

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

Beyond Borders: The Accelerating Momentum of Domestic Violence Research Worldwide

Dasarath Neupane*

Post-Doctoral Fellow

Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, Srinivas University, Mangaluru-575003

neupane.dasarath@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9285-8984>

Arputhem Lourdusamy

Research Professor

Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, Srinivas University, Mangaluru-575003

swamysac@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9011-6212>

Corresponding author*

Received: April 11, 2024; Revised & Accepted: June 22, 2024

Copyright: Authors (2024)



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

Abstract

This paper covers publication trends, co-author networks, and research keyword co-occurrences on academic research related to domestic violence between 2000 and 2023. Throughout these years, first, the number of published articles dealing with this topic was very limited, from just four articles in the year 2000 to 37 in 2013. Still, after an imposing surge in publications registered after 2013, particularly between 2020 and 2023, the numbers increased from 217 to 653, establishing a significantly increased impact on the reviewed issue at a global level. This network identifies some central figures in the research community, such as Gene Feder, Louise M. Howard, and Nicky Stanley among others. It underlines the existence of collaboration clusters around issues such as gender, domestic violence, mental health, and social work, hence emphasizing the very essence of interdisciplinary research. Through keyword co-occurrence analysis, the word cloud shows some central themes to include intimate partner violence and the effect of COVID-19 on different population focuses, including strong qualitative research methods. The second word cloud, that of author affiliation, demonstrates the concentration of research output by leading institutions, with a high volume emanating from the UK, but also global collaboration - significant contributions from universities in Australia being one of them. Domestic violence is a complicated issue that affects individuals and

communities of all ages, genders, sexual orientations, educational backgrounds, and more. These terminological complications in defining domestic violence can result in confusion during the practice of identification, assessment, and intervention. This study follows a holistic approach to bibliometrics in reviewing scholarly literature on domestic violence by drawing on data from Lens.org along with the visualization tools of VOSviewer. Improvement in understanding the domestic violence research landscape, major contributors, collaboration patterns, and the gap in research is what this study attempts to address. A total of 92,443 documents in their study were filtered to 2,362 scholarly works that included research articles published from 1999 up to 2023. The findings indicate the important factors of institutions and countries, the necessity of interdisciplinary-wise collaboration, and emerging hotspots of research. A bibliometric approach emphasizes that for effective intervention and prevention, there is a need for systematic reviews and synthesis of the available literature to provide informed evidence-based policy and practice in the context of domestic violence.

Keywords: author affiliation, bibliometric analysis, domestic violence, trends

Introduction

The terms through which domestic violence is referred to many including wife abuse, partner abuse, and intimate violence. These various terms sometimes refer to the same problem and also have distinct meanings (Sapkota, Simkhada, Newton, & Parker, 2024). For instance, the term "woman abuse" has been used to reveal that most of the victims are women. Definitions and terms differ, which confuses defining and therefore dealing effectively with domestic violence (Jegede, et al., 2023; Bhuller, Dahl, Løken, & Mogstad, 2024). This ambiguity can also lead to inconsistency in the identification, assessment, and intervention of domestic violence, even in research into domestic violence.

Domestic violence is, above all, characterized by the fact that the perpetrator continues, for the most part, to have access to his victim. In this respect, he knows his victim's habits, weaknesses, and personal details, which he can then use against his victim in his effort to keep him or her subjugated and controlled (Tshoane, Olutola, Bello, & Mofokeng, 2024). Examples include the refusal of prescribed medication by a perpetrator to a victim with an existing medical condition, threats of harm to the children in order to instill fear, or any other means to maintain control (Corbally, 2015; Neupane & Khanal, 2017). All this constant access and personal knowledge make it an extremely dangerous and traumatic situation for the victim to live in fear of both immediate harm and future attacks.

The victims of domestic violence not only suffer the trauma perpetrated by physical and emotional abuse but also by the intricacies of an intimate relationship with their abuser. Most of the abusers feel entitled to control their partners, and more often than not, such thinking finds encouragement from societal norms or beliefs that condone such behavior in the family environment. This may breed further abuse, as the abuser will feel entitled to his behavior

(Neupane, 2017). Victims of this type are, unlike victims of stranger violence, further burdened by the added pressures of social stigma, access barriers, and restrictions from being able to leave the relationship or find other protection.

Domestic violence is not a single incident but rather a series of abusive incidents over and over again. These patterns can take on many forms-physical violence, threats, emotional manipulations, and destruction of property (Foubert & Bridges, 2017). An abuser may rely on one form of violence almost exclusively, such as punching, while another may use different tactics at different times-for instance, verbal insults followed by intimidation or a single slap. These acts of abuse can last from minutes to hours and, at times, days.

Each incident of abuse might be different, but some abusers use the same set of acts every time, while others change their actions so that the victim is constantly trying to maintain balance. The unpredictability, for instance, makes it difficult for victims to know when the next attack will happen or how to get ready for such a situation. All this adds up to make them feel more fearful and helpless (Saini & Spear, 2024). Thus, domestic violence is not some isolated incident of violence but rather an ongoing cycle of control and fear in which one person keeps his or her partner as an assertion of power over him or her.

