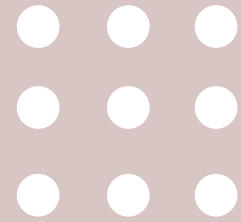


PUBLISHED SINCE 1973
Under UGC Care List

ISSN: 0974-7249



INDIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY

**Special Edition
2023**

On the Occasion of 50 Years of IJC

www.isc70.in
<https://nludelhi.ac.in>
www.indianjournalofcriminology.in



FIFTY YEARS OF INDIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

G.S. Bajpai* and Priya Rai**

ABSTRACT

In the ever-expanding landscape of academic research, bibliometrics has emerged as a powerful tool to analyse and understand the scholarly output within a specific field. By harnessing the power of data, bibliometric studies provide valuable insights into publication trends, citation patterns and collaborative publishing models. Bibliometric analysis provides valuable quantitative insights, for use in conjunction with qualitative assessment and peer review to obtain a comprehensive understanding of research impact and quality. The article delved into a bibliometric review of research articles of 50 years of Indian Journal of Criminology from 1973 to 2022 to explore how bibliometric analysis shed light on the growth and development of this esteemed journal over half a century. The study's analysis the patterns and characteristics of 646 research papers and 948 contributors and revealed that 8907 references cited across all papers, with the highest reference cited. Out of the seventeen countries examined, India was found to publish the most articles, with 88.71% contributors. The study found that N. Pitchandi the first of editor of the journal provided immense contribution by editing 16 volumes over fifty years and S.M. Diaz contributed to a significant highest (17) research papers, the rise in citations and publications each year showed a wider scope for research.

KEYWORDS

Bibliometric Studies, Indian Journal of Criminology, Citations Analysis, Author Collaborations, Research Trends.

1. Introduction

Bibliometric studies shed light on emerging topics and areas that are gaining traction within a particular discipline. It enables scholars to stay up-to-date with evolving trends and focus their efforts on relevant issues. By examining citation frequencies, researchers can also assess the impact and reach of specific articles or journals. Additionally, collaboration networks unveiled through bibliometrics demonstrate how knowledge is shared across institutions and countries. Identification of fruitful collaborations helps foster interdisciplinary approaches towards complex societal challenges. (Thanuskodi, 2010) defines bibliometric studies as quantitative analyses of bibliographic data,

which involve the application of statistical and mathematical methods to study patterns and trends within published literature. (Donthu and others, 2020) finds that these studies typically focus on analysing citations, publication patterns, authorship, and other bibliographic information to gain insights into the characteristics and impact of scholarly publications of a specific domain .

2. 50 Years of Indian Journal of Criminology: A Review

The Indian Journal of Criminology, a publication of The Indian Society of Criminology (ISC) dedicated to promote Criminological education. Over the past five decades, this esteemed journal has played

* Vice-Chancellor, National Law University Delhi.

** University Librarian, National Law University Delhi.

a crucial role in advancing criminological research, crime and justice with Indian and international context. The journal published biannually and has consistently maintained high standards by rigorously reviewing submissions and selecting only the most rigorous and impactful studies in multidisciplinary subjects. Recognizing that crime is complex and multifaceted, it publishes articles from various disciplines such as sociology, psychology, law, forensic science, and more. This interdisciplinary perspective enhances the understanding of crime from different angles and facilitates collaboration among experts from diverse backgrounds. The journal is an open access and all content are accessible volume wise through the website <https://indianjournalofcriminology.in>. The 50-year journey of the Indian Journal of Criminology showcases a remarkable commitment to academic excellence and fostering a deeper understanding of crime and justice in India. The Journal has built an effective online presence and well-designed user friendly website to show case users recent and archival publications supporting open access to research articles.

3. Review of Literature

Numbers of studies have been conducted to measure various parameters like citation analysis, publication output, journal impact, authorship patterns, research trends and many more using bibliometric analyses. Considering the objectives of the study, some of the articles are reviewed between 2018 to 2023.

Citation analysis is a useful tool for determining highly cited publications or authors as well as for assessing the significance and effect of research. (Ellili, 2023) highlighted the most recent developments in the business governance literature. Corporate governance, the board of directors, and business performance are clustered in the International Journal of Business Society for content analysis and VOSviewer software used for bibliometric

analysis, the results demonstrate a significant rise in citations on research articles in corporate governance-related topics, underscoring its important contribution to the field of business law. (Harith & Singh, 2014) evaluate articles published in the Indian Journal of International Law using bibliometric data. The study examines the quantitative growth of 326 articles written between 1960 and 2010. The analysis shows year-over-year increase in referrals is a sign of higher quality publication.

Journal effect Factor and Citation Score are two bibliometric indicators that are frequently used by researchers to evaluate the effect of subject-based publications. (Hassan and others, 2021) in their study examined detailed summaries of the Journal of International Women's Studies (JIWS). This article took into account 907 papers. The study provides a retrospective examination of material that was published the field of Women's Studies. The study finds that journal's influence within the field of feminist and women's studies publications are growing rapidly in terms of citation and impact.

Through bibliometric analysis level of collaboration between scholars or institutions can be examined by analysing co-authorship networks, co-citation trends, or co-affiliation ties, bibliometric analysis can show the level of collaboration between scholars or institutions. (Donthu, 2020) provides a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of fifty five years of Journal of Business research. They classify the journal's impact into six main clusters to evaluate the journal's most prolific authors, prominent topics, and influential authors as well as their affiliated institutions and nations. VOSviewer analytical tools used to understanding of e- citations, co-citations, bibliographic coupling, or co-authorship relations and co-occurrence networks. The study found that the increasing prominence of publications and citations is a sign that academic outlets are promoting knowledge across a range of research fields. Jena and

others (2012) analyse of the Journal of Financial Crime's academic publication during a five-year period. The study shows that the majority of articles were produced by a single author. It also emphasised that the USA was second on the list of nations for productivity, after UK. The survey also revealed that 27.58% of journals, 20.73% of books, and 18.86% of websites received the most citations.

Some bibliometric parameters provides broad picture of the subject's research activity and publication output. (Singh, Chauhan, & Singh 2020) made an assessment of 247 papers published in the Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI) to explore the calibre and standards of contents published from 2000 to 2018. According to the study, number of references climbed year over year, indicating that the Journal has been publishing standard articles based on extensive study and the wide range of that research in the area of law and legal studies. (Jamshed, Naeem & Ahmad, 2020) assess the quantitative analysis of the criminal law literature , published in databases of ISI Web of Science from 2010 to 2019. A total of 10123 results, including articles, proceeding papers, book chapters, editorial material, and book reviews, were reviewed. The study's findings indicate that publication in the field of Criminal Law is expanding, particularly over the past three years, and USA is the highest publication productive country in the area of criminal law.

4. Objectives Of Study

The study examines the scholarly output and influence of the Indian Journal of Criminology over a period of 50 years (1973-2022). This study employs bibliometric methodologies to evaluate and investigate various aspects of the journal.

- Analyse the growth and distribution of articles published in the Journal within the field of criminology

- Identify the most prolific authors contributed to the journal and determine publication productivity and collaboration patterns.
- Evaluate the impact and significance of articles published in the Journal by analysing citation patterns, identifying highly cited articles and measuring the citation frequency.
- Examine the distribution of contributors on the basis of subjects' areas and topics covered by the journal.
- Investigate the collaborative relationships between authors and institutions publishing in the journal.
- Study the geographical distribution of research paper and insights the contributions of global reach and influence of the Indian authors on the Journal.

5. Methodology

The data for the study has been collected from Indian Journal of Criminology website (<http://indianjournalofcriminology.in>). The study includes research papers published in the Journal for a period from 1973 to 2022.

6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the articles published in Journal and it also includes notes, comments, and book reviews. The study accommodates 646 articles published in 50volumes from 1973 to 2022 of the Indian Journal of Criminology. The period under review also contains some combined issues 2007-08, 2016-17 and 2018-19.

