

Bibliometric Analysis of Poverty alleviation based on the Vosviewer Application

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Abstract

Poverty alleviation is a very urgent problem to be solved in a country because it is an important indicator of realizing a prosperous society. The author's method to obtain information about poverty alleviation in the world uses bibliometrics with the Vosviewer application. Data, information, and knowledge regarding the analyzed articles are accessed from various references such as Scopus, Tailor and France, Emerald, Springer, and other references based on access to dimensions Index and Publish or Peris. The results of the analysis found that the articles that contributed the most were from the United States of America, China, Indonesia, Canada, India, and Malaysia. Meanwhile, the discussion on sectors that play an important role in poverty alleviation efforts is the economic sector and public policy. However, it is undeniable that other sectors have also contributed a lot or had an impact on offering appropriate alternative solutions to poverty alleviation.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation; Vosviewer; Bibliometrics; Citation and references.

1. Introduction

Poverty is a very urgent problem that must be completely addressed. Given the importance of poverty alleviation, for national governments and many international organizations, economic investment is directed at finding solutions to these problems (S. H. Cheng, 2019). Related to these efforts, various special strategies are needed to solve the problems faced (Geall, 2018; Lo, 2018; Tayleur, 2018; C. Wang, 2020; Yang, 2020).

Experts around the world have made research to solve this problem (Asadullah, 2018; Fenner, 2021; Ho, 2018; Meinzen-Dick et al., 2019; Miyamoto, 2020; S Si, 2020; Yang, 2020; Yessoufou, 2018). However, issues regarding poverty alleviation are complex (Boone, 2019; Chen, 2019; X. Cheng, 2018; Cruz, 2018; Steven Si et al., 2020). Poverty alleviation through central government policies in Indonesia is carried out by offering various alternative solutions such as a social protection program approach that can guarantee job creation or empower the poor to become entrepreneurs (Asadullah, 2018).

Various references from internationally reputed journals have presented various solutions to poverty alleviation (Lasso, 2018; Naminse, 2018; Neilson, 2018; Rakatama, 2020; Santika, 2019; Wossen et al., 2019). Poverty Alleviation has been studied from various scientific perspectives such as social, economic, environmental, political, and other relevant sciences in solving problems (Astutik, 2019; Corsi, 2020; Ding,

2018; Filipski, 2018; Hansen, 2019; Hendriks, 2019; Kakkar, 2018; Liu, 2018; Saayman, 2018; G. Zhang, 2020). Therefore, the author is interested in conducting a bibliometric study regarding poverty alleviation.

2. Methods

The bibliometric process is carried out using the Vosviewer application. Before analyzing the article data from various references, the authors used various ways to obtain the data. First look for references on the Scopus Website, Publisher Taylor and France, Dimensions Index, and Publish or Peris. Furthermore, the data or articles obtained are entered into the Vosviewer application to systematically and consistently map the focus of the study. Efforts to obtain actual references and follow the topic being studied, with the keywords used, namely: “poverty” OR “destitution” OR “indigence” OR “Poor”. Furthermore, using more specific keywords regarding poverty alleviation such as: “poverty alleviation”.

3. Results and Discussion

Result

Poverty is a topic that has been highlighted by various research and studies. Various scientific perspectives have provided perspectives in studying problems and providing solutions from each country. The following is an analysis of research studies from various countries in Figure 1.

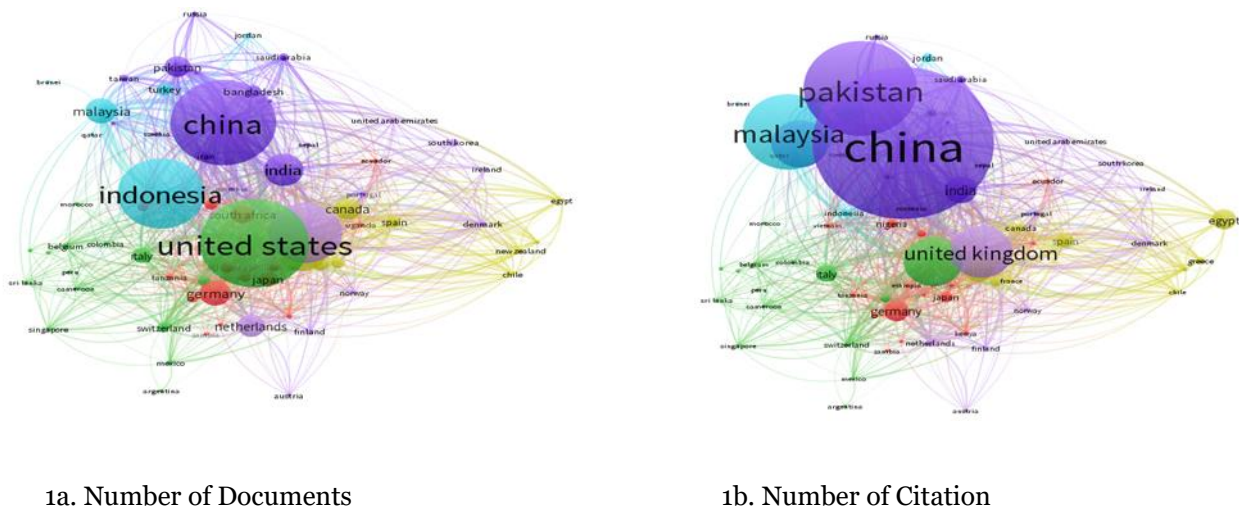


Figure 1. Poverty Alleviation Research Study from the number of documents and Citation

