutt B. Scientometric analysis of global solar cell research. *Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)*. 2016 Aug 3;63(1):31-41. <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/123456789/33886>
5. Dwivedi S, Kumar S, Garg KC. Scientometric profile of organic chemistry research in India during 2004–2013. *Current Science*. 2015 Sep 10:869-77. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24905769>
6. Garcia GG, Santos-Villalba MJ, Jiménez CR. Family Violence in the Educational Context: A Bibliometric Study. *Editorial Board*. 2021;17(2):44. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v17n2p44>
7. Guan J, Ma N. A comparative study of research performance in computer science. *Scientometrics*. 2004 Nov;61:339-59.

8. Han X, Wei D. Advances in research on abused women in China: bibliometric analysis by citespace. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. 2023 Apr;24(2):966-80.<https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211050562>
9. Hassan R, Shahza A, Fox D, Hasan S. A bibliometric analysis of journal of international women's studies for period of 2002-2019: Current status, development, and future research directions. *Journal of International Women's Studies*. 2022;22(1).
10. Kaya E, Üçer H. Bibliometric analysis of research relating to sibling violence reported over the period 1990–2021. *Journal of Public Health*. 2023 Dec;31(12):2061-9.DOI <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10389-022-01768-2>
11. M. vani *Indian Bar Review* Vol.49, 2022, Page 233-244
12. McCormack L, Griffiths AL, Valentine M. Family violence, trauma, and positive change research output over time: A bibliometric analysis. *Traumatology*. 2021 Jun;27(2):185.<https://doi.org/10.1037/trm0000277>
13. Sahu S. Working Women and the Changing Dynamics of Family: The Concept of Matrimonial Home Today. Available at SSRN 2354207. 2013 Feb 3.<http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2354207>
14. Sawant, S. T. (2016). Place of the woman in Indian society: A brief review, *J Hum Soc Sci*, 21, 21-25
15. Singh N. Women and Hindu marriage. *VIDHIGYA: The Journal of Legal Awareness*. 2014;9(1):62-5.
16. Singh, R. K. (2015). Textbook on Muslim law. Universal Law Publishing
17. Sweileh WM. Global research activity on elder abuse: A bibliometric analysis (1950–2017). *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*. 2021 Feb;23(1):79-87.DOI <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-020-01034-1>