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The journal published biannual from 2020. The study has adopted various evaluative techniques for interpreting the data. The study uses complete count method and various parameters i.e. authorship pattern, author Productivity, article counts, Most Prolific

contributors, Single and multi-authored contribution by year and degree of collaboration and geographical factors were noted down for the study. The data were organized and simple arithmetic, percentage and other statistical methods used to arrive results.

7.1 Chronology of Distribution of Research Papers

Table 1 and Chart 1 analyse the growth and distribution of articles published in the

Journal over the past 50 years. The Annual publication count of research papers finds that a total of 646 articles have been published during the period 1973-2022 on an average of 12.92 percent articles each year. The table shows that 1978 and 1982 was a highly productive year, with the largest percentage of articles published (3.71%), while the lowest percentages of papers published (1.08% each) were in 1973, 1977, 1996, 2014 and 2016-17 respectively.

Table 1: Chronology of Year-wise Distribution of Papers

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No of Articles	Percentage (%)	Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No of Articles	Percentage (%)
1973	1	1	7	1.08	1997	25	2	13	2.01
1974	2	1	9	1.39	1998	26	1	9	1.39
1975	3	2	15	2.32	1999	27	1	11	1.70
1976	4	1	9	1.39	2000	28	2	11	1.70
1977	5	1	7	1.08	2001	29	1	10	1.55
1978	6	2	24	3.72	2002	30	1	8	1.24
1979	7	2	20	3.10	2003	31	1	10	1.55
1980	8	1	12	1.86	2004	32	1	11	1.70
1981	9	2	23	3.56	2005	33	1	11	1.70
1982	10	2	24	3.72	2006	34	1	10	1.55
1983	11	2	22	3.41	2007-2008	35&36	1	10	1.55
1984	12	2	23	3.56	2009	37	1	11	1.70
1985	13	2	19	2.94	2010	38	1	12	1.86
1986	14	2	22	3.41	2011	39	1	8	1.24
1987	15	2	21	3.25	2012	40	1	12	1.86
1988	16	2	19	2.94	2013	41	1	15	2.32
1989	17	2	18	2.79	2014	42	1	7	1.08
1990	18	2	19	2.94	2015	43	1	12	1.86
1991	19	2	17	2.63	2016-2017	44 &45	1	7	1.08
1992	20	2	11	1.70	2018-2019	46 &47	1	9	1.39
1993	21	2	18	2.79	2020	48	2	19	2.94
1994	22	1	8	1.24	2021	49	2	18	2.79
1995	23	2	9	1.39	2022	50	2	19	2.94
1996	24	1	7	1.08	Total	50	69	646	100.00

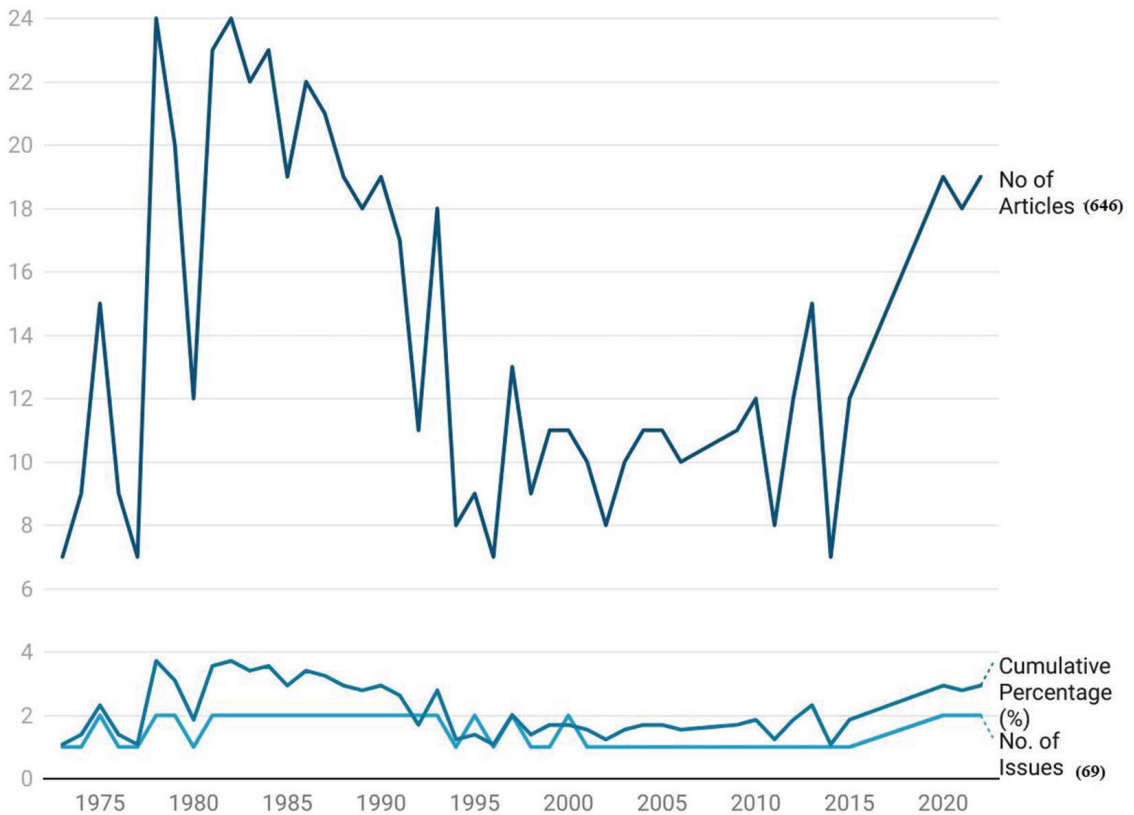


Chart 1: Graphical Presentation of Distribution of Papers by Year over Fifty years

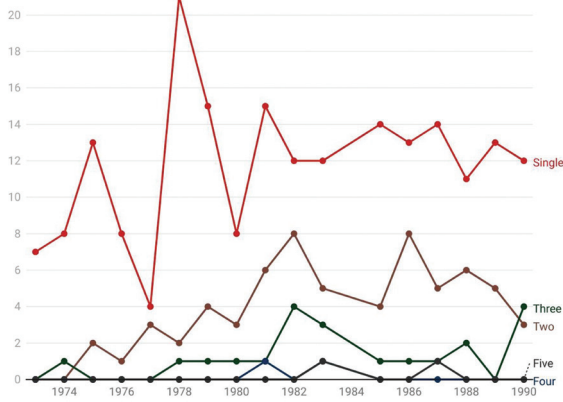
7.2 Patterns of Authors Contribution

Table 2 and Chart 2 investigate authorship pattern and contribution of authors per article. It is observed that total 948 authors have contributed since 1973 to 2022. The contribution from a single author is the highest at 43.57%, followed by two authors at 37.34%, three authors at 14.24%, four authors published 3.80% whereas more than four authors at 1.05%. The analysis reveals that the large percentage of all contributions is single-authored.