Domestic violence remains one of the most common and pervasive problems, cutting across all ages, genders, classes, and cultural backgrounds. An act of physical aggression is not included within its definition, but rather it is a complex pattern of behavior that includes various forms of abuse, such as emotional and psychological abuse, sexual abuse, economic manipulation, and social isolation (Walker, et al., 2024). Despite being one of the most significant forms of violence affecting individuals, families, and communities, research relating to domestic violence often remains fragmented. Several disciplines view domestic violence from their own professional standpoint and include studies carried out in psychology, sociology, law, and public health, though their findings and methodologies may be very different. Fragmentation is responsible for inconsistencies that range from understanding the incidents of domestic violence to its prevention and intervention. As domestic violence publications continue to increase, it would also mean that researchers, policymakers, and practitioners will find it increasingly challenging to keep up with emerging trends, influential studies, and critical knowledge gaps. Such calls for a systematic review and synthesis of available literature are needed to further our knowledge and provide an overview of the research landscape in the area of domestic violence.

Objectives

The comprehensive analysis and understanding of the research landscape, publication trends, major contributors, collaboration networks, and emerging themes are done in academic research related to domestic violence within the period of 2000-2023. This will be useful in informing domestic violence policy and evidence-based practice with a view to effective intervention and prevention of domestic violence.

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

Specific Objectives:

Analyzing Publication Trends

Examine the trend in domestic violence publications to identify growth spurts since 2013, for example, and determine what factors drive such interest on the part of academics, such as COVID-19.

Identification of Key Researchers and Collaboration Networks:

Map the co-authorship networks to emphasize the position of important actors such as Gene Feder, Louise M. Howard, and Nicky Stanley, and identify collaboration clusters around gender issues, mental health, and social work topics.

How to Perform Keyword Co-Occurrence Analysis:

Perform keyword analysis that can reveal intimate partner violence, the impact of COVID-19, or other central themes of domestic violence research, as well as methodological approaches such as qualitative research, by bringing them to the fore.

To establish the institutional and geographical research output: Institution and country contribution to the research on domestic violence could be ascertained from the data on authors' affiliations, with particular emphasis on top UK institutions and international collaboration with Australian universities.

Appreciate Complexities and Variations in Terminology: Discuss how the complexities and variations in the terminology about domestic violence may affect the consistency and effectiveness of identification, assessment, and intervention strategies.

To identify research gaps and emerging hotspots: Emphasize the area that remains under-researched and emerging hotspots in the domestic violence literature so as to ensure that future efforts are focused on the same and bring complete knowledge about the issue across different demographics and contexts.

To argue for systematic reviews and interdisciplinary collaboration:

It would emphasize the necessity of systematic reviews and cross-discipline collaboration, from which the available literature is synthesized and the gaps in knowledge bridged to provide a holistic approach evidenced in policy and practice related to domestic violence intervention and prevention.

In order to inform policy and practice, the effects of findings from research in the development of policy and practice have been derived. Understanding the link between research and real-

world application will be of important value in translating the knowledge into actionable solutions for preventing and addressing domestic violence.

It systematically analyzes the large volume of scholarly work as a useful tool in light of the complexities and challenges mentioned in the problem statement. Bibliometric analysis enables the trends, patterns, and relationships within the domestic violence research field to be elicited. Such an analysis goes a step further in highlighting which topics receive the most attention, which methods are being predominantly used, and where research gaps might exist. It also helps to identify influential authors, institutions, countries contributing to the field, and key journals and sources where research is published.

A number of important reasons exist why bibliometric analysis would be performed on domestic violence:

- (i) **Mapping of Research Trends:** Understanding how the focus of research into domestic violence has evolved over time, for example, using results to indicate changes in research emphases, may reflect several changing societal concerns and help formulate further directions.

Bibliometric analysis can define the areas of under-investigated questions for further research guidance.

This bibliometric analysis of existing literature can guide policy and practice by informing policymakers and practitioners about evidence-based practices and effective interventions. It would ultimately result in better policies, specific intervention-focused prevention programs, and support services for victims.

- (ii) **Facilitating Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** In as much as bibliometric analysis can recognize contributions across different disciplines, this analytical approach may allow for further interdisciplinary collaboration in understanding the phenomenon of domestic violence. An interdisciplinary approach is particularly vital in constructing comprehensive intervention strategies that address the multifaceted nature of domestic violence.

Methodology: A Bibliometric Approach to Study Domestic Violence Using Lens.org-VOSviewer

This bibliometric analysis has been performed with the intention of portraying an overall picture (Mahat, Neupane, & Shrestha, 2024) of scholarship on "domestic violence" based on data retrieved from Lens.org-one of the most used academic search engines and data analysis tools (Karki, et al., 2024). The searching was done in a systematic way, adopting a filtering technique and employing VOSviewer for mapping and visualization (Mahat, Karki, Neupane, Shrestha, & Shrestha, 2024). The steps followed in this research are described below.