Figure 1 presents research from various countries that have conducted various types of research in the hope of providing the right solution based on each field of science. The countries that contributed the most were the United States of America, China, Indonesia, Canada, India, and Malaysia. Thus, the usefulness aspect of the research presented can provide an overview based on the citation aspect which must be directly proportional to the number of published article documents. Countries that present the highest number of citations in a row are China, Malaysia, and Pakistan.

Discussion

The number of studies on the theme of poverty alleviation has made a very significant contribution to scientific development. This can be seen from the results of the literature review which is presented based on the number of published articles from developed countries and developing countries. Meanwhile, judging from the number of citations from various countries, it is not only developed countries that have contributed

a lot. However, from developing countries, various countries have also been asked as a reference in solving poverty problems faced in a country.

One of the developing countries that contribute is Indonesia because it has presented the second-largest number of documents or articles in the world and the most in the Asian continent. However, in terms of impact or citation, it is still lacking compared to other countries. Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest population because it is ranked fourth in the world. In addition, the poverty rate in Indonesia is quite high. This causes the level of frequency of articles published at loci in Indonesia to be very high when compared to other countries in the world.

In reality, developing countries have many more complex problems than developed countries, as well as more complicated solutions given to the problems they face (Mahadevan, 2019; Miyamoto, 2020; N'dri, 2020; Y Wu, 2019; Yunna Wu et al., 2018; Zhou, 2018). Therefore, each view and research has a different perspective on developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries (Adegbeye, 2020; Lasso, 2018; Liao, 2019; Mahadevan, 2019; Phuyal, 2019). Therefore, several research results present opinions regarding poverty alleviation with solutions that tend to differ from the categorization of the country's condition whether it is classified as developed, developing, or underdeveloped (Gupta, 2020; Rakatama, 2020; H. Zhang, 2018; Zhou, 2020). This can also be seen from the various focuses of scientific studies such as economics, public policy, environment, agriculture, social, and other scientific fields (Ding, 2018; Feliciano, 2019; Frankowski, 2020; Gardner, 2018; Hendriks, 2019; Saayman, 2018; Säumel, 2019; Schleicher, 2018). Of the many scientific fields based on the literature review conducted and the empirical evidence shown, it can be seen that the fields of economics and public policy make the most contribution and play a very important role in offering solutions to the problem of poverty (Astutik, 2019; Bateman, 2019; Che, 2021; Filipiski, 2018; Z. Wang, 2020). However, other scientific fields may have also contributed to providing solutions to poverty alleviation.

Several solutions proposed for poverty alleviation, such as foreign aid programs and other infrastructure provision schemes be not particularly effective in poverty alleviation (Chen, 2019). As a result, the role of entrepreneurship in research on poverty alleviation has become an increasingly vital management topic (Kimmitt, 2020; Morris, 2020; Shantz, 2018; S Si, 2020; Sutter, 2019; Yessoufou, 2018). Entrepreneurship is broadly characterized as the introduction of new business opportunities and goods, services, raw resources, markets, and organizational systems through the establishment of new means, ends, or goal relationships (Naminse, 2018; Neumeyer, 2021; Sutter, 2019). Indeed, entrepreneurship can be seen as a radical change based on new creativity and innovation (Bateman, 2019; Dzanku, 2019) that can extend to social or institutional domains or improve the social status of disadvantaged people through increased social entrepreneurship. Hendriks (2019) revealed that in addition to microfinance, crowdsourcing, informal enterprises, the informal economy, circular economy, social entrepreneurship, value innovation, as well as various learning materials related to entrepreneurship are mentioned as solutions or anti-poverty explored in this problem. Poverty can have many dimensions and perspectives, even though poverty is generally measured in monetary terms. Apart from economic problems, poverty can also include misery, exclusion, and social deprivation (Fan, 2019; Yunna Wu et al., 2018).

4. Conclusion

Poverty alleviation has become a central issue along with efforts to find the right solution to overcome it. So many articles from various parts of the world have contributed a lot to discuss this phenomenon. The countries that contributed the most consecutively were the United States of America, China, Indonesia, Canada, India, and Malaysia. Nevertheless, the contribution of citations or the impact of articles from these countries is precisely China, Malaysia, and Pakistan. This data illustrates that articles published in journals have contributed to solving problems in poverty alleviation. Scientific fields that play an important role in poverty alleviation are economics and public policy. Although it must be admitted that there have also been

many references from other fields that discuss poverty alleviation from various scientific perspectives.

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