Table 2: Frequency of Author's Contribution in IJC from 1973 to 2022

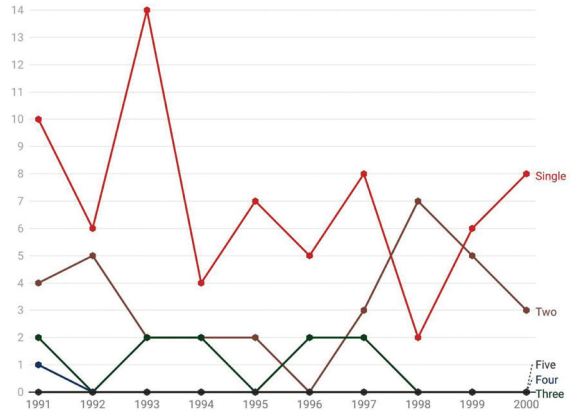
Author Pattern	Total Authors	Total Authors	Cumulative percentage
Single	413	413	43.57
Two	177	354	37.34
Three	45	135	14.24
Four	9	36	3.80
More than Four	2	10	1.05
Total	646	948	100

A 1973-1990



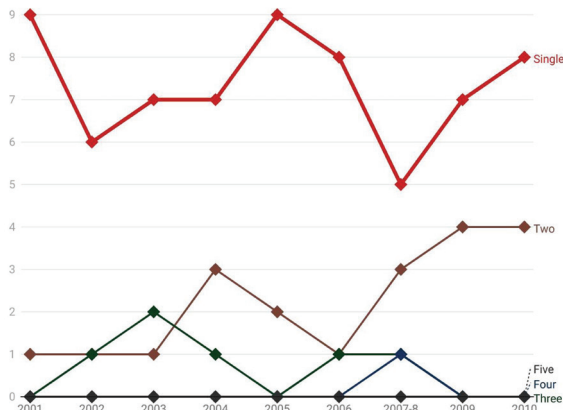
Created with Datawrapper

B 1991-2000



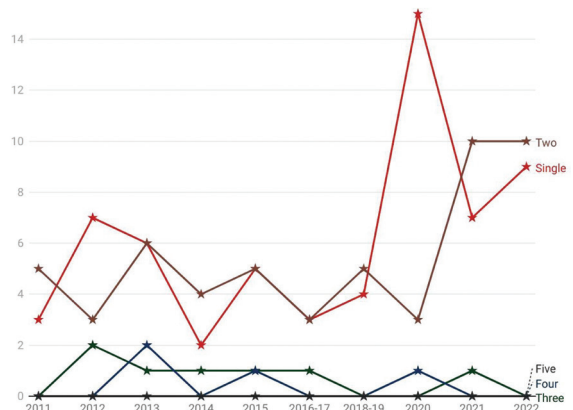
Created with Datawrapper

C 2001-2010



Created with Datawrapper

D 2011-2022



Created with Datawrapper

Chart 2: Authorship Contribution Pattern over Fifty Years (A-1973-90; B-1991-2000; C-2001-2010; 2011-2022)

7.3 Collaboration Index

Table 3 shows that the collaboration index of the publications which are published during the study period. The average collaboration index 1.5 has been counted during the study period 1973-2022. The highest CI (1.9) found in the year 2013 and 2014 and the lowest CI (1.0) found in the year 1973.

The collaboration Index (CI) counted by the formula which is suggested by the Lawani (1980) as:

$$CI = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^A ifj}{N}$$

(j = the number authors in an article i.e. 1, 2, 3;

fj = the number of j authored articles;

N = the total number of articles published in a year, and

A = the total number of authors per articles)

7.4 Degree of Authors' Collaboration (DC)

K. S. Subramanyam (1983) provided a formula for calculating the level of discipline-specific collaboration to gauge the level of Degree of collaboration of single and multi-authorship of articles.

The formula is

$$C = \frac{NM}{NS + NM}$$

(NM = number of multiple-authored research papers in the discipline published during a year

NS = number of single-authored research papers in the discipline published during the same year.

Where, DC = Degree of collaboration in a discipline.

In the present study, the value of DC is

$$DC = \frac{233}{413 + 233} = 0.36$$

Table 3 shows that DC varies from 0 to 0.78 in the year 1973 and 1998 respectively. The average degree of collaboration is recorded

0.36 from 1973 to 2022; this clearly indicates the dominance of single authorship over multi authorship contributions.

7.5 Collaboration Coefficient

Table 3 has been shaped with the assessment to give a better understanding of collaboration coefficient during the period of study. The average collaboration coefficient 0.20 has been counted during the year 1973 to 2022. The highest collaboration coefficient is counted in the year 1998 with 0.39, and the lowest collaboration coefficient is in the year 1973 with 0.00. The collaboration coefficient (CC) counted by the formula which is suggested by the Ajiferuke *et al.* (1988) as mention below:

$$CC = 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^A \left(\frac{1}{j}\right) fj}{N}$$

(j = the number authors in an article *i.e.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;

fj = the number of j authored articles;

N = the total number of articles published in a year, and

A = the total number of authors per articles)

Table 3: Measure of Authorship from Different Parameters of Collaborations (CI: Collaborative Index; DC: Degree of Collaboration; CC: Collaborative Coefficient)

Year	DC	CI	CC	Year	DC	CI	CC
1973	0	1.0	0.00	1985	0.26	1.3	0.14
1974	0.11	1.2	0.07	1986	0.41	1.5	0.21
1975	0.13	1.1	0.07	1987	0.33	1.5	0.19
1976	0.11	1.1	0.06	1988	0.42	1.5	0.23
1977	0.43	1.4	0.21	1989	0.28	1.3	0.14
1978	0.13	1.2	0.07	1990	0.37	1.6	0.22
1979	0.25	1.3	0.13	1991	0.41	1.6	0.24
1980	0.33	1.4	0.18	1992	0.45	1.5	0.23
1981	0.35	1.5	0.19	1993	0.22	1.3	0.13
1982	0.5	1.7	0.28	1994	0.5	1.8	0.29
1983	0.45	1.8	0.28	1995	0.22	1.2	0.11
1984+1984	0.3	1.4	0.17	1996	0.29	1.6	0.19

Year	DC	CI	CC		Year	DC	CI	CC
1997	0.38	1.5	0.22		2010	0.33	1.3	0.17
1998	0.78	1.8	0.39		2011	0.63	1.6	0.31
1999	0.45	1.5	0.23		2012	0.42	1.6	0.24
2000	0.27	1.3	0.14		2013	0.6	1.9	0.34
2001	0.1	1.1	0.05		2014	0.71	1.9	0.38
2002	0.25	1.4	0.15		2015	0.58	1.8	0.33
2003	0.3	1.5	0.18		2016-17	0.57	1.7	0.31
2004	0.36	1.5	0.20		2018-19	0.56	1.6	0.28
2005	0.18	1.2	0.09		2020	0.21	1.3	0.12
2006	0.2	1.3	0.12		2021	0.61	1.7	0.31
2007-8	0.5	1.8	0.29		2022	0.53	1.5	0.26
2009	0.36	1.4	0.18		Total	17.15	1.5	0.20

7.6 Author Productivity

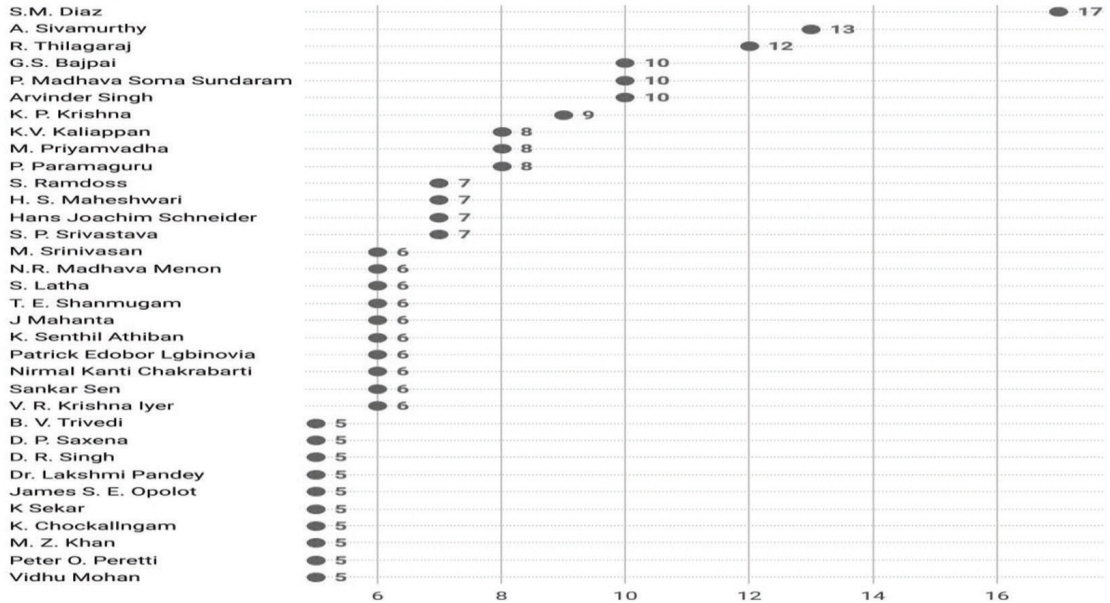
Table 4 examined author's productivity and presented most productive authors made significant contributions to the journal with minimum of 5 articles contribution in a rank of 1 to 9. The study highlighted that S.M. Diaz has contributed 17 research papers placed at rank 1 followed by A Sivamurthy whose contribution is 13 papers and rank 2, Rank 3 is given to R. Thilagaraj has produced 12 papers whereas G.S. Bajpai, P.M Soma