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

1. Data Collection Using Lens.org:

Search Strategy: The search was done initially on Lens.org using the keyword "domestic violence"; this resulted in a total of 92,443 documents associated with the topic under discussion. These documents included all kinds of scholarly outputs like journal articles, conference papers, book chapters, and all other forms of scholarly works.

A further refinement of the search was performed by searching the exact phrase "domestic violence" enclosed in quotation marks, to zero in on more specific studies that directly address the concept of domestic violence. This has narrowed down the results to 68,367 scholarly works, suggesting that a large part of the literature addresses the subject matter explicitly as a core theme.

Time Frame Filter: This helps researchers like me to identify the most current research trends in the field and to make the findings relevant. The search results were limited to publications that have been issued from the years 1999 to 2023. This resulted in 60,979 research works published, which testifies on the sustained academic interest and ongoing research over the past 25 years on domestic violence.

External ID Type DOI: Refining further, the search results included only those documents that had been assigned a Digital Object Identifier. A DOI provides a document with a unique alphanumeric string by which it is persistently available and citable. This filtered the number of scholarly works to 41,555, where the documents were those recognized and easily accessible within the academic environment.

Publication Type Filter applied: In focusing on high-value-added, peer-reviewed research contributions, journal articles were selected to maintain high quality in the results. Journal articles are a type of scholarly communication that is formatively central in providing original research, critical reviews, and theoretical discussion. This, therefore, filtered the number of scholarly works to 33,919, ensuring that the analysis truly focused on credible and academically sound contributions.

In the final step, the filtering was carried out to Open Access Colour with the selection of 'hybrid' open access. Hybrid open access refers to a model of publishing where the journal is subscription-based but clearly makes specific individual articles open access, often through an author/institutional payment. This all means that 2,362 scholarly works have been identified, showing that at least a subset of the research identified here is available to non-subscribers.

2. Data Analysis Using VOSviewer:

The software tool used for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks is known as VOSviewer. VOSviewer is especially efficient at making maps from network data, such as

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

citation networks, co-authorship networks, and keyword co-occurrence networks. It offers visualizations that expose relationships, clusters, and trends within the research area.

The filtered dataset from Lens.org was exported in a compatible format for use with VOSviewer. The dataset includes metadata like titles, abstracts, keywords, authors, publication years, and citation data. Data such as this played a most crucial role vis-à-vis co-authorship networks, citation maps, and keyword co-occurrence networks in providing an insight into collaboration patterns, influential publications, and thematic trends within the domestic violence research.

Mapping and Visualization:

Co-authorship Network: Through the application of VOSviewer, the co-authorship network map highlighted the most productive authors and institutions when conducting domestic violence research. The mapping of collaboration patterns across researchers and institutions often working with each other indicates the leading contributors and possible centers from which emanates research activity.

Citation Analysis: Citation maps can be constructed to identify the most important works, authors, and journals. Such analysis is critical to tracing a history of key ideas and theories through time by noting seminal works in a given field.

Keyword Co-occurrence Analysis: The VOSviewer software allowed the keywords to be visually represented as co-occurrence in the dataset; therefore, it mapped out the most relevant themes and topics that have been broached concerning research in domestic violence. Reflecting heavily researched aspects of domestic violence, emerging areas of study, it also points towards potential gaps within the literature.

3. Result Interpretation:

The maps and visualizations available through the VOSviewer were analyzed to extract relevant insights from the research environment on domestic violence, which has indicated collaboration patterns, influential topics of research, and knowledge gaps, hence informing valuable data to guide further research efforts, policy decisions, and practical interventions.

This bibliometric analysis presents a study following a methodical exploration of the domestic violence scholarly literature using Lens.org for data gathering and VOSviewer for data analysis and visualization. Based on the reassessment of the search criteria with a guarantee that the referenced research is high quality and available, this study will provide an overview of scholarly works pivotal to domestic violence research, key trends, influential studies, and opportunities for future research.