Sundaram and Arvinder Singh contributed 10 papers each and placed at rank 4, K.P. Krishna at rank 5 with 09 papers, K.V. Kaliappan, M. Priyamvadha & P. Paramaguru is at rank 6 with 08 contribution, Dr. S. Ramdoss, H.S. Maheshwari, Hans Joachim Schneider & S.P. Srivastava placed at rank 7 with 07 paper's contribution, 10 authors ranked 8 with 6 paper contribution whereas another 10 authors each has 05 publication in the journal and ranked 09 (see figure 1)

Table 4: Most Prolific Author in and Rank of 1 to 9

Rank	Name of Author	No of Contributors	No of articles Contributed
1	S.M. Diaz	01	17
2	A. Sivamurthy	01	13
3	R. Thilagaraj	01	12
4	G.S. Bajpai, P.M Soma Sundaram, Arvinder Singh	03	10
5	K.P. Krishna	01	9
6	K.V. Kaliappan, M. Priyamvadha & P. Paramaguru	03	8
7	Dr. S. Ramdoss, H. S. Maheshwari, Hans Joachim Schneider & S.P. Srivastava	04	7
8	M. Srinivasan, N.R. Madhava Menon, S. Latha, T.E. Shanmugam, J Mahanta, K. SenthilAthiban, Patrick EdoborLgbinovia, Nirmal Kanti Chakrabarti, Sankar & V.R. Krishna Iyer Sen	10	6
9	B.V. Trivedi, D.P. Saxena, D.R. Singh, Lakshmi Pandey, James S.E. Opolot, K Sekar, K. Chockallngam, M.Z. Khan, Peter O. Peretti & Vidhu Mohan	10	5

Prolific Author



Created with Datawrapper

Figure 1: Authors with High Publications in ICJ during 1973-2022

7.7 Distribution of Reference Cited in Research Papers

Table 5 and Chart 3 assess the pattern of reference cited by authors in research papers. According to the statistics, 8907 references were cited in publications during the course

of the study. From the data, it is clear that year 2022 identified as highly cited reference rate (7.41%), while 1973 had the lowest citation rate (0%). It is evident from the statistics that reference citation frequency has high impact on individual article and overall reliability of Journal.

Table 5: Year-wise Distribution of References Cited in Research Papers during 1973-2022

Year	No of Papers	Reference per vol.	Cumulative Percentage (%)	Year	No of Papers	Reference per vol.	Cumulative Percentage (%)
1973	7	0.00	0.00	1983	22	184.00	2.07
1974	9	35.00	0.39	1984	23	272.00	3.05
1975	15	144.00	1.62	1985	19	243.00	2.73
1976	9	28.00	0.31	1986	22	256.00	2.87
1977	7	47.00	0.53	1987	21	245.00	2.75
1978	24	91.00	1.02	1988	19	248.00	2.78
1979	20	135.00	1.52	1989	18	218.00	2.45
1980	12	137.00	1.54	1990	19	315.00	3.54
1981	23	291.00	3.27	1991	17	161.00	1.81
1982	24	259.00	2.91	1992	11	222.00	2.49

Year	No of Papers	Reference per vol.	Cumulative Percentage (%)	Year	No of Papers	Reference per vol.	Cumulative Percentage (%)
1993	18	196.00	2.20	2007-2008	10	169	1.9
1994	8	64.00	0.72	2009	11	133	1.49
1995	9	122.00	1.37	2010	12	140	1.57
1996	7	200	2.25	2011	8	126	1.41
1997	13	180	2.02	2012	12	217	2.44
1998	9	200	2.25	2013	15	342	3.84
1999	11	116	1.3	2014	7	164	1.84
2000	11	109	1.22	2015	12	206	2.31
2001	10	146	1.64	2016-2017	7	0	0
2002	8	134	1.5	2018-2019	9	0	0
2003	10	107	1.2	2020	19	442	4.96
2004	11	159	1.79	2021	18	556	6.24
2005	11	302	3.39	2022	19	660	7.41
2006	10	186	2.09		646	8907	100.00%

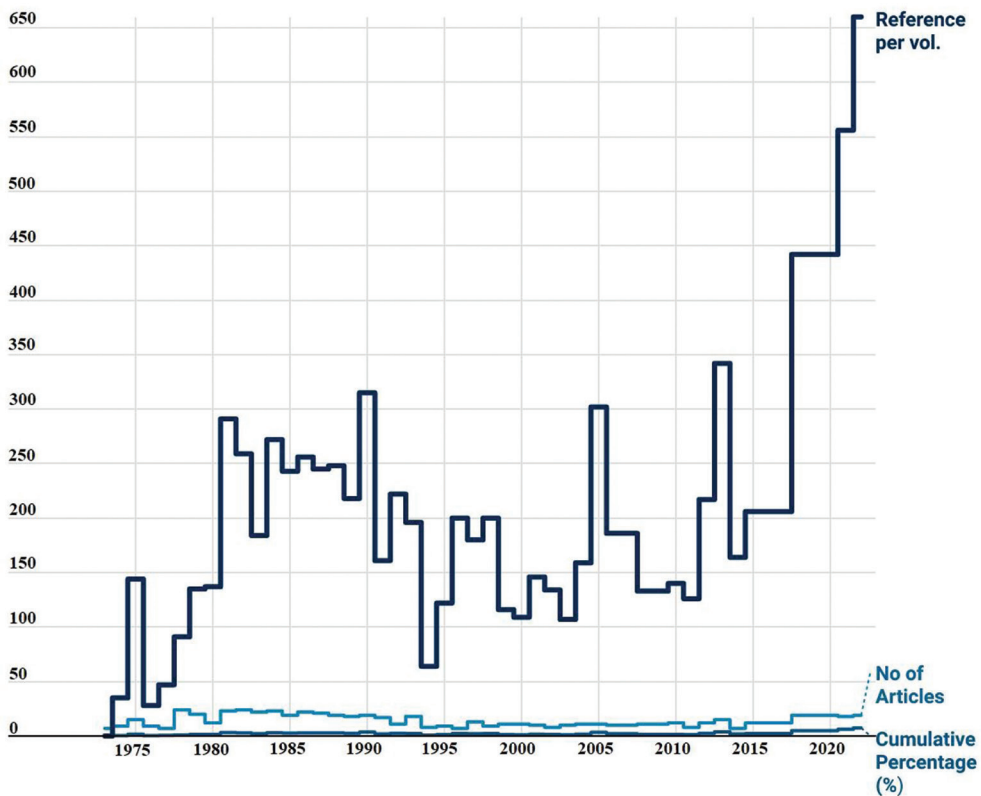


Chart 3: Year-wise References Analysis in Research Papers during 1973-2022

7.8 High Cited Reference

Table 6 analyses the reference count by examining 20 listed papers that have the highly reference citation with minimum of 50 reference per paper. Out of 20, only 11 papers were produced by authors from India and 04 papers form USA where as two

papers from Germany one each from Hong Kong and Japan. The high reference cited by Donna M. Vandiver form USA and ranked one with 157 references. The analysis provided benchmarking citation metrics and insight to the papers understand and its relative standing