Results and Analysis

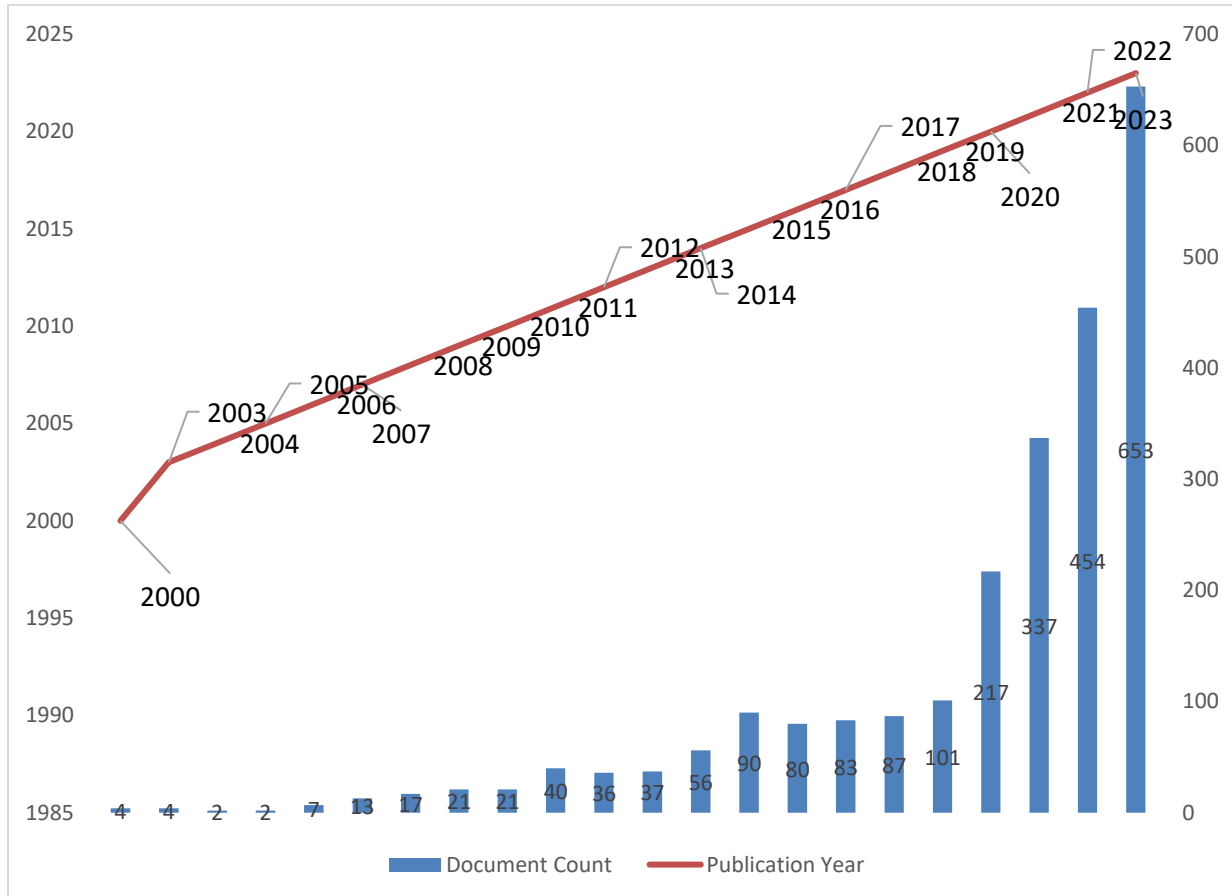


Figure 1: Document Count per Publication Year

Between 2000 and 2013, there was extremely slow growth and a gradual increase in the number of articles issued yearly pertaining to domestic violence. In the year 2000, just 4 articles were published, reaching an increase of 37 in 2013. The gradual trend in growth points to indicate a consistent interest in the academic research on domestic violence during the early 2000s, probably since it was fast gaining prominence and attention in the academic world.

However, after 2013, the number of papers being published jumped. For instance, in 2015, it was 90 papers, and in 2016, 80 were published, while the numbers are still on an upward trend. This sudden increase might be linked to a growing awareness of domestic violence internationally; hence, international movements, changes in policies, and availability of more funds for research in social sciences might be some other reasons. It was only as the urgency of the problem of domestic violence and the necessity of confrontation became clear that research started.

The period between 2020 and 2023 was a much more significant era. It went from 217 in the year 2020 to 653 in 2023. Much of this big increase can be an indication of a rise in interest, partly generated by events within the global arena, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have additionally placed domestic violence issues at the center of attention.

Taking these together, they indicate that academic interest in domestic violence is strong and is growing rapidly, much of the recent growth occurring within the last few years. As the numbers of scholars specializing in the topic grows, the more significant need there is for any forthcoming research to be of high quality and translate into real-world improvements in the way domestic violence is tackled.

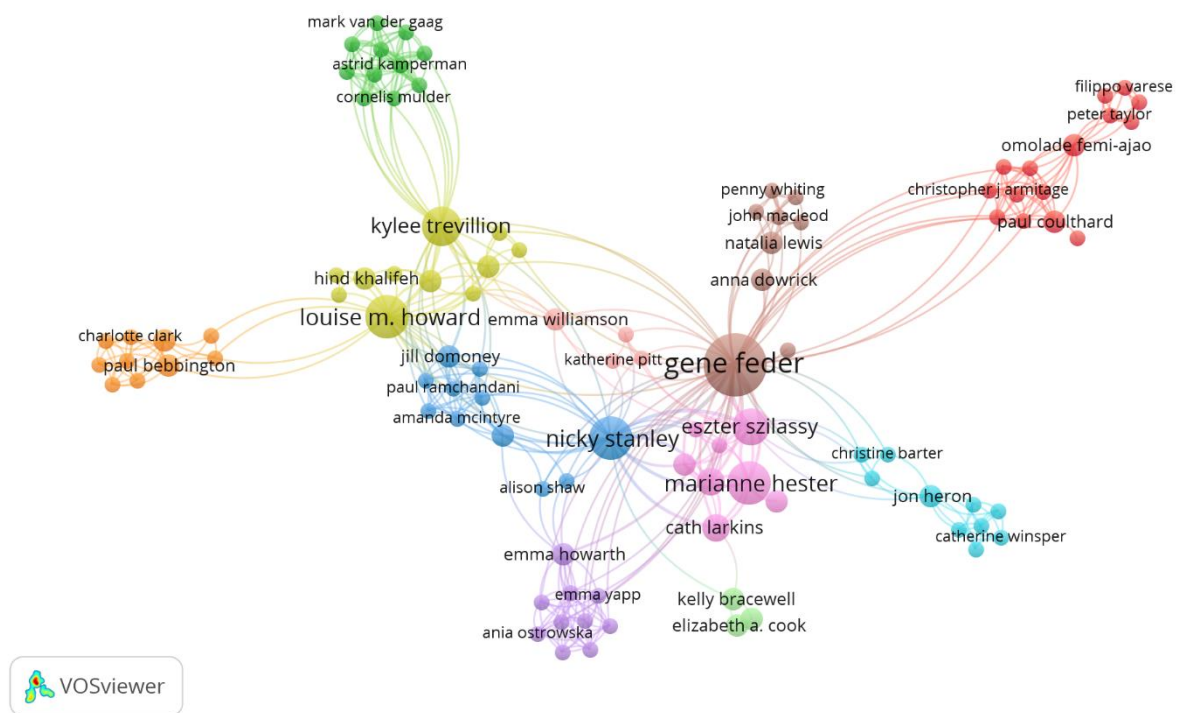


Figure 2: Co-authorship Network Visualization

We can now understand the Co-authorship Network Visualization as a graph showing a better picture of the collaboration of researchers in a specific field. The visualization is focused on key figures who often research issues such as gender problems, domestic violence, mental health, and social work. It indicates the functionality among them in collaborating with whom and in what area.

Key Figures in the Network:

Gene Feder: This network map clearly illustrates that Gene Feder is a central figure, meaning he has a great deal of connections with other researchers. It tells us that he is one of the leading

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

leaders in this field, working on several projects with different teams. His centrality in the network may mean that he will play some kind of key role in coordinating research efforts or contributing to a wide range of studies.

Other key people in the network include Louise M. Howard, Nicky Stanley, Marianne Hester, and Eszter Szilassy. Each of these authors leads a different cluster of collaborators. These separate clusters are then connected by lines, which ultimately reflect that, although there are specific areas of focus, many of these researchers collaborate across multiple topics or studies.

Clusters and Collaboration:

Green Cluster: Kylee Trevillion and Louise M. Howard belong to this group of researchers who are in proximal connexion, meaning they are more than likely to narrow down their respective research interests to a single, small topic within these broad domains of research at hand, such as mental health issues related to domestic violence or the consequences of domestic violence as it concerns public health.

Pink Cluster Marianne Hester and Eszter Szilassy: This cluster seems to focus on a specific field of research. Even though they work in a unique field, the field does touch many other fields of studies. Therefore, it seems that they may be dealing with topics which are related to social work and gender studies.

Smaller Clusters: These smaller collections illustrate more specialist or niche areas of investigation. They may present more narrow investigations into domestic violence, such as its legal implications or the experiences of less studied populations.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration:

That is, most of the listed researchers are connected with several clusters, which demonstrates high interdisciplinary collaboration. In other words, there is intermixing or incorporation of knowledge or ideas from different areas, a thing that is essential to investigate complex issues such as domestic violence, gender equality, and mental health.

With Gene Feder's connection to several different clusters, it could be said that he serves as a bridge between the various clusters to help others collaborate on varying research themes. In systems with a bridging role, this provides a network that allows integration of different perspectives and insights toward arriving at a comprehensive understanding of issues at hand.

Research Focus Areas:

With leading researchers like Louise M. Howard and Nicky Stanley, it would be highly expected that the majority of the subjects the network would discuss involve public health, gender studies, and social work. This may include reviews on the effects of mental health due

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

to domestic violence, preventive measures against abuse, and support systems available to victims.

Central positions of these key authors indicate the status of influence of these works, frequent use by other scholars of research one may have published. They might be leading major research projects, setting the agenda for research, or publishing in high-impact journals.

Insights into Network Structure

Leadership and Influence: The central nodes, as in the case of Gene Feder, Louise M. Howard, among others, show that the leadership for this field of research is spread over various key players. This form of network structure is typical in high-impact research, where the drive to common goals is strong and organized.

Diverse Research Teams: Clustering by color makes clusters more visually separated, hence enabling the identification of various research teams and their unique contributions to the field. The size of each cluster could be indicative of the amount of research output or focus each possesses.

Challenges and Further Investigations:

Few Central Figures Reliance: While many times, the central position of a few researchers is important to advance, it easily can turn into a bottleneck by which research is too dependent on just that one person for direction and output.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration: There is a promising overlap between different clusters because that signals how different disciplines collaborate in this endeavor. Such collaborations need careful coordination to ensure that no one perspective gets lost.