Table 6: High Cited References in Papers

High Numbers of Citations			
Authors	Title	Year	References
S.P. Sirivastava	The Nature Of Crisis In Corrections	1981	56
Patrick Edobor Igbinoia	Crime In Kalabuleism: Organized Smuggling In African States	1988	73
Hans Joachim Schneider	Crime And Its Control In Japan And In The Federal Republic Of Germany A Study In Comparative Criminology	1989	61
Om Prakash Singh	Rorschach Responses Of Delinquent And Non-Delinquent Adolescents: A Discriminant Analysis	1990	50
T.E. Shanmugam	Effects Of Transcendental Meditation On Prisoners A Psychological Study	1992	74
Hans Joachim Schneider	The Present Situation Of Victimology In The World. Especially In The United States And Germany	1996	108
Suman Kakar Sirpal	Does Child Abuse Lead To Juvenile Delinquency Or Crime? A Critical Examination Of The Literature	1996	53
Hans Joachim Schneider	Homicides In Criminological Perspective	1997	61
Sumithra Sundar	What Ails Indian Corrections?	1998	82
Donna M. Vandiver	From The Communications Decency Act To The Child Online Protection Act And Beyond : An Analysis Of Regulating Internet Pornography In The United States	2005	157
Roderic Broadhurst	Content Cyber-Crimes : Criminality And Censorship In Asia	2006	83
Jaco Barkhuizen	Sexual Victimization On Public Transportation In Japan	2007	55
Preeti Soni	Problem And Situation Of Girl Rag pickers In NCT Of Delhi	2013	61
Reena Sharma	Analysing The Impact Of Therapeutic Models Based On Cognitive Analysing The Impact Of Therapeutic Models Based On Cognitive	2020	74
Ajaz Ahmad Gilani	The Effects Of Fathers' Imprisonment On Children: Risks And Challenges	2020	60

Authors	Title	Year	References
R.M. Arivazhagan	Transnational Gold Smuggling In Chennai International Airport: A Content Analysis	2021	110
Mithilesh Narayan	Fear Of Crime And Its Measurement: A Literature Based Appraisal	2020	88
Garima Pal	Victim-Sensitive Approach And Legislative Framework In India	2022	70
Sharmila Ghuge	Impact Of Deficient Forensic Medical Post Mortem Services In Criminal Investigation In India: Need For Comprehensive Transformation	2022	70
Ramesh Chandra Nayak	Passing Through The Perplexities And Possibilities In The Field: Experiencing Field Triangulation In Studying The Gender Dimension Of Women Policing	2022	64

7.9 Category wise Classification of Publications

Table 7 measures typology and category of publications. The analysis indicates that total 13 types of publications published in the Journal under various categories. The

contribution of Research articles found to be highest 78.05%, whereas book reviews are at 11.1 percent, editorial published are 5.2%. Inaugural and presidential addresses are 0.7 and 0.6 percent of publication and others like declaration, obituary, letter to editor were at small percent (see figure 3).

Table 7: Typology of Publication in IJC during 1973-2022

S.No.	Publication Type	No. of Contributions	Percentage
1.	Announcements	22	2.7
2.	Book Review	92	11.1
3.	Declaration	1	0.1
4.	Editorial	43	5.2
5.	Inaugural Address	6	0.7
6.	Letter to Editor	2	0.2
7.	Memorial	1	0.1
8.	Note	1	0.1
9.	Obituary	4	0.5
10.	Report	4	0.5
11.	Research articles	646	78.05
12.	Presidential Address	5	0.6
13.	Symposium	1	0.1
Total		829	100.00

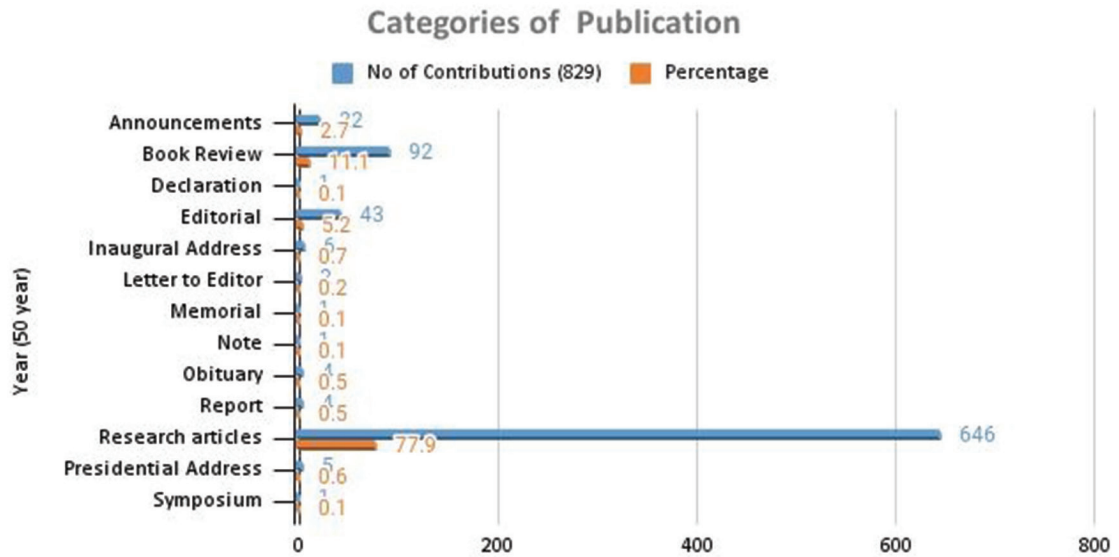


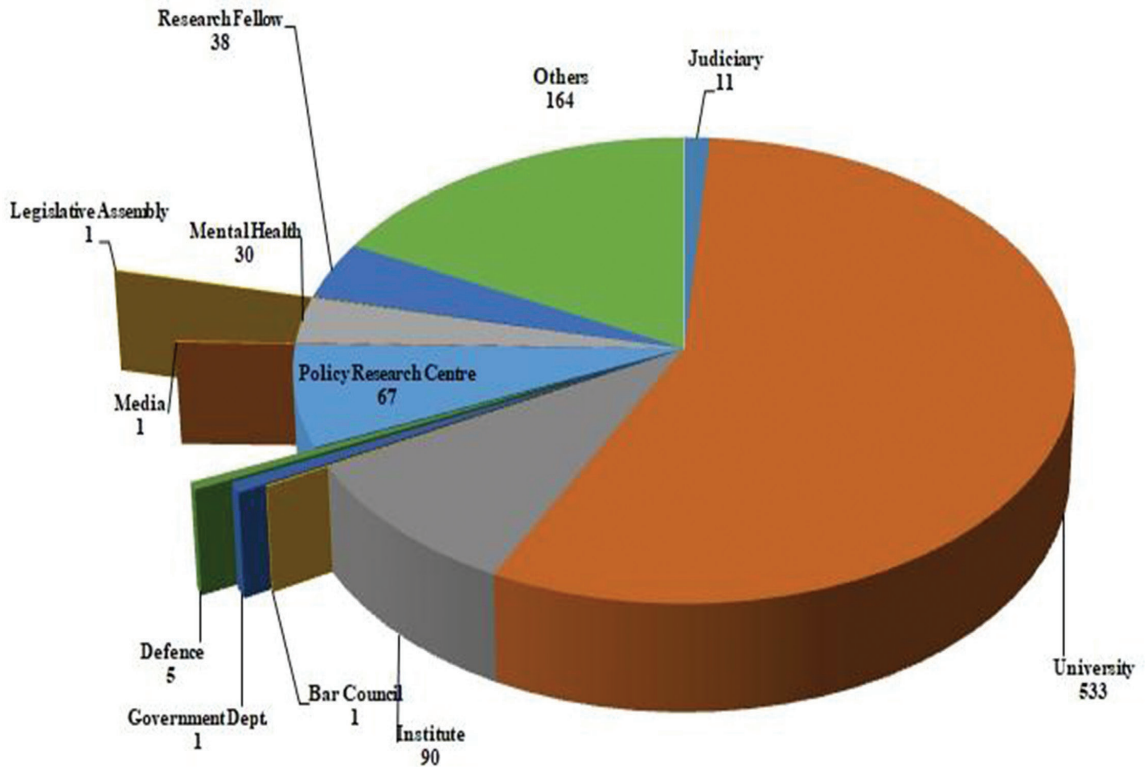
Figure 2: Category of Publication

7.10 Institution wise Contribution

Table 8 examined the Institution-wise distribution of contributions. A majority of the articles 533 (56.22%) were contributed by faculty members from Universities. Followed by institutes with 90 (9.49%), policy research centres 67 (7.07%), research fellow with 38 (4.01%) whereas the contributions from Mental Health 30 (3.16) Judiciary 11 (1.16%) and others category 164 (17.30%). Only a small percentage of contributions were made from Bar Council, Government Dept., Defence, Media and *etc.*