Evolving collaboration: While the network visualization shows a snapshot of current collaborations, it does not show how such relationships have changed over time. Such an understanding of evolution could provide far-reaching insight into how research in this field has evolved and how new trends have emerged.

Data Limitations: The network may not reflect all the influential researchers or groups, since it can be biased by journal selection, conferences considered, and the time period chosen. Moreover, reliance solely on co-authorship as an indicator may exclude other significant forms of collaboration, such as partnerships, mentorships, or policy work that may not culminate in joint publications.

Thus, co-authorships form this network, providing an important glimpse into the structure and dynamics of a research community interested in studies on gender and health. Gene Feder, in

addition to key figures such as Louise M. Howard, Nicky Stanley, and Marianne Hester, is majorly leading and shaping research in this area. This visualization underlines the importance of an interdisciplinary approach and signals a dominance of central authors that could call for more diversity in voices and standpoints. Further research might move on to explore how these collaborations evolve over time and look into other forms of academic partnerships crucial for the field.

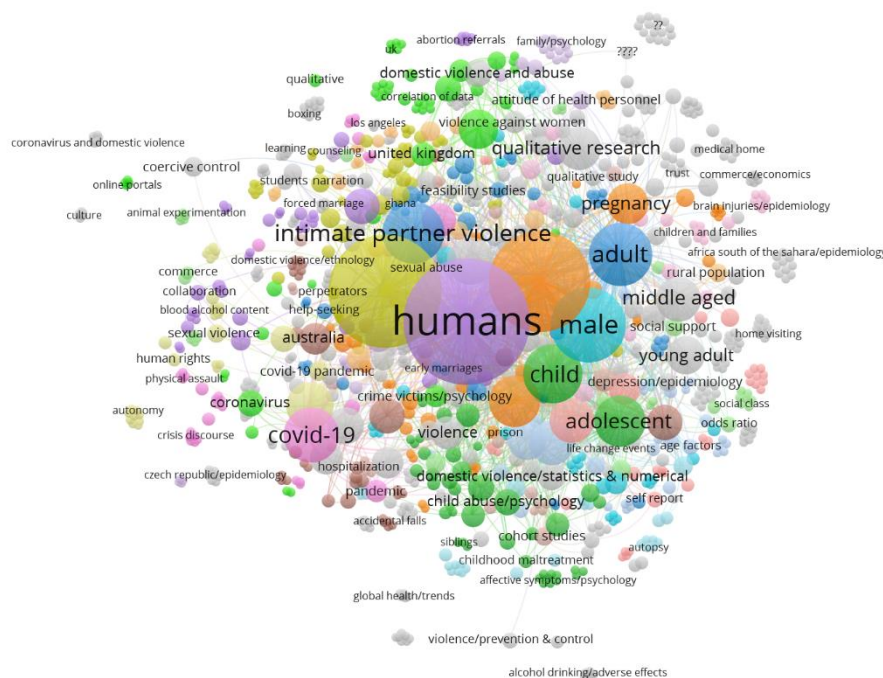


Figure 3: Co-occurrence Network Visualization

Co-occurrence Network Visualization of Research Keywords: This is a visualization that represents the snapshot of the most in-use keywords within a set of research studies. Such a set is bound to deal with aspects related to public health, psychology, or social sciences. The main subjects of the network in this diagram are about topics such as violence, health issues, and diverse groups within the population. From the relationships between these keywords, we can draw conclusions about where exactly the current research interest lies.

Central Themes and Key Focus Areas:

Central Term "Human": The central term in this network is "humans," which means all the studies are based on human-related problems. In this case, the point of the research is to understand problems affecting the lives of people.

Focus on Intimate Partner Violence and Domestic Abuse: Some very central keywords in this network are "intimate partner violence," "domestic violence and abuse," and "coercive

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjm.v1i2.69259>

control." This points to a significant proportion of the research targeting violence in intimate relationships, tracing its occurrence, effects, and how it might be prevented or managed.

COVID-19 Impact: Other very prominent terms include "covid-19" and "coronavirus." This would suggest that the influence of the pandemic on domestic violence and its associated behaviors has been a considerable area of study. The researchers would relate the stresses, isolations, and other factors induced by the pandemic to how it might have influenced the rate of domestic violence or changed how it is experienced and reported.

Demographic Focus: The presence of terms like "adults," "male," "child," "adolescent," "middle-aged," and "pregnancy" reveals that violence and health problems are contrasted across subjects. Examples include the following:

"Male" and "Female": This would be studies that review and analyze gender differences with regard to the victim and offender experiencing violence.

"Child" and "Adolescent": These terms denote studies that address how the youngest in society are affected by violence, perhaps within family frameworks or among peers.

"Pregnancy": This could suggest a focus on pregnant women who become victims of domestic violence—a health concern highly regarded because it has implications for the life of both the expecting mother and her yet-unborn child.