Table 8: Institution wise Distribution of Contributors in IJC during 1973-2022

Institution	No. of contributors	Percentage
Judiciary	11	1.16
University	533	56.22
Institute	90	9.49
Bar Council	1	0.11
Government Dept.	7	0.74
Defence	5	0.53
Policy Research Centre	67	7.07
Media	1	0.11
Mental Health	30	3.16
Legislative Assembly	1	0.11
Research Fellow	38	4.01
Others	164	17.30
Total	948	100.00



Pie-Chart 4: Institution wise Contribution

7.11 Editors wise Analysis of Publication

Analysis of publications on the basis of editorial pattern has been conducted to understand the editorial patterns and to evaluate journals reputation and impact within the criminology community. According to table 9 it is evident that editors of journals play a very crucial role in overseeing the publications process and in maintaining the integrity and quality of journals. The study reveals that the contribution of N. Pitchandi, the first editor of the journal, is immense as he has edited 16 volumes over fifty years.

The second highest contributor is K.V. Kaliappan, who has edited 08 volumes, whereas G. S. Bajpai has immensely worked on the continuous improvement and development of the journal as he has edited 07 volumes over the 50 volumes and is still continuing as editor. Under his editorship the journal has shown a strong online presence, including a user-friendly website and has placed the journal in the category of UGC recognized (CARE List). Whereas, S.P. Srivastava (05), V.R. Lakshminarayanan (04), B.N. Chattoraj (04), R. Thilagaraj (02) and S. Latha (04) have made great efforts to achieve the objectives and scope of the journal.

Volume No.	No. of Issues edited	Editor
1-16	16	N. Pitchandi
17-20	4	V. R. Lakshminarayanan
21-28	8	K.V. Kaliappan
29-33	5	S.P. Srivastava
34-37	4	B.N. Chattoraj
38-39	2	R. Thilagaraj
40-43	4	S. Latha
44-50	7	G.S. Bajpai

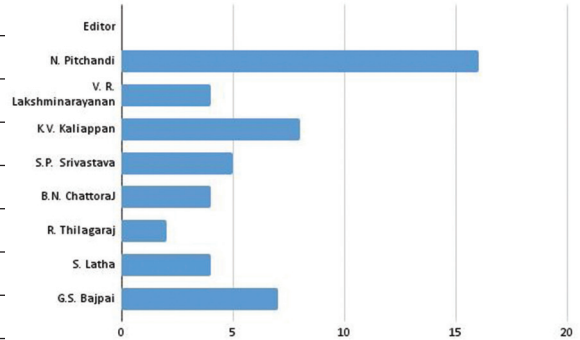


Table 9 and Figure 3: Editorial Analysis of Publications

7.12 Subject wise Mapping of Distribution

Table 10 displays an examination of the articles by subject. The table reveals that the majority of contributions were made under the headings of criminology (112) (17.31%), criminal law (109; 16.85%), juvenile delinquency (74; 11.44); police administration (51; 7.88); women and law (48; 7.42); prison and prisoners (46; 7.11); victimology

(43; 6.65); forensic science (20; 3.09%); and cyber-crime (17; 2.63); while only a small number of contributions were made under the headings of Alcoholism, Bank Fraud, Corruption, Education, Environmental Law, Evidence, Media law and Money Laundering *etc.* This shows the dominance of subjects like Criminology and Criminal law in the publication.

Table 10: Subject wise Mapping of Distribution

Subject	No. of Contribution	Percentage	Subject	No. of Contribution	Percentage
Alcoholism	4	0.62	Juvenile Justice	10	1.55
Bank Fraud	4	0.62	Juvenile Delinquency	74	11.44
Corruption	7	1.08	Legal Aid	4	0.62
Criminal Justice	28	4.33	Media Law	7	1.08
Criminal Law	111	17.16	Money Laundering	3	0.46
Criminology	112	17.31	Narcotic Drugs	18	2.78
Cyber Crime	17	2.63	Police Administration	51	7.88
Education	5	0.77	Prison and Prisoners	46	7.11
Environmental Law	4	0.62	Victimology	43	6.65
Evidence	4	0.62	Women and Law	48	7.42
Forensic Science	20	3.09	Others	14	2.16
Health and Law	3	0.46	Total	646	100
Judicial Administration	10	1.55			

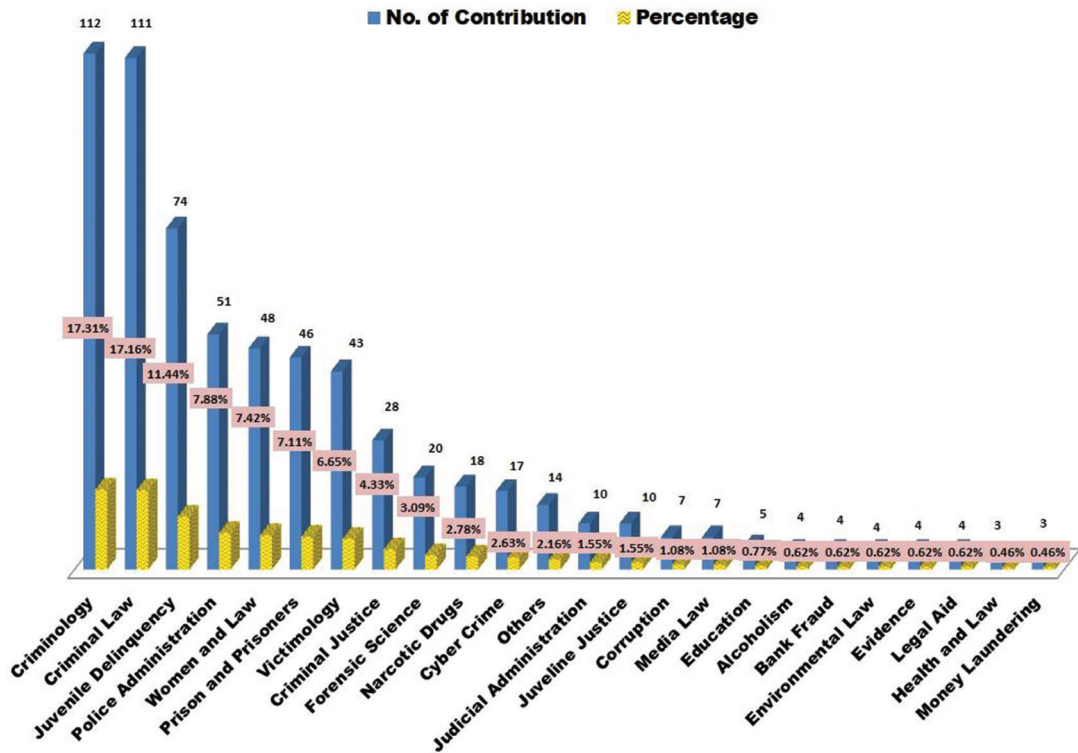


Chart 5: Subject wise distribution of papers in IJC during 1973-2022

7.13 Geographical Distribution of Contributors

Indian Journal of criminology not only publishes quality content but also supports diverse authors from around the world. The Table 11 and Figure 4 studied journals national and international reach and collaboration patterns of contributors by analysing the institutional affiliations and addresses of the authors listed in the journal’s publications. The study finds that more than 17 countries and total 948 authors contributed in the ICJ during the period of study. India finds to publish highest number of articles having 840 (88.61per cent) contributors followed by United states of America 55 (5.80 per cent), Nigeria 13 (1.37 per cent), Germany 9 (0.95 per cent) and Canada 5 (0.53 per cent) respectively. The table also visualizes that authors from Bangladesh and Rome contributed 4 articles (0.42 per cent) whereas

Australia and Pakistan’s contribution is 3 (0.32 per cent) , Japan and Malaysia has contributed only 2 (0.21 per cent) articles each whereas the data shows that Austria, Hong Kong, Iran Mexico, Serbia and UAE have contributed least only 01 (0.11) article by each country and considered as less productive. The study finds the not only national but international contributions reflect the journals global recognition among criminology community.

Table 11: Geographical Distribution of Contributors (worldwide) in IJC during 1973-2022

Rank	Country	Author	Percentage
1	India	840	88.61
2	USA	55	5.80
3	Nigeria	13	1.37
4	Germany	9	0.95
5	Canada	5	0.53

Rank	Country	Author	Percentage
6	Bangladesh	4	0.42
6	Italy	4	0.42
7	Australia	3	0.32
7	Pakistan	3	0.32
7	South Africa	3	0.32
8	Japan	2	0.21

Rank	Country	Author	Percentage
8	Malaysia	2	0.21
9	Austria	1	0.11
9	Hongkong	1	0.11
9	Iran	1	0.11
9	Serbia	1	0.11
9	UAE	1	0.11
Total		948	100.00

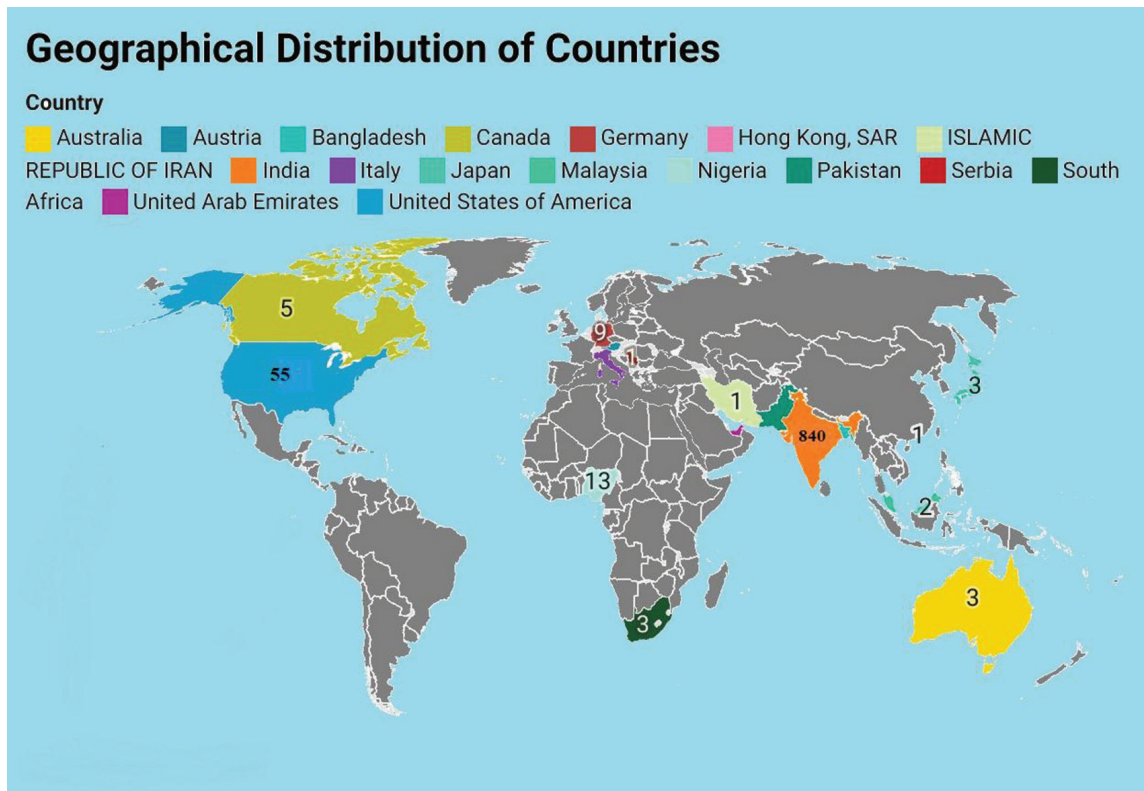


Figure 4: Admixture analysis of worldwide distribution of authors

8. Finding of the Study

- The study finds a consistent growth in count of research papers total of 646 articles have been published during the period 1973-2022 on an average of 12.92 articles each indicating a sustained interest in criminology research within India.
- Authorship pattern reveals that the majority of contribution is single authored 43.57%. The study highlighted that hugest contribution from single author at rank 1 with is 17 research paper
- The study observed that significant numbers of reference (8907) have been cited in the publications made a notable impact of credibility of papers.

- The study finds that out of 20 listed high cited papers USA ranked one with 157 references cited which increases the relevance of publication.
- The study observed that among various categories of publications, research papers contributed the most (78.05%).
- The study noted that majority of the articles 533 (56.22%) were contributed by faculty members from Universities.
- The study finds that the majority of contributors to the Journal are affiliated with institutions within India 840(88.61 per cent) and ranked 1.
- India is considered as most productive country with 840 contributing papers 88.61%, there also notable presence of international contributors followed by USA 55(5.80 per cent), Nigeria 13(1.37 per cent), Germany 9(0.95 per cent) and Canada 5 (0.53 per cent), Italy, Australia, Pakistan with 3 (0.32%) whereas South Africa, Japan and Malaysia with 2(0.21%) and Austria, Hong Kong, Iran, Serbia and UAS with 1 each (0.11%) contribution.

9. Conclusion

In the last 50 years, the Indian Journal of Criminology has made significant contributions to the field of criminology. Through its diverse range of research articles and scholarly publications, it has become a valuable resource for researchers and academics. The paper is an attempt to reflect on 50 years of Indian Journal of Criminology through bibliometric lenses. The present study attempted to analyses the research productivity of the journal that has shaped the landscape of criminological research in India and Internationally. The study explored the crime patterns and trends to analyzing social causes and consequences. The study finds that over 5 decade of its journey IJC played a vital role in fostering knowledge exchange among scholars working towards a safer society. Its commitment to publishing rigorous research with practical implications has undoubtedly contributed to advancements in criminological theory as well as policy formulation. The paper extends the future scope of researching publications in the field of Criminology and Crime.