Employment of Qualitative Research Methods: The occurrence of the keyword "qualitative research" shows, in most studies, a reliance on these methods. Efficiently extracting intensive information from personal experiences and understanding the complexities with which people cope with violence and health issues and their social settings is what this method seeks to capture. By nature, qualitative research methods normally involve interviews, focus groups, and case studies, which enable the researcher to capture thorough and personal perspectives.

Interdisciplinary Approach:

The network also involves a number of terms that prove the research does not dwell in one discipline but actually spans through different disciplines. Some of these terms include "human rights," "epidemiology," and "social support." They show that these studies encompass elements from public health, sociology, psychology, and even legal studies. This is important because an interdisciplinary look at most complex social issues such as domestic violence provides a holistic approach in combining various streams of knowledge.

Emphasizing Important Issues:

Violence of Concern: Centrality of terms related to violence, particularly those referring to intimate partner violence, signals that this is an issue at the forefront of concerns in the research community. Learning how violence occurs, its effects on victims, and ways to prevent the violence is a key priority.

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

Terms related to the pandemic have underlined how recent global events have shaped the priorities of this research. This may indicate that the challenges and issues brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic provide new challenges or intensify already prevalent issues, such as increased feelings of isolation and heightened stress, which in turn can lead to increased cases of domestic violence.

Diverse and Intersectional Focus: The visualization suggests that researchers put in effort to consider the experiences of different demographic groups in the elaboration of targeted interventions. Understanding how violence affects someone differently according to their age, gender, or even due to specific life situations-being pregnant-support systems and policies could be improved.

Conclusion:

This network of co-occurring keywords therefore brings out in significant detail recent trends in research on aspects related to violence, health, and demographics. Emphasis on human experiences, experiences concerning COVID-19, and qualitative research methodologies all point toward a highly detailed and nuanced approach in research into these issues. The interdisciplinary nature of the research, linking public health to sociology, psychology, and human rights, insinuates that multiple angles of vision are being used to consider these problems with the intent of developing a more holistic understanding. This shall, in turn, help them offer solutions that are not only effective but also inclusive, considering the needs of various groups subjected to violence and health challenges.



Figure 4: Author Affiliation Word Cloud

Understanding the Author Affiliations Word Cloud:

This word cloud is a visual representation of affiliations for authors who have published research within a given field. The size of the text for each university name reflects the number

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjm.v1i2.69259>

of publications linked to that institution-the bigger the name, the more publications it has contributed to. We get a rough overview of which universities are most active in this area of research by looking directly at the varying font sizes of the university names.

Key Universities and Their Influence:

The names that are most striking-that is, with the largest fonts-in the word cloud belong to the University of Bristol, King's College London, and University College London. Of these three, the University of Bristol produced 52 publications, whereas King's College London and University College London each contributed 47 publications. This prominence thus seems to indicate that these universities are leading contributors in the research output of this area and displays strong academic involvement and expertise.

University of London: This university also has a significant presence, with 38 publications. It is clear from this that London-based institutions are at the center of this, perhaps working closely with each other, driving central teams of projects.

University of Queensland and the University of Melbourne: Also quite prominent in the tag cloud are these Australian universities, which remain quite active. They provide an indication that this field of research is part of a much wider international academic conversation and not limited to UK academia.

University of Cambridge: This institution has a global reputation for research excellence and thus appears to be highly involved in this particular subject area.

Research Landscape Analysis:

Focus of Research in Top Universities: Relating this to the fact that just a few universities hold the biggest sizes of texts, it follows that research may be concentrated in fewer places. It may simply mean that these universities host very strong programs, resources, or faculty members focused on this subject area. They could, therefore, lead large-scale studies, acquire more funds, or collaborate with other top universities to advance knowledge in this field.

The UK is home to the majority of the institutions represented in the word cloud. This will be an indication that the UK houses a major hub for this kind of research. Such universities could, therefore, be driving the global research agenda with its findings, thereby influencing international studies and probably influencing policies and practices.

Global Collaboration: As much as UK institutions dominate the list, the presence of other countries' universities, such as Australia, could only point to one thing: international collaboration. This would mean that across the wide-world globe, there is some nexus where

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

people are sharing knowledge and adding up to contribute toward a global understanding of issues at hand.

Implications for Research Impact:

High Research Output and Influence: The most publishing universities are bound to produce a big part of the research that informs policy decisions, clinical practices, and future academic studies. Their high output may shape how certain topics are understood and addressed within their fields.

There is also the possibility of regional bias, given that most of the leading publications emanate from a few universities in the UK. This could be because the priorities in research, cultural perspective, and local concerns will influence the direction of studies, and therefore the diversity of viewpoints and applicability to other contexts may be limited.

Leadership in Academic Fields: This is time and time again pointing to the leadership such institutions play in their particular areas of research. Such prominence attracts with ease funding, partners, and skills and can thus be self-reinforcing. **Conclusion:** This word cloud will then showcase very effectively the key players existing within a particular field of research, that is, a limited number of universities having high involvement. This concentration has its upside and downside: on the one hand, it might result in high-quality and influential work, but on the other hand, it generates some doubts concerning diversity of insights and possible biases of perspective. The presence of institutions from other than the UK testifies to possible international collaboration, extension of scope, and impact. This constitutes a reminder of the central roles that higher learning institutions play in advancing knowledge and affecting local and global understandings of critical issues.