REFERENCES

1. Shanmugam, Thanuskodi. (2010). Journal of Social Sciences: A Bibliometric Study. *Journal of Social Sciences*. 24, 77-80. 10.1080/09718923.2010.11892847.
2. Donthu, Naveen *et.al.* (2021). How to Conduct a Bibliometric Analysis: An overview and guidelines, *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285-296.
3. Ellili, N.O.D. (2023). "Bibliometric Analysis on Corporate Governance Topics Published in the Journal of Corporate Governance, the *International Journal of Business in Society*, Corporate Governance, 23(1), 262-286. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-03-2022-0135>.
4. Hassan, Rohail *et.al.* (2021). 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*, 22(1), 1-37. Available at: <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol22/iss1/1>.
5. K.C. Garg *et.al.* (2020). Bibliometric Analysis of Papers Published During 1992-2019 in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 40(6), 396-402. DOI: 10.14429/djlit.40.6.15741.
6. Donthu, Naveen, Kumar, Satish & Pattnaik, Debidutta, (2020). Forty-five years of Journal of Business Research: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 109,1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.10.039>.
7. Patel R. (2019). A Bibliometric Study: Journal of Management Research and Analysis 2014-2018. *Journal of Management Research and Analysis*, 6(2), 93-97.
8. Verma, Manoj Kumar and Shukla, Ravi. (2018). Library Herald-2008-2017: A Bibliometric Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal). 1762. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1762>
9. Jena, K.L., Swain, D.K., & Sahoo, K.C. (2012). Scholarly Communication In Journal Of Financial Crime 2016-2010: A Bibliometric Study. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 19(4), 371-388. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13590791211266368>.
10. Harith, M.B., & Singh, H. (2014). Bibliometric study of Indian Journal of International Law. *Information Studies*, 20(4), 251-262.
11. Jibran, Jamshed & Salman, Bin Naeem & Khurshid, Ahmad. (2020). Analysis of Criminal Law Literature a Bibliometric Study from 2010-2019. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal). 4296. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4296>.
12. Naveeda, Ilahi and others (2015) Bibliometric analysis of the journal of law and society: a thirty one year's study from 1982-2012. *International journal of Information, Business and Management*. 7(4). 63-85.
13. Singh, K.P. & Chander, Harish. (2014). Publication Trends in Library and Information Science. *Library Management*. 35(3). 134-149.
14. Subramanian, K. (1983). Bibliometric Studies of Research Collaboration: A Review. *Journal of Information Science*, 6(1). 33-38.
15. White, H.D., & McCain, K.W. (1989). Bibliometrics. *Annual review of information science and technology*, 24, 119-186.

Annexure 1: Celebrative Coefficient of IJC (1973-2022)

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total	CC
1973	7	0	0	0	0	7	0.00
1974	8	0	1	0	0	9	0.07
1975	13	2	0	0	0	15	0.07
1976	8	1	0	0	0	9	0.06
1977	4	3	0	0	0	7	0.21
1978	21	2	1	0	0	24	0.07
1979	15	4	1	0	0	20	0.13
1980	8	3	1	0	0	12	0.18
1981	15	6	1	1	0	23	0.19
1982	12	8	4	0	0	24	0.28
1983	12	5	3	1	1	22	0.28
1984	16	5	1	1	0	23	0.17
1985	14	4	1	0	0	19	0.14
1986	13	8	1	0	0	22	0.21
1987	14	5	1	0	1	21	0.19
1988	11	6	2	0	0	19	0.23
1989	13	5	0	0	0	18	0.14
1990	12	3	4	0	0	19	0.22
1991	10	4	2	1	0	17	0.24
1992	6	5	0	0	0	11	0.23
1993	14	2	2	0	0	18	0.13
1994	4	2	2	0	0	8	0.29
1995	7	2	0	0	0	9	0.11
1996	5	0	2	0	0	7	0.19

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total	CC
1997	8	3	2	0	0	13	0.22
1998	2	7	0	0	0	9	0.39
1999	6	5	0	0	0	11	0.23
2000	8	3	0	0	0	11	0.14
2001	9	1	0	0	0	10	0.05
2002	6	1	1	0	0	8	0.15
2003	7	1	2	0	0	10	0.18
2004	7	3	1	0	0	11	0.20
2005	9	2	0	0	0	11	0.09
2006	8	1	1	0	0	10	0.12
2007-8	5	3	1	1	0	10	0.29
2009	7	4	0	0	0	11	0.18
2010	8	4	0	0	0	12	0.17
2011	3	5	0	0	0	8	0.31
2012	7	3	2	0	0	12	0.24
2013	6	6	1	2	0	15	0.34
2014	2	4	1	0	0	7	0.38
2015	5	5	1	1	0	12	0.33
2016-17	3	3	1	0	0	7	0.31
2018-19	4	5	0	0	0	9	0.28
2020	15	3	0	1	0	19	0.12
2021	7	10	1	0	0	18	0.31
2022	9	10	0	0	0	19	0.26
Total	413	177	45	9	2	646	0.20

Annexure 2: Degree of Authors' Collaboration

Year	Single (NS)	Multi (NM)	DC
1973	7	0	0
1974	8	1	0.11
1975	13	2	0.13
1976	8	1	0.11
1977	4	3	0.43
1978	21	3	0.13
1979	15	5	0.25
1980	8	4	0.33

Year	Single (NS)	Multi (NM)	DC
1981	15	8	0.35
1982	12	12	0.50
1983	12	10	0.45
1984-1984	16	7	0.30
1985	14	5	0.26
1986	13	9	0.41
1987	14	7	0.33
1988	11	8	0.42

Year	Single (NS)	Multi (NM)	DC
1989	13	5	0.28
1990	12	7	0.37
1991	10	7	0.41
1992	6	5	0.45
1993	14	4	0.22
1994	4	4	0.50
1995	7	2	0.22
1996	5	2	0.29
1997	8	5	0.38
1998	2	7	0.78
1999	6	5	0.45
2000	8	3	0.27
2001	9	1	0.10
2002	6	2	0.25
2003	7	3	0.30
2004	7	4	0.36

Year	Single (NS)	Multi (NM)	DC
2005	9	2	0.18
2006	8	2	0.20
2007-8	5	5	0.50
2009	7	4	0.36
2010	8	4	0.33
2011	3	5	0.63
2012	7	5	0.42
2013	6	9	0.60
2014	2	5	0.71
2015	5	7	0.58
2016-17	3	4	0.57
2018-19	4	5	0.56
2020	15	4	0.21
2021	7	11	0.61
2022	9	10	0.53
Total	413	233	17.15

Annexure 3: Collaborative Index of Publications at IJC (1973-2022)

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total	CI
1973	7	0	0	0	0	7	1.0
1974	8	0	1	0	0	9	1.2
1975	13	2	0	0	0	15	1.1
1976	8	1	0	0	0	9	1.1
1977	4	3	0	0	0	7	1.4
1978	21	2	1	0	0	24	1.2
1979	15	4	1	0	0	20	1.3
1980	8	3	1	0	0	12	1.4
1981	15	6	1	1	0	23	1.5
1982	12	8	4	0	0	24	1.7
1983	12	5	3	1	1	22	1.8
1984	16	5	1	1	0	23	1.4
1985	14	4	1	0	0	19	1.3
1986	13	8	1	0	0	22	1.5
1987	14	5	1	0	1	21	1.5

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total	CI
1988	11	6	2	0	0	19	1.5
1989	13	5	0	0	0	18	1.3
1990	12	3	4	0	0	19	1.6
1991	10	4	2	1	0	17	1.6
1992	6	5	0	0	0	11	1.5
1993	14	2	2	0	0	18	1.3
1994	4	2	2	0	0	8	1.8
1995	7	2	0	0	0	9	1.2
1996	5	0	2	0	0	7	1.6
1997	8	3	2	0	0	13	1.5
1998	2	7	0	0	0	9	1.8
1999	6	5	0	0	0	11	1.5
2000	8	3	0	0	0	11	1.3
2001	9	1	0	0	0	10	1.1
2002	6	1	1	0	0	8	1.4

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total	CI
2003	7	1	2	0	0	10	1.5
2004	7	3	1	0	0	11	1.5
2005	9	2	0	0	0	11	1.2
2006	8	1	1	0	0	10	1.3
2007-8	5	3	1	1	0	10	1.8
2009	7	4	0	0	0	11	1.4
2010	8	4	0	0	0	12	1.3
2011	3	5	0	0	0	8	1.6
2012	7	3	2	0	0	12	1.6

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total	CI
2013	6	6	1	2	0	15	1.9
2014	2	4	1	0	0	7	1.9
2015	5	5	1	1	0	12	1.8
2016-17	3	3	1	0	0	7	1.7
2018-19	4	5	0	0	0	9	1.6
2020	15	3	0	1	0	19	1.3
2021	7	10	1	0	0	18	1.7
2022	9	10	0	0	0	19	1.5
Total	413	177	45	9	2	646	68.9