Conclusion

The bibliometric analysis for domestic violence research provides extensive insight into the field's development, nature of collaboration, and areas which need to be strengthened. The other important finding from the results is that domestic violence research is highly concentrated in a few institutions, such as those in the United Kingdom and Australia, where strong academic realization on this vice is issued. The diverse definitions and terminologies reveal an urgent need to standardize definitions so as to give clarity and coherence to research and interventions. The same article names several of the key authors and landmark studies that have contributed to this field being formed in an intellectual sense, while at the same time emphasizing the interdisciplinary of such work: from psychology and sociology to the areas of law and public health.

Though a fair deal of collaboration shows itself through the use of co-authorship and citation network analysis, a much stronger effort is needed in bringing in more voices, particularly underrepresented groups in domestic violence research, such as male victims or LGBTQ+ people. These emerging trends reduce the static feature of the research questions faced by the societal concerns, such as how COVID-19 may impact incidents of domestic violence. These findings hint at the need for continued research, interdisciplinary collaboration, and a committed response to the multifaceted nature of domestic violence in effective apprising of interventions and policies.

References

- Bhuller, M., Dahl, G. B., Løken, K. V., & Mogstad, M. (2024). Domestic Violence Reports and the Mental Health and Well-Being of Victims and Their Children. *Journal of Human Resources*, 59, 152-186. doi:[10.3368/jhr.1222-12698R1](https://doi.org/10.3368/jhr.1222-12698R1)
- Corbally, M. (2015). Accounting for intimate partner violence: A biographical analysis of narrative strategies used by men experiencing IPV from their female partners. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 30(17), 3112–3132. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260514554429>
- Foubert, J. D., & Bridges, A. J. (2017). Predicting bystander efficacy and willingness to intervene in college men and women: The role of exposure to varying levels of violence in pornography. *Violence against Women*, 23(6), 692-706. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801216648793>
- Jegade, O. A., Vilka, L., Trapenciere, I., Markovič, D., Žemaitaityte, I., & Oloruntegbe, K. (2023). Domestic violence and social services in Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Nigeria: Comparative study. *Int. Conf. SOCIETY. HEALTH. WELFARE*, 1-15. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202418401003>

NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2024. Pages: 34-52

ISSN: 3059-9148 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nprcjmr.v1i2.69259>

- Karki, T. B., D'Mello, L., Poudel, G., Ghimire, M., Neupane, D., Shrestha, S. K., & Mahat, D. (2024). Exploring the Influence of Family Dynamics on Death Attitude among Elderly People: A Comparative Study of Chitwan and Jhapa District, Nepal. *International Journal of Applied and Scientific Research*, 2(8), 703-716. doi:<https://doi.org/10.59890/ijasr.v2i8.2400>
- Mahat, D., Karki, T. B., Neupane, D., Shrestha, D. K., & Shrestha, S. (2024). Decolonization in Focus: A Bibliometric Analysis of Scientific Articles from 2010 to 2023. *Nepal Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 7(2), 1-21. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3126/njmr>.
- Mahat, D., Neupane, D., & Shrestha, S. (2024). Advancing Self-Esteem Research in Business, Management, and Accounting: A Bibliometric Analysis of the Last Decade (2015-2024). *Journal of Logistics, Informatics and Service Science*, 11(9), 138-161. doi:[10.33168/JLISS.2024.0910](https://doi.org/10.33168/JLISS.2024.0910)
- Neupane, D. (2017). Husband-to-wife aggression in A thousand splendid suns by Khaled Hosseini. *International Journal of Applied Research*, 3(9), 231-235.
- Neupane, D., & Khanal, R. (2017). Reasons behind Spousal Aggression in A Thousand Splendid Suns by Khaled Hosseini. *Journal of Advanced Academic Research*, 4(1), 117-124.
- Saini, R., & Spear, A. (2024). Teachers' understanding of gender-based violence in two public schools in Burkina Faso. *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*, 8(2), 250-264. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1332/23986808Y2024D000000019>
- Sapkota, B. D., Simkhada, P., Newton, D., & Parker, S. (2024). Domestic Violence Against Women in Nepal: A Systematic Review of Risk Factors. *TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, & ABUSE*, 00(0), 1-18. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231222230>
- Tshoane, S., Olutola, A. A., Bello, P. O., & Mofokeng, J. T. (2024). Domestic violence against men: unmuting the reality of the forgotten gender. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1), 1-14. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2304990>
- Walker, A., Fenton, R., Parry, B., Barton, E., S. L., Donovan, C., . . . Hughes, K. (2024). Bystander experiences of domestic violence and abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*, 8(2), 141-161. doi:[10.1332/23986808Y2024D000000020](https://doi.org/10.1332/23986808Y2024D000000020)